

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

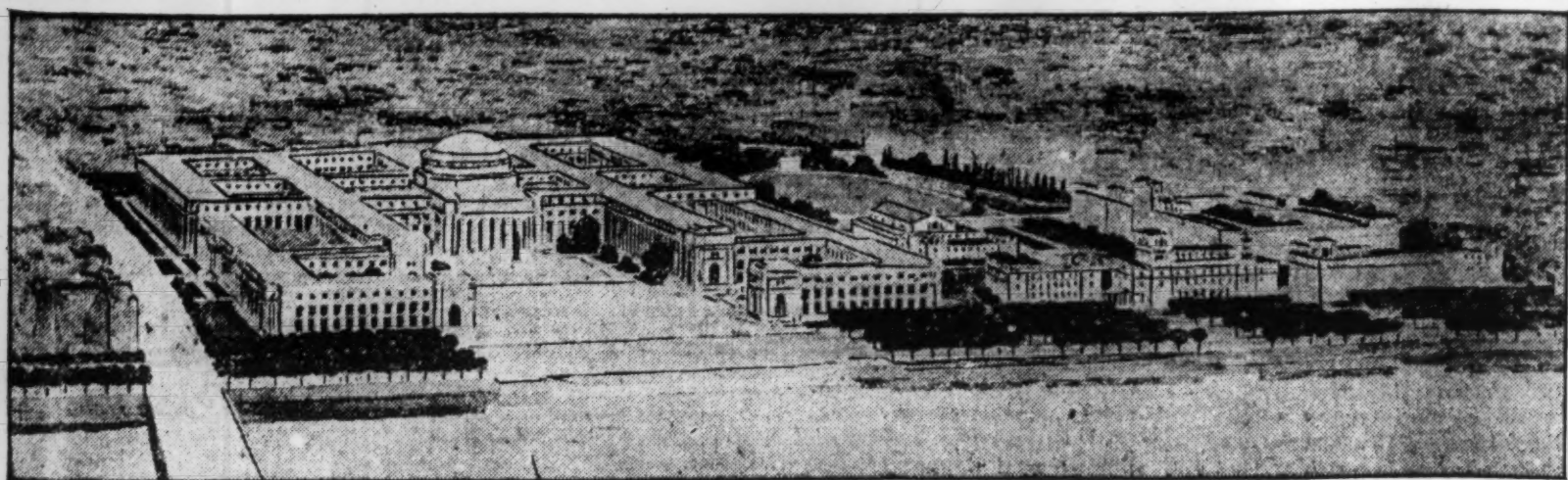
LAST EDITION

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THE NEW TECH AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN WORK IS COMPLETED



Cambridge in distance, Charles in foreground, glimpse of Harvard bridge at left, then educational group with student quarters at right

MONOPOLY AIM IS EMIGRATION BOARD'S REPORT

Austrian Commission Publishes Findings Regarding Pool for Atlantic Traffic—Control Sought by North German Lines

ORGANIZATION IS TOLD

LONDON—The Monitor's Vienna correspondent reports that the parliamentarian commission on emigration has issued a report. The meetings were held in secret, no press representatives being present.

The report deals with the pool called Atlanticische Zwischenpool, stating that the object of the combination was to secure all emigration traffic for the North German companies, thus excluding the British and Scandinavian lines, also preventing the formation of other companies in countries where emigration is considerable. The small Austrian and Russian lines to America are controlled by the pool through arrangements made with the pool itself and a large number of shares are held by the North German companies.

In the case of the Austro-America company, the German companies hold 7,500,000 kronen shares, with an option of 4,650,000 kronen shares.

The entire capital represents 240,000,000 kronen, so the German companies are in a position to exercise the option and control at any time. The South American trade was left to the Austro-America company by the pool, while it handled the Hungarian and Galician emigrants to the United States or Canada.

The commission declares, therefore, that a powerful organization existed for diverting traffic from all other lines to the North German companies. The principal increase in emigrants, the report states, dates from the 1907 annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, when economic conditions impelled peasants to emigrate. The emigration, it is declared, is too large and serious to be solely engineered by agents, although they are censured for tempting people to leave an assured existence for an uncertain future and for selecting the best specimens of manhood.

A concession for an open line from Trieste to Canada was granted because it was considered desirable that the Canadian Pacific should have a port to transship emigrants, either in Russia or Austria, the two largest emigration countries in the world.

Reports that money was received from Russia to depopulate the country near the frontier are declared fictitious. The work done in Galicia is said to have been mostly by large German firms considering no means too hazardous. Figures then are quoted showing that Austria contributes the largest number of emigrants daily crossing the ocean, the majority being from Galicia, Bukovina, Croatia, Slavonia and parts of Siebenburgen.

NORTH GERMAN LINES DECLARED CHIEF OFFENDERS

LONDON—The ministry of commerce reports on the activities of the emigration bureau have been laid before the Reichstag. It appears that Galicia, and other provinces have been practically overrun by shipping companies' emissaries. Few villages are said to be without such a representative.

Numerous arrests have been made, including priests, especially in the eastern provinces. The North German lines are declared the chief offenders. The Canadian Pacific, it is daily appearing, has done less than any other line in emigrating Austrian subjects.

It appears that detailed instructions were discovered on the emissaries arrested, explaining how Austrians liable to military service could be smuggled over the frontier. It appears the government will be urged to modify the attitude toward the Canadian Pacific and treat the matter impartially.

JEWS WARNED NOT TO CELEBRATE AT KIEFF TRIAL END

Public Officer Notifies Semites and Prosecutor Reminds Government of Duty to Protect

LONDON—The Kieff trial is drawing to a close. The public prosecutor attacked the Jews but notified the government of its responsibility for their security, whatever the verdict. He declared the attempt at incrimination of Cheberiak and his associates was financed by Jews. M. Zamiatovsky, the anti-Jewish representative followed M. Vip-

per. The Governor of Kieff has warned the local rabbi, that however the trial results the Jews must not demonstrate. The warning is issued in the interest of the Jewish population.

M. Maklakoff, the interior minister's brother, opened for the defense. The prosecution, said he, declared "we will first condemn Belis and afterwards we can look for the murderers." The jury, he said, must not be influenced by the passion with which the debates had been carried on in court.

Meanwhile disturbances have occurred at Petersburg University over the trial.

SPECIAL WINGS ON MONOPLANE TO GIVE MORE SPEED

LONDON—There is to be an aeroplane race from Hendon to Brighton and back via Epsom, Reigate, Haywards Heath and Kempton to the pier and the Shoreham aerodrome today.

Mr. Hamel decides to use special wings on his 80 horsepower monoplane, so enormously increasing the speed.

PROSECUTOR SETS OUT PLAN TO END KRUPP TRIAL SOON

LONDON—The Krupp trial is expected to finish tonight. The public prosecutor has proposed an abandonment of the charge against Brandt for betraying secrets, advising that he and Eocius go to prison for five months for bribery.

DUBLIN SITUATION IS LITTLE CHANGED

LONDON—The Dublin situation is little changed. There have been slight disturbances due to the importation of free labor.

THAW EXTRADITION SIGNED

CONCORD, N. H.—Governor Felker today signed extradition papers for the return of Harry K. Thaw, who escaped from Matteawan Aug. 17. The Thaw lawyers will now seek action on a writ of habeas corpus pending for him in the United States district court.

SIR EDWARD CARSON CALLS ON GOVERNMENT TO STOP PLAYING

Tells Hearers It Should Submit to Ulster Written Statement of Policy, Though Latter Could Now Accept No Arrangement Inconsistent With Covenant

LONDON—Continuing the Scottish campaign, Sir Edward Carson spoke at Inverness Wednesday, saying that the government relied on the belief that men with large commercial interests would not risk business for principles. The Belfast business men's meeting had proved this untrue. There was talk of Scottish home rule and federalism, but passage of a home rule bill would prevent the adoption of either proposal for generations.

On Thursday Sir Edward spoke at the Perth city hall in his usual strain, adding that he practised no new doctrine but returned to ancient history when men resisted the tyranny of kings. He spoke Friday to a Dundee audience of 4000. Sir George Baxter, president of the Dundee Unionist Association, presiding.

Sir Edward advised that the government cease playing a game and realize the seriousness of the men. He declared also that the government should give him a written statement of policy to submit to Ulster, but matters had gone so far that it could never accept an arrangement inconsistent with the covenant.

MEXICO CRISIS CALLS FOR PLEA FOR CLEAN NEWS

Publication of Untruthful Reports in This Country About Other Nations Is Subject of Protest in Resolution

ACCURACY IS ASKED

WASHINGTON—An investigation of the report that the American government recently sent an ultimatum to Mexico demanding the immediate resignation of President Huerta and denial by Secretary Bryan of such an ultimatum, was asked by Representative Bartholdt of Missouri in a resolution introduced in the House Friday. There was a strong feeling in the House that there was no time when authenticity in news reports was more necessary than when international relations were in question. Mr. Bartholdt was listened to with closest attention as he made his plea for accuracy in the publication of the progress of the Mexican negotiations.

In discussing the resolution, Mr. Bartholdt said that the publication of "unauthenticated and unreliable news" jeopardized the national welfare. "In a case where the question of war or peace, property and life of a nation were at stake Mr. Bartholdt declared the dissemination of fictitious news, 'a dastardly thing; absolutely criminal.' The resolution was referred.

The resolution was called forth by the report coming through a press association that an ultimatum was issued to the provisional Mexican President demanding that he relinquish the presidency. There was no note of doubt in the story. The usual reliability of the news association sending the report gave the statement a note of finality.

The news was played up by the clients of the association, for it was of the utmost importance, if true, bringing the situation within another step of solution one way or another. Then came the denial by the state department and a consequent feeling among readers that information from any source in Mexico could not be relied upon.

Coming at this time it was regarded as peculiarly fortunate, however, for the state department at once took steps to guard its negotiations with the southern republic, and at the same time gave the information that whatever was vital and of interest to the public would be given out, thus precluding all speculative stories.

MEXICO CITY—It is authentically reported that John Lind was in conference for more than two hours with Sir Lionel Carden, the British minister, Friday.

LEXINGTON TENNIS TITLE IS DECIDED

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Miss Marjory Smith '15 and George Emery '15, by defeating Miss Olive H. Locke '13 and Max Seltzer '14, in two straight sets, won the mixed tennis doubles championship of Lexington high school yesterday.

POWERS THOUGHT TO BE AIDING YUAN IN REPRESSION

Quintuple Alliance Ready, It Is Believed, to Indorse Entire Program of Administration

LONDON—The latest Chinese news confirms yesterday's cable as to the rigorous censorship, all press messages being liable to detention or confiscation, the authorities offering no explanation.

There is continued confirmation of the statement in the Monitor's last cable that Yuan's action is taken on the promise of a larger loan from the quintuple group and that such a loan will soon be issued, while in the present situation he is receiving financial support which will enable him effectively to enforce repression.

CONSTABULARY OF DUBLIN TO GET RAISE IN WAGES

LONDON—Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain, inspector-general, said after the annual inspection of the Dublin constabulary that the government would consider an application for increased pay, there being weight in the representations regarding the extra cost of living. The question now being considered is how best to improve the financial position of the rank and file in the immediate future.

Bonar Law will address south Ireland Unionists in Dublin Nov. 28, the main meeting being at the Theater Royal, with Lord Barrymore presiding. Sir Edward Carson and J. H. Campbell, member for Dublin University, will speak after Bonar Law.

Y. W. C. A. WORKERS MEET AT SIMMONS

Representatives of the Y. W. C. A. from various parts of the state assembled at Simmons college today for the occupational conference of the national board of the association to which all students and officials of the college interested in the work of the organization were invited.

Members of the Simmons Club of Boston present Piner's play, "The Magistrate," this afternoon at the rector for the Brookline avenue, principally for the undergraduates, while in the evening a second performance will be given for the alumni and their friends. The proceeds will go to the college building fund.

PRINCETON WINS SOCCER CONTEST

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton soccer football team defeated Harvard here this morning by the score of 5 to 1 on a slippery field. In the first half Harvard showed superior form and team work, but the Princeton defense was strong. This half ended with the score a tie 1 to 1.

ARLINGTON SEEKS FEDERAL BUILDING

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The Business Men's Association has taken active steps toward securing a federal building for the use of the local postoffice department. A committee has been appointed to enlist 100 citizens to join in the promotion of this project. R. W. Hilliard, Arthur F. Reed and J. R. Foster have been named as the committee in charge.

LYNN B. & M. WORK PROGRESSES

LYNN, Mass.—Preparations were begun in Central square this morning for placing the last of the steel girders for the fourth track of the new concrete-steel elevated structure of the Boston & Maine railroad.

DR. MACLAURIN GIVES OUT FIRST NEW TECH PLANS

President of Institute Tells the Alumni About Buildings Which Will Be Erected on Cambridge Side of the Charles River

PROVIDE FOR FUTURE

Architects Fashion Well for Present Needs and Look Ahead to Extensions Which May Be Necessary in Time to Come

Presenting the first authoritative plan of the new buildings to be erected by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the Charles river embankment in Cambridge before the alumni council today, Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the institute, gave a statement concerning the problems involved and the means taken to solve them. He pointed out that the arrangement of the structures in one group would bring the class rooms nearer each other and would save money in construction.

Half of the tract, which fronts the Charles river esplanade for a distance of (Continued on page eleven, column one)

PYTHIANS PLAN TO CELEBRATE THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Suffolk County Lodges Will Hear Curtis Guild Speak in Mechanics Building on Feb. 24

Knights of Pythias from all parts of the United States will celebrate with a golden jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the order next February. Extensive preparations for the Boston celebration are being made by a committee of which Grand Chancellor Ralph R. Ellingwood of Boston is general chairman.

In Mechanics building the 41 lodges in Suffolk county will observe the semi-centennial Feb. 24. The principal speakers of the evening will be former Governor Curtis Guild and Supreme Vice Chancellor B. S. Young of Ohio.

In Washington, D. C., the jubilee will be observed Feb. 19. Practically 800,000 knights in the supreme domain will aid the celebration. Those in charge of the Boston program are Joseph S. Spencer, secretary; George E. Howe, G. K. R. S., treasurer; sub-committee chairmen, hall, William F. Sinclair, Dr. Benjamin A. Graves; subordinate lodge and U. R. K. P. features, Col. Robert R. Harriman; Pythian Temples, J. S. Spencer; speakers, G. E. Howe, G. K. R. S.; printing, William C. Trump; music, F. L. Sheldon; transportation, Bernard Blythe; program and publicity, Walter L. Sears.

HARVARD KICKS OFF AS OPENING PERIOD BEGINS

Captain Storer of Crimson Eleven Starts Annual Contest Between Cambridge Eleven and Princeton on Osborn Field

STANDS ARE CROWDED

Captain Baker Wins Toss and Selects North Goal to Be Defended by His Players—Thousands Cheer as Game Is Begun

HARVARD-PRINCETON LINEUP
F. J. O'Brien, c. Shea
H. R. Hitchcock, lt. H. R. Ballin
R. R. Cowen, lg. W. S. Swart
E. W. Soper, rg. E. Treanman
S. B. Pennock, rg. G. G. Semmons
A. Gilman, rg. G. P. Phillips
R. T. P. Storer, rg. W. E. Hammond
M. J. Logan, qb. G. B. F. Gilk
H. R. Hardwick, lb. H. A. H. Baker
E. W. Mahan, lb. B. C. Law
C. E. Brickley, lb. J. R. Streit
Officials—W. S. Langford, Trinity, referee; N. Snow, Michigan, umpire; D. L. Fultz, head linesman.

OSBORN FIELD, Princeton, N. J.—When the football players of Harvard trotted on to Osborn field shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, the first cheer of what was expected to be a water-soaked tussle between Princeton and Harvard took place. A steady rain fell during the morning. The field was covered with a thick layer of straw, however, and when this was combed away the ground was particularly soft in only a few spots.

It was cloudy and threatening and just before the start of the game there was a shower. This had no effect on the enthusiasm, however, and the stars of former days who appeared in the stands were given a hand. E. W. Collins, star second baseman of the Athletics, accompanied by his wife, took a place in the Harvard stands. During the warming up work of Harvard, Brickley and Mahan tried their feet at drop and place kicking. Both were putting them over from the 35 and 40-yard line with little effort.

At 1:32 p. m. the Princeton players dashed out on the field just as the sun came out. They were given an ovation. The Crimson varsity immediately appeared for signal practice. Two complete Princeton teams went through snappy signal work.

Captain Baker won the toss for Princeton and selected to defend the north goal.

FIRST PERIOD

Captain Storer kicked off to Streit at the goal line. He ran it back 33 yards. Law immediately punted to Harvard's 40-yard line and Brickley returned it 5 yards. Hardwick returned the punt and Law retaliated, the exchange resulting in the ball being in Harvard's possession on her own 38-yard line.

Logan fumbled, but recovered and Hardwick again punted to Princeton's 20-yard line. Baker was downed in his tracks. Law returned the punt to Harvard's 45-yard line. Harvard tried the Princeton line, but Brickley was held. They again elected to kick. Baker returning the punt 10 yards to his own 40-yard line. Streit went through right tackle for five yards. Streit added three more. On a fake formation and quarterback run Brickley added eight yards more, putting the ball on Harvard's 41-yard line.

A forward pass failed, striking the ground, and Baker dropped back to the 50-yard line and tried for a field goal, but it fell short.

The ball was put in play on Harvard's 45-yard line. Hardwick punting to Baker, who was downed without a gain. At this time the rain was coming down steadily. Baker made 4 yards around right end. Law punted to Harvard, who signalled for a fake catch. Hardwick made 10 yards on a fake punt formation.

Princeton was filled to overflowing today with the many football enthusiasts who poured into the city from all parts of the country for the annual championship contest between the Orange and Black and the Crimson. By the time the teams took the field there were some 25,000 spectators massed in the stands.

ENGLISH TOWN GETS 235 ACRES AS RESERVATION

LONDON—Leopold Salomons of Norbury Park, Dorset, has purchased some 235 acres, including the whole ridge of Boxhill, which will be vested in a national trust, so insuring a permanent reservation as an open space, under the management of a local committee.

ESSEX TEACHERS CHOOSE OFFICERS

Officers of the Essex County Teachers Association elected at the close of the eighty-fourth annual convention, in Tremont Temple Friday, are: Walter E. Andrews of Newburyport, president; Walter F. Sayward of Haverhill, vice-president; Harvey R. Williams of Venham, secretary; Ralph R. Ireland of Gloucester, treasurer; Henry C. Sanborn of Danvers, Miss Harriet E. Peet of Salem and Herbert L. Rand of Salem, councilors; Frank J. Peaslee of Lynn, representative to the Massachusetts council of education.

With the opening of the opera and concert season comes an added interest in musical news, as published in the newspaper. Your musical friends who are not reading the Monitor will be favorably impressed with the wealth of musical news to be found in it. They will appreciate your calling their attention to it. A marked copy may make a good introduction.

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Better Conditions for English Farm Laborer Urged

BRITISH LAND REFORM PLAN DETAILS TOLD

Mr. Lloyd-George Explains to Swindon Audience Hope of Government in the Direction of Revolutionizing Conditions

MINISTRY IS PROPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

SWINDON, England.—As already reported by cable, Mr. Lloyd-George continued his land campaign by addressing a large meeting of delegates of the western counties in the skating rink at Swindon. As at Bedford, the meeting was in the afternoon, and was followed in the evening by another one of a more popular character. At the afternoon meeting Lord Strathairn presided, and there was a large gathering of Liberal members of Parliament on the platform.

Mr. Lloyd-George said that all parties acknowledged the seriousness of the land question, and the magnitude of the evils which had to be remedied. More-over they were all agreed that any remedy, to be a remedy, would have to be thorough, searching, complete and drastic. They had tried everything there was to be tried, except one thing, and that was the rearing of the whole conditions of the monopoly.

The present government, he said, had come to the conclusion that they must strike at the very root of the problem, and they intended to act upon this conviction. In the first place, Mr. Lloyd-George pointed out, all parties were agreed that the farmer and the laborer must have security. Until they could give security to the cultivator there did not exist the necessary inducement for the full development of the land.

"You must be able to give the farmer security," Mr. Lloyd-George went on, "that if he develops the resources of the land to its full capacity he will reap the benefit of his own investment and expenditure." It was true that the act passed in 1906 gave the farmer a certain compensation even for disturbance, but it was inadequate, it was in many respects trifling, very largely owing to one or two of the decisions of the courts.

The government had carefully considered the whole question, and had determined to deal with it drastically. They proposed, first of all, to set up in the country a ministry of lands, which would have the control and supervision of all questions dealing with the user of land in town and country. To this new ministry, the chancellor of the exchequer explained, would be transferred the board of agriculture, and all its existing functions. To these functions would be added new ones, questions of registration of title and land transfers. All these would be handed over to the new ministry, with a view to making the business as simple as possible.

The government, he said, had already

cleared the way for the setting up of such a body, and of such machinery, by the land valuation which they had carried on the last four years. They had valued two thirds of the kingdom, and the remaining third would be valued by about March, 1915. They proposed to hand over the whole of that machinery for valuation to the new ministry of lands.

Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd-George explained that this new power would be vested in commissioners of a judicial character. If a cultivator, or a small holder, received notice to quit, he would have a right to appeal to the ministry of lands. Inquiries would be made, and if reason for the notice were not deemed sufficient, it would not be allowed. In the event of an estate being sold the sale would not be regarded as a justification for notice to quit, and if a notice to quit were served, then it would be for the seller to compensate the farmer.

In cases of excessive rent the farmer would have the right of appeal to the commissioners, and if the rent were in their opinion too high, they would have power to reduce it. Again, in the event of serious agricultural depression the commissioners would have power to readjust rent temporarily, at any rate, until the tidal wave had swept over with his business under normal conditions.

Turning to the question of game, reference to which in his Bedford speech roused such a storm of controversy, Mr. Lloyd-George, after summarizing the evils which obtained at present, said that the greatest damage suffered by the farmer came from discouragement. We want, he said, to make the best of the land of this country, for the sake of the farmer, the laborer, the landlord, the people, the nation as a whole. In order to do that you have got to stimulate, to encourage, to strengthen every instinct in the man that makes for the best work he can give to the nation.

The next point touched upon by the chancellor was that of uncultivated land. There was no country in Europe, at any rate, he declared, where so much land capable of being cultivated was left uncultivated as in the United Kingdom. Some land, of course, was only capable of afforestation. But it was of paramount importance that it should be made use of for this purpose.

Every acre of land of that sort in Germany, Mr. Lloyd-George pointed out, was covered by the most magnificent forests, providing permanent employment for a population of over 1,000,000 and occasional employment for a good many more. After dealing with other kinds of second and third rate lands, and pointing out the uses to which they could and ought to be put, Mr. Lloyd-George came to the all-important question as to how they were to attract labor back to the land.

Increased cultivation, afforestation of waste land, reclamation, and an improved condition in any direction demanded increased labor. In order to attract this labor they must see to it that the laborer had a living wage, a decent house, reasonable hours and some little bit of land to cultivate for himself. As to wages, Mr. Churchill in his recent speech at Manchester had dealt fully with the method they proposed to adopt, but in regard to housing he would explain to them the government proposals. They were 120,000 houses short in rural areas. The government recognized the position was urgent, and ought to be dealt with as an urgent problem. They had accordingly come to the conclusion that the central government should build these houses.

The state, even when money was dear, could borrow cheaper than anybody else and in a house which cost £200 it made a difference of £2 a year at least between the credit of the state and anybody else, and they were going to give the benefit of that to the laborer. As to the price of land, it was, of course of prime consideration, and they had determined that the land commissioners should have power to tax the price of land when there was a compulsory acquisition for any public purpose.

All these proposals would not involve as it most certainly would be contended the creation of "a horde of new officials." They had got the staff of the agricultural department, and the magnificent staff of the valuation department, and indeed the whole machinery was ready at hand. "It is," Mr. Lloyd-George said in conclusion, "a great undertaking. It is a gigantic one, but we mean to put it through."

WHALE CATCH FALLS OFF

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPTOWN, South Africa.—A considerable falling off in the number of whales caught recently is reported. During July the number caught was 248, but in August only 110 were brought ashore.

ALBANIA LIKELY TO CONTINUE AS SERB PROBLEM

Austria-Hungary Induces Belgrade Authorities to Withdraw Troops Through Instrumentality of Russian Ambassador

PEACE HOPE BRIGHTER

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—Serbia has climbed down before Austria-Hungary and has consented to withdraw her troops from Albanian territory, and the Austrian press reports described the surrender as unconditional. This is improbable, and although the Serbs may say nothing for the moment, there is no doubt that they are getting compensation.

The Russian ambassador seems to have been mainly instrumental in persuading the government to agree to the demands of Austria-Hungary in spite of the fact that these demands were peremptorily expressed, and there is doubtless some secret understanding with regard to a modification of the frontier. The most suitable modification would be an enlargement of Albanian territory, Serbia getting compensation in some other form, preferably financial.

Any impartial observer can but see that the task which faces this small and poor country is somewhat beyond its strength and that although there would be no difficulty in dealing with the Albanians alone, it is quite another matter to quell and control a people which has been referred to as the spoils child of Europe, as Albania undoubtedly is, having always been the chief favorite among all the subject races of Turkey.

Albania is at the present moment flooded with agents working in favor of one idea or another, trying to popularize this principle or that, and the votes of the people are of immense importance, not because any one cares in the very least what becomes of the individual, but because, should the Albanian be stamped out, the Serb would quickly fill the place, and the fine coast and splendid natural harbors would be under Slavonic influence.

Thus it is to the interest of both Italy and Austria to protect the Albanian, and every massacre, and there is no doubt that many have taken place, is magnified a hundredfold, while the sins of the Albanians, who invariably retaliate, are regarded as mere misadventures. It would thus be well if Serbia possessed no part of Albania, and if her land comprised no Albanian inhabitants. So long as they remain in Serbia there is a certain to be trouble.

The Albanians naturally wish to have a land of their own and to be free to work out their own salvation, but it is very probable that they do not appreciate the responsibilities of freedom. Under Turkey they had almost complete liberty, the sovereign state did not even prevent their setting forth on raids and plundering expeditions.

The Serbs refer to these expeditions as "the Albanians' annual pilgrimages to Ipek," which was the point at which they always stopped and returned home with their booty. They have never paid much in the way of taxes and it is certain that the new administration

tration will only be popular if it can also arrange to carry out its work without encumbering the people by over-taxation.

There is now some hope of peace in the Balkans, until the next outbreak, which will probably be in Macedonia, where there is much discontent. The Bulgars are very wisely taking a back seat in the politics of the day and are attending to the consolidation of their country and to the preparations for another struggle, a struggle which may or may not come. Meanwhile the discussion between Turkey and Greece continues and the end of the struggle cannot be predicted with any confidence.

There is also the question of finance and that has doubtless been a large factor in compelling Serbia to yield to Austria-Hungary and, simultaneously, in rendering Austria-Hungary itself an advocate of peace and a sincere wisher for tranquillity. This consideration may work still more powerfully in the immediate future as huge bills for armaments have to be met by Austria as well as by the Balkan states.

WALI OF BEIRUT IS INSTALLED BY IMPERIAL EDICT

Religious, Military, Civil Authorities Attend Ceremonies Accompanying Reading of Mandate

(Special to the Monitor)

BEIRUT, Syria.—On Oct. 8 the solemn reading of the imperial mandate naming S. E. Bakir Sami Bey, wali of Beirut, took place. According to custom all the religious, military and civil authorities were present in uniform. A detachment of the military band played suitable selections in honor of the occasion. A large mixed crowd of people was present. The court, galleries, and stairs of the Serai were thronged with people.

At the top of the great eastern staircase, Sami Bey Maktooubi, after having kissed the edict and caused the wall to be likewise, read the document in Turkish, then Mustafa Effendi Akari, chief of the Arabic bureau read it in Arabic. The wali next gave a discourse in Turkish to the functionaries. This was immediately translated into Arabic by Abdul Ghani Sami Bey. The wali, amongst other things, expressed his regret at the present state of Beirut viewed as a municipality.

The councillor of the administration, Nassir Effendi Chantiri, speaking in an energetic manner, made a long speech in Arabic in which he described his journey to Constantinople, and mentioned the impressions which this made upon him, saying that one of his most pleasant recollections was the many marks of esteem which had been lavished upon him and his friends from Beirut. He referred with especial enthusiasm to his reception by his serene majesty the Sultan. Then Bakir Sami Bey received the congratulations, good wishes and respects of the officials and notability. The band played a patriotic air to the strains of which the gathering dispersed.

ZEAL FOR EDUCATION IN INDIA SHOWN BY SPREAD OF SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India.—Dealing with the question of education, which is occupying such a prominent position, at present, in all political discussion in India, the Times of India, in a leading article, says that one of the most interesting features of the educational outlook and

ANTI-CARSON MEETING HELD IN BALLYMONEY

Antrim Protestants and Unionists Who Object to Militant Methods of Other Ulsterites Pass Set of Resolutions in Protest

PEACE IS ADVOCATED

(Special to the Monitor)

BALLYMONEY, Ire.—Ballymoney, a small town in county Antrim, was the scene recently of a meeting which was specially notable, if for no other reason than for the contrast which it presented, to the usual political gatherings at this moment in Ulster.

The meeting as already reported by cable was organized by the leading Protestants of the town and district, not in order to support the resistance to home rule, but in order to protest against the policy of Sir Edward Carson and his claim to represent the united Ulsterist thought of Ulster. The meeting was entirely confined to Protestants, and there were several prominent Unionists on the platform.

Captain White, son of Field Marshal Sir George White, was the first speaker, and he declared that the allegation of the Unionists that their character, rights and liberties were being sacrificed was a tissue of falsehoods. He came there that night to protest most earnestly, not only against the lawlessness of Carsonism, but against its wholesale falsification of the facts.

After some remarks from Mrs. Green, the well known historian, who protested against the campaign of Ulster Unionists being described as a holy war, Alce Wilson of Belfast said in the event of home rule coming, which he should regret, they must do their duty as law-abiding citizens to their country, and setting their shoulders to the wheel do their best to make Ireland a success and a credit to herself and the British empire.

He was not sure if a peace committee were possible of formation at that moment, but if anything of the kind was ever to be attempted somebody must begin. He believed home rule was coming whether they liked it or not and he thought they ought to make an effort to show the world that Ulster Protestants were out for the welfare of all Ireland, no matter what the formation of the Irish government might be, and still more that Ulster Protestants were Ulster Christians, working for peace.

Sir Roger Casement declared that the true patriotism and the highest form of nobility was to recognize the simple fact that there was only one Ireland and that the more they loved Ulster the more

they loved their country. Ulstermen were being drilled and armed at that moment and were going to be led against men who were their brothers and their best friends. Catholic Ireland, he insisted, did not hate Ulster, but admired the splendid qualities which made Ulster what she was.

Surely, he urged in conclusion, the best part of a prosperous Ulster was not to bury its talent in the ground, but to go out armed, not with rifles in the hand and resistance in the heart, but with good will in the heart and instruction in the hand, and to guide and sustain and help those less instructed and possibly less capable Irishmen.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:

1. That this meeting protests against the claim of Sir Edward Carson and the self-constituted provisional government of Ulster to represent the Protestant community of northeast Ulster in the policy they have announced of lawless resistance to the will of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and further hereby pledges itself to offer such opposition as the law permits or enjoins, to the arbitrary decrees of an illegal and entirely non-representative body.

2. That this meeting disputes the narrow claim that differences of creed necessarily separate Irishmen and women into hostile camps, affirms its belief that joint public service is the best means of allaying dissension and promoting patriotism, and calls upon his majesty's government to pursue the policy of bringing all Irishmen together in one common field of national effort.

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ACUTE SITUATION IS REACHED IN SPANISH POLITICS

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain.—An acute situation has once again been reached in Spanish politics, owing to the definite accession of Senor Garcia Prieto and some 123 senators and deputies from the Liberal party. A recent speech delivered by Senor Prieto made it perfectly clear that he intended to make an open bid for power and the leadership of the Liberal party.

This open attack on his authority has rendered the position of Count Romanones very serious, and a deadlock would seem to be inevitable, owing to the fact that neither Count Romanones nor Senor Prieto can command a majority in the Cortes.

In spite of the fact that Senor Maura still insists that he will not take office, it is generally anticipated that the Conservatives will return to power.

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British Trafalgar Committee Makes Its Report



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Figures of Atlas taken from stern of Temeraire, the second ship in Nelson's line at Trafalgar.

PORTUGAL GROWS STRONGER EVERY DAY, SAYS DIPLOMAT

Senhor Teixeira Gomez, Republic's Minister in London, Declares Stories of Disension Are Monarchists' Misrepresentations

COUNTRY PROSPERING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At regular intervals since the overthrow of the monarchy in Portugal and the establishment of the republic, reports have been circulated in many of the leading European journals to the effect that the country is seething with discontent; that the republic is anything but firmly established; that the people would welcome a monarchy; although, it is admitted that former King Manuel himself would not be persona grata. The ruler would therefore have to be found in the person of some prince of British or other nationality.

These statements afford an excellent illustration of the saying, "the wish is father to the thought," for, as already announced in Monitor cable despatches, Portugal is in a more satisfactory state financially, politically and commercially than has been the case for many years.

The republic, as carefully explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by his excellency, Senhor Teixeira Gomez, the Portuguese minister in London, is daily becoming more firmly established, and the country and people correspondingly prosperous. It is true that disturbances have occurred recently in Lisbon and in other parts of Portugal, but it is equally certain that they are no more the outcome of a general feeling of dissatisfaction than were the attempted raids made by the bands of paid nondescripts under the leadership of Captain Conceicao during the early days of the republic. Newspapers which are bound to a specific political party appear to wish to disguise the actual facts of the case and prefer to endorse the exaggerated reports of those whose object is to put obstacles in the way of all that tends towards liberty, education and progress.

The change from a monarchy to a republic can scarcely be made without some slight disorder occurring, but when it is remembered with what rapidity, with how few casualties, the change took place in Portugal, there is really little reason for believing the sensational reports emanating from what are most certainly biased sources.

If persistent misrepresentation of facts could accomplish anything, the overthrow of the republic in Portugal would have been accomplished already. But, as the Portuguese minister has explained, on more than one occasion, these efforts to disparage the powers that be in Lisbon are the final efforts of what is left of the Monarchists—attempts which are recognized by those familiar with the actual facts of the case as but the feeble efforts of a fast-vanishing party.

DIAMOND SCULLS WINNER HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—Cecil McVilly, the winner of the diamond sculls at Henley regatta, received a warm welcome on his return from England at Melbourne, Launceston and Hobart from those interested in aquatics. On his arrival at Hobart there were crowds assembled at the railway station and in the streets to cheer and greet him, and on his way in a motor car to a reception at the town hall the streets were so lined with cheering crowds that it looked like a royal progress.



(Copyright by Sport and General)
DR. AFFONSO COSTA
The Portuguese premier

HUNGRY STEPPE TO BE IRRIGATED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The opening of the Romanoff canal at Tashkent marks a great advance in the carrying out of the gigantic irrigation scheme by which the steppe, known as the Hungry steppe, is to be fertilized and turned into cultivated country. The new canal, which has been called Romanoff in honor of the centenary of the imperial family, irrigates 200,000 acres of territory.

Together with this government irrigation scheme is another by which Turkistan will be joined up with the Siberian railway, and will thus be able to procure her foodstuffs from central Siberia. This will enable Turkistan to grow cotton in large quantities, a crop for which her soil is well fitted.

BRITISH SEAMEN'S UNION ASKS FOR WIDER USE OF WIRELESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A movement has been instituted by the members of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union demanding that on and after May 1 all ocean-going steamers should be fitted with efficient wireless telegraphy equipment. A large meeting was held on Tower hill recently for the purpose of moving a resolution to this effect.

The first resolution moved and passed recorded the regret of the sailors and firemen that the Board of Trade should not have let it be known that an international conference of representatives of maritime nations should be held to discuss shipping legislation, and that no representatives of the masters, officers, engineers and seamen's organizations had been called upon to attend the conference.

GERMAN SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF RUSSIA IS FOUNDED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Germany's "deplorably scant knowledge of our great neighbor, Russia" has led to the founding of an association called the "Deutsche Gesellschaft zum Studium Russlands," German Society for the Study of Russia, in which a large number of influential Germans are interested.

About 100 well known persons from the world of natural science, industry, and commerce were present at the meeting, held in the House of Representatives, at which the society was called into being. Privy-Councillor Professor Sering, an influential member of the Berlin University faculty, was in the chair.

Germany and Russia, as the chairman pointed out, are not only bound together geographically, but also by the closest commercial ties. A great stream of Russian goods is constantly pouring into Germany, who is Russia's chief customer, while Russia imports more from Germany than from any other country. The new society is to undertake a work of investigation and enlightenment concerning this great next-door neighbor.

"No decorative frills," "no political tendency" are two of the slogans of the new association, whose investigations are to be "thoroughly scientific" and undertaken in the interests of both Germany and Russia, quite impartially. Scientific study-tours throughout Russia will be organized, whilst not only Russia but Russian conditions will be exhaustively studied.

The society will extend throughout Germany, and will be open to women members. Professor Hottelach, of the Posen Academy, has done a great deal towards founding the new association. It is interesting to note that the plans for the new university at Hamburg include a chair for the study of the history and culture of Russia, supported by a special scientific seminar.

FRANCE PLEASED BY GOSSE HONORS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The nomination of Edmund Gosse as officer of the Legion of Honor has been received in Paris literary circles with much satisfaction. Mr. Gosse's works are highly esteemed in France and he is regarded as possessing, beyond any other person who is not a native of France, a keen and just appreciation of the works of French authors.

M. de Heredia once declared that no truer appreciation of his work could be found than that written by Edmund Gosse. In an article appearing in L'Homme Libre on the author of "Father and Son," it is recalled that his family emigrated to England at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

NELSON TACTICS AT TRAFALGAR ARE DESCRIBED

Committee Under Chairmanship of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge Tells of Results of Investigation Into History of Battle

PUBLIC ENLIGHTENED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Some 18 months ago the lords of the admiralty, with the public spirit and a sense of accurate historical research which all people must applaud, called together a small working committee, under the chairmanship of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, which was charged with the truly national work of "thoroughly examining and considering the whole of the evidence relative to the tactics employed by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar."

The committee was further and more particularly enjoined to consider and examine all contemporary reports and plans of the battle, the different models preserved at Greenwich and Whitehall, and to study certain documents and books specifically mentioned, having especial reference to the battle.

Thereafter the committee was directed to prepare a diagram showing the approximate positions of the ships of the three fleets at the commencement of the action, to state what alterations, if any, should be made in the model and plan, the properties of the admiralty, and finally to report the result of the inquiries made, giving detailed reasons for the conclusions arrived at.

In one important respect the committee has gone beyond the instructions issued; the comparatively restricted bibliography compiled by the admiralty has been largely expanded, many logs, of some of which the existence even does not appear to have been known, have been examined, while assistance has also been drawn from the researches made now or in the past in the marine archives in Paris and Madrid.

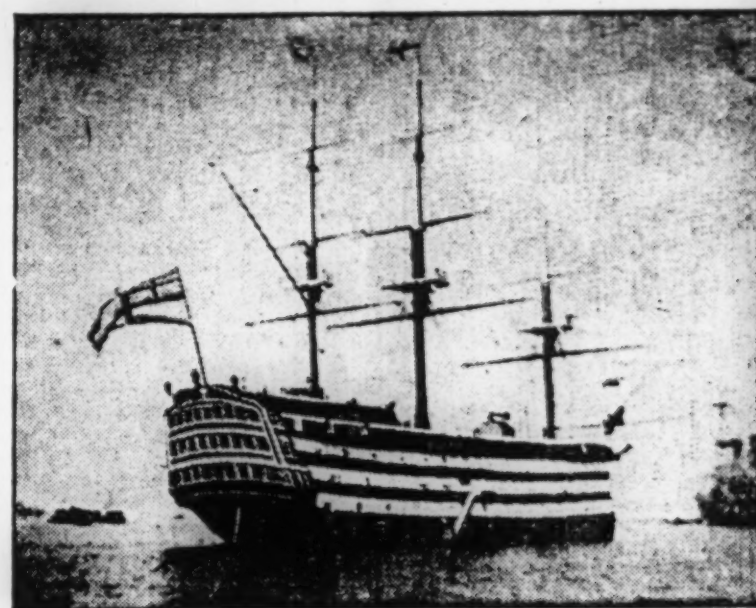
For the representation of the positions of the individual ships of the British fleet, the committee accepts and appends a track chart and three plans prepared by Captain Tizard, at one time assistant hydrographer of the navy; these are said to be the first and only plans representing any phase of the great battle which were drawn to scale, and in which the positions of particular ships were settled in accordance with the evidence of contemporary logs or journals, the majority of the plans made at or about the time of Trafalgar having been mere diagrams, giving a general idea, rather than precise and individual positions.

For the combined fleet the committee has taken as correct the diagram contained in Colonel Desbriere's work on Trafalgar, showing the position of the fleets at noon on Oct. 21. Captain Tizard's three plans give the positions of the British ships at midnight on Oct. 19 and 20, at daylight on the 21st, and at noon on the same day, and emphasis is laid upon the fact that, in the first two of these plans, the fleet was in no particular order or formation, outlying ships coming in and rejoining their divisions, in irregular groups, while at the same time the organization of the fleet in two separate divisions was carefully preserved.

The report then considers the two first signals made by Nelson at daylight on the 21st, viz., the general signal to form the order of sailing in two columns, and that which immediately followed "to bear up and sail large on E. N. E. course." The intention and effect of this last signal have been the subject of much discussion, and it has been disputed whether the ships bore up "in succession" or "together," and in coming to a decision on this point the committee has steered a double course, and has decided that the point does not bear the importance which some commentators and historians have attached to it, and that, as a matter of fact, those ships which were in station no doubt bore up in succession, while those which were not, probably bore up together.

Then there is the question of the peculiar curved formation adopted by the Franco-Spanish line during the action, a formation which national prejudice has occasionally attributed to defective seamanship. This, however, was not the case; Villeneuve had early ordered his fleets to assume the pre-arranged order of battle, but then, fearing that the British were wholly directed against his rear, he signaled to his ships to wear to windward and to reverse their order. The wind, however, was both light and fickle, and as the ships wore together and came to the wind in succession on the port tack, the line of necessity had a curve in it. This wearing of the allied fleet actually produced a situation which Nelson had foreseen and provided for in his memorandum of Oct. 9, placing the evening's rear division opposite that of Collingwood, while Nelson could both prevent the hostile van from interrupting the operations of his second in command, and also concentrate his own attack on the enemy's center.

As to the order in which the British fleet advanced, a variety of terms have been used, while actually only eight logs make any mention of the order at all. Some have spoken of two columns, others of two divisions, others again of two lines, but it is now decided that the



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Victory, the flagship of Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar

formation adopted resembled a line ahead more nearly than any other.

The report then devotes some space to a very careful consideration of the functions of the two divisions, and shows that while Nelson accorded his second in command all possible divisional independence, he did not thereby abandon his right to give any order which might seem to him proper at the moment. It is seen how at a very early stage in the advance Collingwood assumed the entire direction of his own line, how he "cut through beginning from the twelfth" (actually from the fifteenth) "ship from the enemy's rear"; how also Nelson's ships were kept in far closer formation than were those immediately under Collingwood, so that he could more easily operate against the enemy's van, and insure against any possible interruption the movements of his second in command.

The report goes no further than to bring down the amended, and what may now be regarded, perhaps, as the full official narrative to the opening of the action. The evidence has been most carefully gathered, sifted, and collected, and the committee give reasons why it accepts some accounts, and suspects or disregards others; and the names of those who sign the report are in themselves enough, more than enough, to give assurance that they have approached their honorable task with full knowledge and in all reverence.

IRISH METHODISTS APPEAL FOR HELP OF CORELIGIONISTS

Home Rule Inimical to Best Interests of Ireland Says Committee to Great Britain Members

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—An appeal from Irish Methodists to their coreligionists in Great Britain has just been issued by the continuation committee of the Irish Methodist demonstration against home rule. The appeal is signed on behalf of 82,000 Methodists in Ireland, and sets forth the firm conviction of the signatories that the granting of home rule to Ireland would be inimical to her best interests.

The Nationalist party, the appeal continues, to whom it is now proposed to transfer the government of this country, have been in public and private the bitter opponents of the ideals which the Methodist church in Ireland, as well as in England has always set before it, in education and temperance and Sabbath observance.

They and their church as an institution, demand a clerical control over education which no Nonconformist would tolerate, and to Protestants isolated in so many parts of the south and west education in a free atmosphere would be an impossibility under their rule.

The appeal then goes on to set forth the attitude of the Nationalist party towards the question of temperance. The latest examples, it declares, of what the Nationalist party are prepared to do in favor of publicans are to be found in recent statutes. In the shops act, which applies to the United Kingdom, they had special clauses inserted in favor of the Irish publican and off license holder, and shortly before that, concessions were given to Dublin licensed houses.

"Temperance legislation," the appeal declares in conclusion, "could never be expected in an Irish Parliament if past experience is to be our guide."

LAND REFORMS IN ENGLAND URGED BY LABOR PARTY MAN

Arthur Henderson, M. P., Says Agricultural System Needs Comprehensive Development

(Special to the Monitor)

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, England—Speaking at Middleton-in-Teesdale recently, Arthur Henderson, M. P., said "it is not from lack of knowledge of the existence of defects in the agricultural system that we suffer; what we lack today is the necessary driving force, the necessary ability to raise that important issue beyond the reach of interested persons."

The land of England, he considered, was at present not put to its proper use, and it certainly was not put to its best use. If that were admitted, it seemed to him the problem afforded an excellent opportunity for a comprehensive development of an agricultural system, involving immense and far-reaching possibilities.

Proceeding, Mr. Henderson said the administration of the small holdings act left very much to be desired, and left a great demand for land unsatisfied. If there was a more generous administration, even with the present small holdings act, there might be an improvement. Minimum wages and improved and increased housing accommodation for agricultural laborers would, in his opinion, pretty much have to go together. State assisted higher agriculture was necessary, but the Labor party stood for tenancy under the local authority.

It seemed to him that, under the principle of ownership of land, the public authorities could give greater security, more encouragement to the tenant farmer or the small holder, and that could be done to the great advantage of the tenant, for it avoided the locking up of his capital in the purchase of his farm.

The Labor party, Mr. Henderson said in conclusion, was determined that something should be done, and if there was determination on the part of the government to carry the thing through, provided the solution was commensurate to the needs of the case, they would have no more loyal supporters than the Labor party.

VICTORIA MAYOR'S ACT IS CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Considerable excitement and much popular indignation have been aroused by the action of the mayor of Richmond, Councilor G. Webber, who is also a member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, in purporting to omit the toast of his majesty the King at a dinner given by him in his mayoral capacity.

The event has developed an enthusiasm of loyalty which has found expression in resolutions by various public bodies, the honorary magistrates of Richmond having transmitted to the solicitor-general a copy of a unanimous motion passed by them refusing to occupy the bench or take part in the administration of justice with their disloyal brother. Mr. Webber's action has also been repudiated by the Richmond council.

BELGIAN MINERS' WAGES REDUCED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Some uneasiness has been caused on the bourse by the action of the coal owners in deciding to reduce the wages of the miners by 5 to 10 per cent, according to the district. Resentment at this decision has been shown by the men, and the matter will be brought up for consideration at the national congress of miners which is holding its sittings in November. Meanwhile mine stocks have fallen perceptibly.

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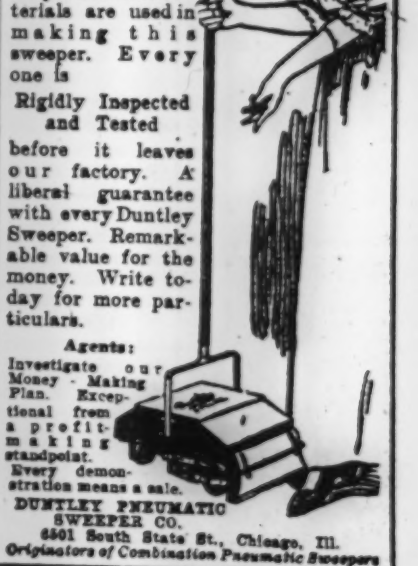
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AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Old Powder House Club of Somerville held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening in the Unitarian church at which the vice-president, Mrs. Ruth Howe Young, presided. A musical and literary program was presented by Miss Alice G. Cunningham, in which Don Morrison, violinist, Miss Lucy Barakian, contralto, Miss Etta M. Barter and Miss Margaret Wing, accompanists, and Miss Laura M. Belden, reader, entertained. Miss Belden's reading of "The Lost Word," by Henry van Dyke, was especially fine. At the next meeting, Nov. 18, a stereopticon lecture on Panama and the West Indies, entitled "Stepping Stones of the Caribbean," will be given by Anson Merrill Titus, and will be in charge of the literature and travel committee. The next meeting of the travel class will be held Nov. 17, when "Some Islands of the Grecian Archipelago," will be the topic. Mrs. Mae D. Frazier will speak.

The November meeting of the Somerville Woman Suffrage League was held in the Y. M. C. A. parlor Wednesday afternoon. The speaker, Mrs. M. K. Southwell, gave a talk on "Present Social Service Conditions." Somerville will be represented at the festival at the Copley-Plaza by Mrs. M. K. Southwell, chairman, Mrs. L. F. Lawson, Mrs. A. M. Philbrick, Mrs. E. P. Hadley and Mrs. A. M. Berry.

Dolly Madison chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution has announced a series of luncheons to be held at the state headquarters in the Hotel Westminster every second Wednesday of each month.

Announcement was made at the meeting of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association Tuesday of speakers at the National Woman's Suffrage Association convention to be held at Washington Nov. 29 to Dec. 5, inclusive, among whom are Miss Jane Addams, Senator Helen Ring Robinson, Miss Leonora O'Reilly, Judge Harry Olsen, Mrs. Modell McCormick, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Ella Flag Young and Dr. Anna H. Shaw. Mrs. Glendower Evans spoke on the subject "The Working Woman and the Vote." At the meeting next week Mrs. Davis R. Dewey of the state board of labor and industries will speak on "Child Labor and the Vote." Mrs. George P. Morris will be the hostess.

Tuesday, was listed in the year book of the Philhellenes of Braintree as "Federation day." The president, Mrs. George O. Wales, presided. The records and letters on varied educational subjects were read by the secretaries, after which the president called for the reports of the delegates who attended the annual meeting of the state federation held in the South Congregational church, Boston, last spring. The delegates, Mrs. Eugene L. Webber, Mrs. Henry F. Knight and Mrs. Albert E. Avery, gave comprehensive and interesting accounts. Mrs. Edward Newton of Somerville gave an outline of the plan of work adopted by the music department of the state federation, to interest members in the department, which comprises musical women, many of them professional musicians. They desire to present a uniform plan of music study which will develop more real musical appreciation among women. The study of "folk music" is the present means used. Mrs. Frank Morrill, soprano, rendered groups of folk songs of different countries, explaining the story attached to each before singing it. Mrs. Emmos Crocker of Fitchburg, chairman of the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs proved to her hearers that she was entirely at home with her subject. She made her listeners realize that the conservation of natural resources is vastly important. At the conclusion of Mrs. Crocker's talk sherbet and cakes were served by the hospitality committee. Those serving at the tables being Mrs. Otis B. Oakman, Mrs. I. Wendall Gammons, Mrs. Lester E. Bates and Mrs. Edward S. Averhill.

The emergency fund committee of the Woburn Woman's Club, Mrs. Martha E. Bond president, gave an entertainment in Lyceum hall Friday evening. The feature of the evening was a colonial garden and those taking part were dressed in colonial costume. Two readers, a singer, and two violinists rendered old-time harmonies. Numbers were given by Dolly Varden, followed by a social hour. Refreshments were served. On Nov. 14 the club will have the privilege of hearing an opera talk by Havrah Hubbard, publicity manager of the Boston opera company. He will give his lecture of "The Jewels of the Madonna," assisted by Floyd M. Baxter, pianist.

Thursday afternoon the travel class of the West Newton Woman's Educational Club held its first meeting with the leader, Mrs. Charles E. Quinn, Stearns street, Newton Center. The study of the season is "India."

Newton Highlands Shakespeare Club meets this afternoon with Mrs. Bicknell, Erie avenue. The subject, "Political and Social Conditions from 1580 to 1630," is in the hands of the executive board.

At this week's meeting of the Newton Highlands Monday Club, at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Ryder, Lincoln street, "Union and Constitutional, 1783 to 1861," was discussed. Mrs. F. A. MacCallum took for her subjects "The Constitution" and "The Flag." Mrs. Henry E. Williams read "Old Glory," by James Whitcomb Riley. Patriotic songs were sung and Mrs. J. H. Kendall read a paper on "Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr."

Members of the Auburndale Review Club will be entertained with a musicale at the residence of Mrs. W. J. Spaulding, 428 Walnut street, Nov. 20.



MRS. ALICE P. BATES
Founder of Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club

Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester, of which Mrs. Alice P. Bates was the founder and organizer and for 15 years its president, held its regular meeting last Thursday. Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, the president, was in the chair. The morning was a musical one and the program was provided by Mrs. Helena M. Jacobs, program chairman, and Mrs. Lillian Macdonald, music chairman. "English Art and Music" was the subject for consideration. Mrs. Sarah M. Ford told of the career of George Frederick Watts and Mrs. Mary C. Galvin gave the biography of Sir Arthur Sullivan, the English composer.

The musical program consisted of the following: Song, "Somewhere a Bird is Calling," Mrs. Macdonald, with Mrs. Brooke at piano; piano duet, overture to Shakespeare's "Tempest," Mrs. Brooke and Miss Laura Stephen; solos, "Where the Bee Sucks" and "Let Me Dream Again," Mrs. Agnes D'Arcy; solo, "Sleep, My Love, Sleep," Miss Georgia Morris; solo, "The Distant Shore," Mrs. Ella M. Ochs; quartet, "The Lost Chord," Mrs. D'Arcy, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Morris and Miss Morris.

Heptorean Club of Somerville will hold its next regular meeting this afternoon in Unitarian hall, when Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin, author of "The Arlington Pageant," will give a lecture on the making of a statue.

The regular meeting of the Fortian Club of Somerville was held Saturday, in Unitarian hall. After the usual business of the club, the ladies listened to a musical program furnished by Carl Webster, cellist, followed by a talk on "Suffrage" by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelly. The meeting was in charge of the current events committee, Mrs. Martha Y. Jones, chairman.

Daughters of Maine Club of Somerville met Monday afternoon in Unitarian hall, Mrs. Etta B. Quimby, president, in the chair. Routine business was transacted. The president spoke on the ideals and aims of the club. A talk was given by Mrs. Clara P. Hoven. The entertainment was in charge of Mrs. Louisa F. Whitman, chairman of the art and travel committee. She presented Miss Alice Howard Spaulding, of Brookline who spoke on the "Drama" and read selections from Shakespeare. The musical program consisted of songs rendered by Miss Margaret McIntosh, Soprano soloist, accompanied by Miss Mary French pianist, and was in charge of Mrs. Nellie C. Padelford. A social hour closed the meeting. Mrs. J. P. Hamblett, and Mrs. William Plummer presiding. The next regular meeting will be on Dec. 1.

Pe-Ahm-E-Squeet, an Indian maiden of the Chippewa tribe, gave a talk on "Indian Life and Customs," in I. O. O. F. hall, West Acton, Tuesday evening at an open meeting of the West Acton Woman's Club. Monday, before the club in the same hall, Mrs. Annie Russell Marble, A. M., is to give an address on "Sifting the Wheat in Current Literature."

Concord Musical Club opened its season Tuesday with a recital in the home of Mrs. Percy W. Brown at 76 Main street, Concord. The program included piano solos by Mrs. Keyes, vocal solos by Mrs. Smith, a piano number by Mrs. Traak; violin solos by Miss Marion M. Barker; piano duets by Mrs. Thomas H. Eckfeldt and Mrs. Morse, songs by Miss Mary Tewksbury, piano solos by Mrs. P. W. Brown, vocal duets by Mrs. Wallace B. Conant and Mrs. Smith, a piano solo by Mrs. Winchester and vocal solos by Miss Howard.

Penultimates of Wakefield met for the first time this season with Mrs. Henry K. Buve Friday afternoon. The meeting was of a social character and each member related her experiences during the summer. On Nov. 14 Mrs. George A. Cowdrey will be the hostess, and Rudolph Besier's play, "Don," will be read.

Children's day will be held in the Boston public library lecture hall, Copley square, on Nov. 15 by Fathers and Mothers Club. Mrs. Ruth Butta Carson, recently from Florence, Italy, will give a talk, illustrated by colored slides. These will include street scenes, peasants in native costumes and masterpieces of art.

Ladies of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club held a social meeting in the home of Mrs. William E. Lloyd on Park avenue, Arlington Heights, Wednesday afternoon. During the meeting, refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Lloyd, assisted by several members. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Frank Alton Noyes on Paul Revere road Wednesday.

With upward of 400 members and guests in attendance the Arlington Woman's Club opened its 1913-1914 season with a social afternoon and reception to the officers in Associates hall, Arlington, Thursday. The president, Mrs. Gorham H. Davis, greeted the club with a brief welcome, after which a Japanese ceremony was given by several of the club members. The general program for the afternoon was Japanese in character, the hall having been decorated with Japanese lanterns, asters and chrysanthemums. An instrumental trio, composed of Mrs. Grace Marshall, pianist, Miss Ruth Prescott, violinist, and Mr. Bicknell, cellist, all garbed in Japanese costume, played selections from "Madame Butterfly" and other operas during the afternoon. During the social hour Mrs. Davis, president, and the vice-presidents, Mrs. William K. Cook and Mrs. George B. C. Rugg, received. Mrs. Charles H. Hoxie, corresponding secretary, has announced this official program for the coming season: Nov. 10, concert in the Robbins Memorial town hall by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Miss Edith Weyce, Danish prima donna; Dec. 4, "Chilc," the Land of Beautiful Women," by Charles Wellington Furlong, illustrated by stereopticon; Dec. 18, talk on "Some New Dishes," by Miss Nellie E. Ewart; Jan. 1, reading of "Pippa Passes," by Mrs. Christobel W. Kidder, Mrs. Grace Marshall, mezzo soprano; Jan. 15, "Funny Experiences in Japan and Turkey, Including Trip Anor-wat," Joseph Lindon Smith; Jan. 29, "The Civic Problems of Arlington," by Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, Miss Pearl Jost, cornetist; Feb. 5, presentation of the opera "Samson and Delilah," in recital, by Miss Maud Scheerer, dramatic reader, Miss Edith Castle, contralto, and Mrs. Grace Marshall, pianist; Feb. 18, annual guest night in Robbins Memorial town hall, lecture by Thomas A. Daly of Philadelphia, poet and humorist, concert to precede lecture; March 5, "What Women Can Do for Their Cities," Mrs. T. J. Bowdler, president of the Women's Municipal League, Mrs. John Dick, soprano; March 19, reception to club presidents in Robbins Memorial town hall, conference of the departments of art, literature and music of the state federation, social; March 27, a play to be presented by members in the Robbins Memorial town hall; April 2, annual "children's day" in town hall, "Indian Stories, Songs and Legends," by Miss Bee Mayes; April 16, home talent afternoon, story contest, vaudeville; April 30, annual club luncheon, with arts and crafts exhibit in the town hall; May 7, annual business meeting for reports and election of officers. All the club meetings, unless otherwise stated, will be held in Associates hall, Arlington.

With more than 300 club ladies and guests in attendance, the Lexington Outlook Club opened its new year, Tuesday, in the hall of the Lexington Old Belfry Club. The program opened with a reception to the president, Mrs. Frederic L. Fowle, and the vice-president, Mrs. Charles R. Putnam. Mrs. Fowle gave a brief address of welcome, followed with the introduction of the three artists for the afternoon. Mrs. H. H. Putnam gave monologues, while the musical numbers were furnished by Miss Helen B. Fay, mezzo soprano, and Mrs. William D. Jamieson, pianist. A social hour followed at which time refreshments were served by 20 of the clubwomen, under the direction of the social committee, comprising Mrs. Everett S. Emery, Mrs. Charles P. Nunn, Mrs. S. Randolph Kelley, Mrs. Charles H. Wiswell and Mrs. S. Lewis Barbour, who also assisted in receiving.

The third regular entertainment of the Lexington Old Belfry Club takes place this evening. Louis K. Rourke, formerly engineer in charge of the construction of the central division of the Panama canal, is to deliver an address on "The Panama Canal." A dramatic reading will be given Nov. 17.

"Socialism" was again the topic at the meeting of the Tourist Club of Lexington, last Monday when the club ladies met for the third time this fall in the home of Mrs. Edwin A. Bayley on Oakland street, Lexington. Miss Melissa Watson, secretary, gave a review of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and also read a paper on Morris Hilquit's book entitled "Socialism in Practice and Theory." The meeting next Monday will be with Mrs. Charles G. Doe on Adams street, and at this time Miss Carrie Batchelder will read a paper on "Syndicalism" with relation to the I. W. W.

Lexington Monday Club began its new year this week, when members gathered at the home of Mrs. Charles C. Goodwin on Merriam street, Lexington, for a social afternoon. Refreshments were served by the hostess. The next meeting of the club will be held on the first Monday in December at the residence of Mrs. Edward P. Bliss on Oakland street.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Littleton Woman's Club will be held in the vestry of the Littleton Unitarian church Monday afternoon, at which time Mrs. H. Josephine Hayward is to give an address on "Cuba and Her People."

Popular Authors Literary Club held its regular meeting in the Deane Winthrop house, Winthrop, on Tuesday, with Mrs. Jean Ridley as hostess. The president, Mrs. Jane G. Rogers, presided; and after the regular business the afternoon

noon was devoted to colonial times, the members being dressed in costume. Papers were given on "American Homes, Past and Present," by Mrs. Irma Jensen, and "Theodosia Burr" by Louise A. Henry. Refreshments were served.

The November monthly business meeting and social of the Follen Study Club at East Lexington took place Thursday in the home of Miss Mabel Reynolds on Fern street, East Lexington. Following the business session, when plans were outlined for the coming month's study, a social hour was enjoyed with games and music. Miss Reynolds, as hostess, served refreshments. The first November study meeting will be held Thursday in the reading room of the Cary Memorial branch library.

Second of the musicales of the Lexington Music Club was held Thursday at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Davis on Hancock street. The program, which was in charge of Mrs. William D. Jamieson, and the president, Mrs. Winsor W. Tyler, included numbers by Miss Eleanor Whittemore of Boston, violinist; Mrs. Henry D. Love, soprano; Mrs. Clarence E. Sprague and Mrs. Charles B. Davis (piano duets), and Mrs. S. Lewis Barbour, mezzo soprano. Owing to the holiday, the next recital is to take place Dec. 4, at the residence of Mrs. George Ernest Briggs at Fair Oaks.

"How the Vote Was Won," a comedy, was presented by the members of the Sudbury Woman's Club in that town Wednesday, Nov. 10, home day will be observed with a thimble party and spelling bee, together with a musical program and refreshments.

Ladies of the Maynard Woman's Club meet in Masonic hall, Maynard, next Tuesday and a feature of the afternoon will be the dramatic reading of "Disraeli" by Otto Selzer. The musical program includes piano solos by Master Percy Dunlop.

The November meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is being held this afternoon in that town. The food sale last week in the Concord chapter house, under the direction of Mrs. Charles Towle, Mrs. Herbert Smith and Miss Caroline P. Holden, netted the chapter \$28, which will go toward the fund for clearing off the mortgage debt on the chapter house.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club met in Maugus Club hall on Wednesday. The president, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, presided. Mrs. Gilson spoke of the work the different departments of the club hoped to accomplish during the year, and asked the members for their earnest support. The federation secretary, Mrs. Willard F. Dillaway, gave a report of the last federation meeting. Miss Maud Scheerer of Boston gave a recital of the play, "The Helmsman," by Rachel Crothers. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed.

West Medford Woman's League met Wednesday when Mrs. Harriet Putnam gave the third in a series of addresses on women. She discussed "The Business of Being a Woman." Mrs. Luella H. Farr presided as chairman of the home department. The annual fair of the league

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There are seven different lots in *brocaded designs*, all double widths, in crepe, poplin and matelasse weaves—altogether the most superb silks for evening gowns, dinner dresses, reception gowns, and evening wraps that are imported. *Every piece made in Lyons.*

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Special Puffs at 5.00

Special Blankets at 5.00

Wool Filled Puffs with Silk Tops
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Full double bed size, fine California wool, with handsome wide silk bindings; 69 pairs only in this lot.

A lot of 75 in all, some with borders and some with all figured tops.

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Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West

opens Tuesday in the vestry of the West Medford Congregational church.

At the meeting of the Chelsea Woman's Club Friday afternoon, under the direction of the civics department, Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin spoke on the "Immigration Peril." Miss Angela Morgan gave whistling solos, with Miss Louise S. Currier as accompanist.

The third meeting of the Women's Home Literary Club of Dorchester was held Monday with Mrs. K. S. Millett of Roxbury, hostess. An interesting afternoon was spent in reading "Antony and Cleopatra."

The first regular meeting of the Newtonville Woman's Guild was held Tuesday in the parlors of the new church. Following the president's greeting notices were given of monthly meetings of the current events class, conducted by Miss Leila C. Pennock of the household economics class, and of committee work for the Frances Willard settlement fair.

Mrs. Thayer gave valuable recommendations called from the annual meeting of the state federation. Songs, including the "Nightingale" and a group of Tuscan folk songs were rendered by Mrs. Pulisier and Miss Samson. Mrs. McIntyre, president of the Newton federation, was introduced, and spoke of loyalty to the federation and its gatherings. Mrs. Irving O. Palmer, the guild president, embodied her report of the general federation meeting at Washington in an address entitled "Woman's Wealth: What, Whence, Whither?" Mrs. Muligan, general federation secretary, talked of the scope of federation committee work and the endowment fund.

Prof. Courtney Langdon of Brown University will be the speaker at the meeting of Women in Council, in Roxbury Masonic Temple, on Tuesday afternoon. His subject will be "An Allegory of the Twentieth Century's Thought and Feeling."

lar meeting last Tuesday afternoon at the Unitarian church, Wollaston. Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, president, opened the meeting and called for the reports. There will be a meeting of the glee club at Miss Florence T. Olney's home next Monday. Mrs. Charles S. Adams extended thanks to the members of the club for donations. Mrs. Herbert Albee spoke. Delegates were elected to attend the state federation meetings at Whitman, Mass., on Nov. 17. They were Mrs. John O. Short, Mrs. Herbert Albee and Mrs. Edward O. Wood.

(Continued on page nine, column two)
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CURRENCY COMMITTEE IN DEADLOCK

Two Swing to Administration Side and Vote to Reconsider Number of Regional Banks, but Prospects of Tie Still Holds

CAUCUS STILL TALKED

WASHINGTON—A shift in the lineup on the currency bill has strengthened the position of the administration forces, but the Senate committee is now in a temporary deadlock.

Senators Reed and O'Gorman, who have been opposing administration proposals in the committee, rejoined the Democrats and the committee voted to reconsider the decision which cut from 12 to four the number of regional banks in the proposed new system.

Senator Crawford (Republican) voted with the Democrats to reconsider, but a discussion which lasted all Friday afternoon failed to force a vote on a proposition to fix the number of banks at seven. Senator Crawford said he had voted to reconsider solely as a matter of courtesy. He made it clear that he would not support a resolution to increase the number. Senator Hitchcock made it plain that he would not swing into line with the other Democrats and with a six-to-six tie in prospect, the administration forces avoided a vote.

The administration senators succeeded in retaining the secretary of the treasury on the proposed federal reserve board. The reading of the bill was begun and a number of minor proposals were passed upon. The committee voted down a proposal to force a double liability similar to that of present national bank stockholders on the stock of the proposed regional banks. National banks, under another amendment, would be required to signify their intention of entering the proposed system within 90 days. Banks which at present are reserve agents and which fail to enter the system within 90 days would forfeit their reserve agencies. The committee voted down a proposal by Senator Crawford to allow regional banks, to do a general commercial banking business.

The movement for a caucus of Democratic senators is gaining ground. A petition was circulated by Senators Ashurst of Arizona, and Martine of New Jersey, calling for a conference on the currency question generally. It was understood that the real subject of the caucus and its scope in relation to the work of the committee would be decided after it met. Administration senators including Senator Owen declared that they had taken no part in starting the call for a conference, and it was stated that the administration was not behind the call.

CLEVELAND, O. — The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has invited President Wilson to address a mass meeting of middle West bankers here.

NEW NAVAL CRAFT IN WATER TODAY

NEW YORK—Mrs. Katherine V. Simons, wife of Lieut. Manley H. Simons U. S. N., will perform the ceremony when the new United States destroyer Downes is launched at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., today. Mrs. Simons is a direct descendant of Capt. John Downes U. S. N., for whom the destroyer was named, and she was selected by Secretary of the Navy Daniels as sponsor for the vessel.

Many prominent officials will attend the ceremony and it is expected that Mrs. Simons will be accompanied by her husband, who is on duty with the bureau of ordnance of the war department.

STANFORD MOSAIC BEING RESTORED

SAN FRANCISCO—Signor Lorenzo Zampato, a Venetian mosaic artist, who spent 4½ years in setting in the mosaic decorations in the Leland Stanford Memorial church when it was first erected, has arrived on the campus to go over the same work that he had completed but three months before the chapel's disturbance in 1906. This time it will take him but three years to lay in the decorations, according to the Examiner.

The restoration work begins with the vestibule, and then the pieces portraying the Hymn of the Seraphs and the Sermon on the Mount will be given attention.

COLLECTORS TO MEET PRESIDENT

NEW YORK—The delegates to the national conference of customs collectors, deputy collectors and surveyors, which has been in session here all week, will meet Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in Washington on Monday, it was announced Friday by Assistant Secretary Hamlin.

Secretary McAdoo, after an interview with the delegates, will present them to President Wilson at the White House.

ALIENS TO GET FACTS ON FARMS

LOS ANGELES—Information concerning the agricultural and other opportunities of California will be supplied to aliens in their own languages as a result of the installation of information bureaus by the American Colonization League with headquarters in the International Bank building, says the Tribune.

INTERVENTION MISTAKE, SAYS MEXICAN VISITOR IN BOSTON

Grandson of President Echeverria Claims Interference by U. S. Would Unite All Factions to Repel Invasion of Country

WOULD REGRET STEPS

That United States intervention in Mexico would prove a grave mistake, and that as a result of intervention all factions in the neighboring republic would unite for the purpose of repelling the invasion of Mexican territory, is the statement of Carlos P. Echeverria, whose grandfather, Don Javier Echeverria, was acting President of Mexico in 1841. Mr. Echeverria has just arrived in Boston direct from Mexico City, after passing through the northern sections, where railway traffic has since been suspended. He is the son of a wealthy manufacturer of the capital, and matters connected with the business bring him north at the present time, he says.

"I cannot make it too emphatic that intervention on the part of the United States would be a calamity," Mr. Echeverria said in answer to the question how the conditions were in his country when he left Mexico City. "You people do not seem to realize the situation. On the surface it is evident that there is civil strife in my native land. Conditions are deplorable enough. But there is something in the breast of every loyal Mexican which cries out against foreign interference in Mexico's domestic affairs. I have never realized this more completely than within the past six months."

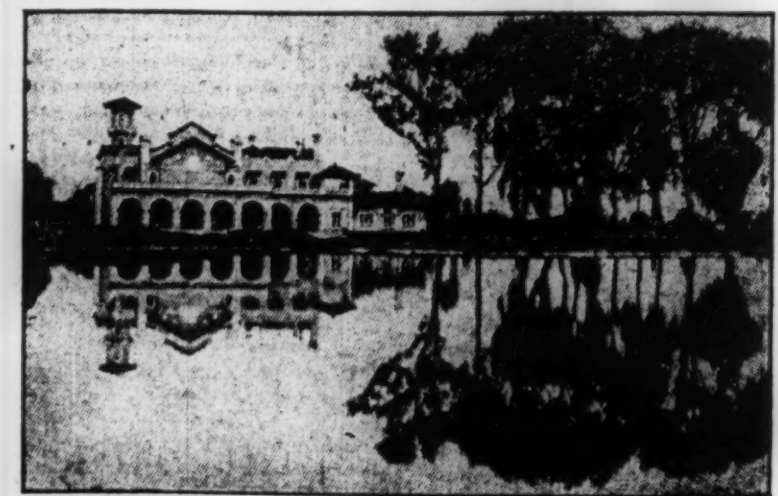
Mr. Echeverria, who has been educated in New England institutions, said that his present visit to the United States was for the purpose of buying raw material for his father's firm, the J. L. Valadares Company is the largest concern in Mexico City, manufacturing soaps and candles. Much of the material used is cotton-seed oil from Texas. Francisco Echeverria is one of two men who hold the stock of the company. The revolution has caused such a shortage in supplies that the working force has been reduced to 1000.

"We ordinarily employ several thousand people in our factory," Mr. Echeverria continued. "It is absolutely necessary for us to get the cotton-seed oil in order to do any kind of business. That is what brought me north, to get material. This was also the reason why I came by the way of Texas, through the revolutionary districts. And it is from what I saw and heard on my way up here that I feel that I know something about conditions. I talked with some of the constitutionalist generals and from them I learned that each and every one was set against American intervention. I have just read a statement purporting to come from General Carranza and in which the northern leader affirms that intervention will prove a great mistake. Even if the leaders might think it advisable to support the American troops after these should cross the border, I know for a fact that the mass of the people in the north would not support them. I returned to Mexico City last May. As near as I could judge, matters were then quieting down. Of course it is unnecessary for me to speak in detail about recent events. That is a matter of public knowledge."

Mr. Echeverria was asked whether he had formed any opinion as to how the situation could be improved in his country. After a moment's reflection he said: "Yes. I have some idea along that line. Mediation by leading South American powers will prove effective. No, the United States should not be a partner to that mediation, if you will allow me to say it. Mexicans, high and low, feel that it would still be interference by an outside party. But South Americans know us better than you do. We are more or less of one lineage. Our ideals have developed along identical lines. We are understood in the lands farther south than Mexico. Brazil, Argentina and Chile would be able to accomplish more with us than would any other powers I know of."

"As for our feelings toward Americans, the educated people like you, and we mingle much with you Americans whether in Mexico or when we come to the United States. How many of you Americans, for instance, have not been entertained most hospitably at our Country club, near the capital? That is as it should be. We have certainly much to be grateful for in the way the Americans treat us here. During my several years stay I have made many friends."

COUNTRY CLUB, MEXICO CITY, MEX.



Americans and Mexicans of upper class meet here

That is why we would regret most decidedly if anything should occasion your coming to my country as unwelcome guests."

"What about the oil interests; are they not concerned in the present trouble in Mexico?" Mr. Echeverria was asked. "For all I know to the contrary," he replied, "rivalry between these various interests lies at the bottom of much of the present unrest. It is unfortunate that where such a fine field for development has been found opposing interests should try to carry their influence into the political affairs of my country."

Mr. Echeverria said that there was something he wished to speak about,



CARLOS P. ECHEVERRIA
Grandson of Don Javier Echeverria, acting President of Mexico in 1841.

something in which he hoped he would not be misunderstood. "It is in relation to the attitude of some Americans when visiting Mexico," he said. "Of course, tourists are anxious to go about and observe things. Often they are entirely unconscious of overstepping the boundaries of good breeding. But it is a fact that travelers will enter a church, let us say, where a wedding is on. Now, marriage is a solemn matter to my people, and when at such an important moment in the young people's careers strangers enter and begin to make notes, pulling out their guide books so as to get their bearings, the men in some instances even forgetting themselves so far as to not remove their hats, I say such and similar occurrences do not give the Mexicans any high opinion of American behavior. I hope, as I say, that what I am stating is taken kindly, but I feel that it is my duty to show why many people in Mexico fail to understand you."

Mr. Echeverria stated that he could do nothing here for the present, as it was necessary to have rail communication established between the Texas border and Mexico City before the material he was after could be sent on its way. He is to purchase a number of tank cars beside large quantities of cotton-seed oil.

LABOR BUREAU FOR HONOLULU

HONOLULU—That a central employment bureau for Honolulu should be run under the joint auspices of the Associated Charities and the Young Men's Christian Association is the finding of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to investigate the feasibility of the project as recently presented to a meeting of the chamber by Bertram von Damm, delegate from the charities, says the Star Bulletin. The Chamber of Commerce is not in favor of the bureau becoming a municipal affair.

CITY DOCK FILLED AT LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES—The Standard-American Dredging Company has completed its contract for the filling of municipal dock No. 1 at the harbor.

About 1,150,000 cubic yards of dirt have been placed in the fill, raising the elevation about 10 feet above low-water mark, says the Tribune. The cost of the work will be about \$170,000.

SEATTLE GREET FIRSTCOMERS TO LABOR MEETINGS

American Federation Delegates Assemble in Pacific Coast City for Annual Convention and Trade Section Sessions

WOMEN HAVE A HALL

SEATTLE, Wash. — Marshaled into Seattle by a large band of union musicians, entertained by the local labor unions and the state organization, hundreds of delegates from many parts of America will assemble here Monday for the American Federation of Labor convention.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the delegates and their friends practically has completed its work. Suitable quarters have been arranged for the officers and delegates of the federation. The women of the Seattle Labor League have arranged to entertain the women visitors and to furnish them with up-to-date headquarters. For this purpose they have obtained the use of the meeting hall of the Central Labor council.

The delegates who assemble in the Hippodrome will try to unite the separate trades into central labor bodies, according to the Sun. The building trades and all others will endeavor to obtain consolidations, and for this purpose sectional meetings will be held during the week preceding the convention.

In the western labor immigration congress, now in session here, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said that former President Taft should not have vetoed the immigration bill. He said 500,000 to 800,000 European immigrants may be expected to come to the Pacific coast through the Panama canal the first year, and that would probably cheapen the coast labor market. President Samuel Gompers of the federation said it had virtually been agreed that there would be no convention of the federation next year and that the 1915 convention should be held in San Francisco early in the year.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

"Jerry" Travers and Walter J. Travis have both told me time after time they thought more bad shots at golf were caused by failure to "keep the eye on the ball" than to almost any other fault, says Straight-Drive. "Jerry" in a close match keeps repeating to himself, "Keep your eye on the ball," every time he is preparing to make a stroke.

A few years ago in the amateur championship at Garden City Travers and Travis were engaged in one of their famous duels for supremacy. Things had not been going very well for "Jerry" and he found himself two down with four to play. He won the fifteenth, which then was the thirty-third of the match, by a grand putt.

Going to the sixteenth Travis made a bad second, thanks to taking his eye from the ball, and "Jerry" remarked to me, "Watch me keep my eye on the ball." I was near him when he took up his position and heard him keep repeating, "Keep your eye on the ball," "Keep your eye on the ball."

He did keep his eye on the ball, and reaching the green won the hole and squared the match. From the seventeenth tee Travis, for some unaccountable reason for him, again looked up instead of keeping his eye on the ball, and half topped and hooked it into sand mounds, while "Jerry" was safely down the middle by tending strictly to business, won the hole, and the next one and the match.

Keeping the eye on the ball may or may not sound foolish, but helps spell success at golf. If the eye is on the ball the player is apt to be concentrated on the work in hand.

That final peep up the course just as you are about to put beef into the ball accounts for more topped, sliced, pulled, and schlafted shots than anything else you do.

You could not hit a croquet ball with any accuracy unless you kept your eye on it. A croquet ball is many times as large as a golf ball and is much easier to hit. The same rule applies to billiards, tennis, or baseball. You must keep your eye on the ball.

Golf clubs and golf courses are made possible only by the support of the average players and the duffers. The scores made by all classes of golfers engaged in club competition for a number of weeks has been found to average 95. This average is unquestionably far below the average of all golf played on our golf courses and it would probably be fair to place the average player at rounds of 97 to 100.

Class A players, who make their rounds in the early 80s or better, and class B, who should just dodge under the 90 line, constitute a very small percentage in every club, and do not need fostering and encouragement, for if deprived of our golf links this class would play on our public streets, open lots or front porches.

The clubs that grow largest in membership are those in which the interest of the average players is carefully looked after, and where the duffers have a living chance in enough competitions to stimulate better play.

Few men of the average business man

class who make only occasional trips to their club links for a round will go over the 100 mark, or get seriously interested in the game until the tournament committee through some sort of a competition gets them in a contest.

It is this class of men who support the clubs and whose interest golf course architects should consider when they seek to devise fearful and wonderful tests for the experts.

It must be very discouraging for the duffer to be called upon to play from long spinach ahead of the tee unless he can carry some bunker, say, 120 to 140 yards out. I cannot see but the bunker or other hazard is just as severe in its punishment without grass so long as to make recovery almost impossible, even when the ball is found within the stipulated five minutes.

Course architects are nowadays giving more attention to this aspect of the case and making it possible for the short but sure player to make creditable scores with some hope of future improvement.

The average player is a good-natured person who takes his punishment with good grace, but he would get much encouragement if the course architects let him off for trifling irregularities when he can do so without interfering with the tests required to make the class player attend to his control of the ball over pitfalls, bunkers, etc.

CLEAN SPORT IS PLEDGED BY BOYS

SEATTLE, Wash.—Endeavoring to reinstate athletics on a firm and permanent basis in the local high schools, 600 boys of Lincoln high met in the school auditorium recently and pledged themselves to support the athletic association, debate activities and whatever other school contests might be indulged in with clean enthusiasm and to abstain from any disagreeable practices while going, attending or coming from any school enterprise, says the Sun.

This action on the part of the Lincoln students came about as the result of a recent decision of the school board to forbid inter-city contests, but on petition of the principals of the school and the recommendation of Superintendent Cooper, the games were allowed to stand.

TOO MUCH FRENCH CHALK

In fitting the tire cover, care should be taken not to use too much French chalk. If more chalk is used than is necessary, it will often work up into small balls, about the size of a pea, and with a few of these in the tire, it does not take very long to wear out the inner tube, and cause dents in the rubber so deep that the tube will become porous and leak.

BANKERS GIVE PARTY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A housewarming was given recently by the San Francisco chapter of the American Institute of Banking in the new clubrooms, 126 Post street, says the Examiner. Upwards of 500 members attended.

Silks

New England's
Leading
Yard Goods Store

Silks

A Complete Showing of Beautiful Weaves for Winter

Fashion does not favor a single silk fabric that we are not showing here in a most satisfying range of the wanted weaves, colors, designs and novelties. New England women come here first for their silk needs, for no other collection within a radius of hundreds of miles can compare with ours in completeness, style showing and right pricing.

Examples of Our Value Giving

5.00 BLACK CHIFFON VELVET, 40 inches wide, beautiful silk Lyons velvet. Special, a yard.....3.50

4.00 BLACK ROMAN TOGA VELVET, 40 inches wide, splendid black, fine dress quality. A yard.....3.00

5.00 BROCADE SATIN, double width, in the finest types of exclusive imported silks for opera and costumes. A yard.....2.98

4.00 COTE DE CHEVAL, a fine suiting silk, double width, in darkest blue, brown and raisin only. A yard.....2.50

8.00 TO 12.00 METAL VOILE NINON in gold, platinum and silver, double width. A yard.....6.98

9.00 POMPADOUR AND GOLD BORDER WHITE CHIFFON CLOTH—44 inches wide, only 3 dress patterns. A yard.....4.98

2.50 PEBBLE BACK CHARMEUSE in twenty fashionable shades; a reliable quality at a special low price; double width. A yard.....1.98

2.50 WHITE SATIN DUCHESS, chiffon finish, for wedding outfits; a splendid value. A yard.....1.85

3.50 TO 5.00 BLACK SILKS—Our own imported qualities, double widths, in Moire, Poplins, Brocade, Regence, Moire Faconne, Silk Bengaline, Matelasse, presenting the best styles and qualities of new Black Silks for coats, suits and gowns at special reductions. A yard.....2.95

Silks—Street Floor—Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

LINER MICHIGAN IN FOUR DAYS LATE

The Warren liner Michigan, Capt. Robert Ritchie, made port today from Liverpool, four days late. She brought one passenger, Arthur A. Thom of London, a Congregational minister destined for Fargo, North Dakota. She had 2900

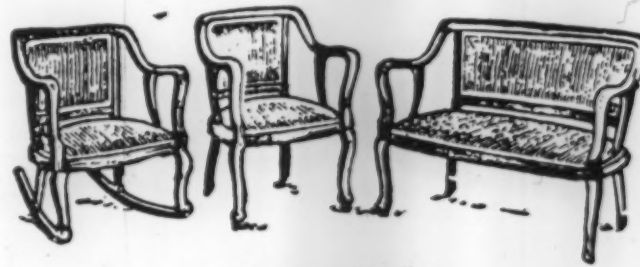
tons of general cargo. Also on board were 11 prized Welsh sheep.

CONVERSE BLOOMS TO BE SEEN

Mr. and Mrs. Costello C. Converse of Malden announce that their conservatories at the Converse estate, Main and Belmont streets, Malden, will be open to the public this afternoon and Sunday for the annual exhibit of chrysanthemums grown there.

Parlor Sets

Three and five-piece Parlor Sets in mahogany and mahogany finish, splendid variety of designs, well-made and upholstered in rich materials. One like illustration we offer as a November Special for 29.95



Others to 350.00

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings
FERDINANDS
2260 WASHINGTON ST.
and "The Beacon," Central Sq., Camb.

HEIRLOOMS

purchased direct from the
Heir Apparent, Son of
Earl of Clanwilliam
with the special permission of the British Government—are now exhibited and offered for sale by

Mr. ROBERT W. PARTRIDGE
in the State Apartments at
THE PLAZA HOTEL
NEW YORK

This collection was formed in the XVIII Century and never before has been out of the Mansion. All the objects are very rare specimens, many unique and far exceeding anything of their kind ever seen in any museum.

SEVERAL CHINA, ENGLISH CHINA, FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE, TAPESTRIES, ITALIAN XV and XVI CENTURY, BRONZE, ENGLISH, AUGUSTINE AND NUREMBERG SILVER OF THE XVII, XVIII AND XVIII CENTURIES, LOUIS XIII GOLD ENAMELLED WATCHES

Exhibition Daily Until 10 P. M.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

WITH FASHIONABLE WIDE BELT

Gown having one-sided Russian effect

Wide, draped girdles make such a feature of the autumn that they contribute largely to the success of any costume. In this case, the girdle is of charmeuse satin and the blouse and skirt are of checked material, combining silk and wool, and the collar is white broadcloth. The gown is an exceedingly smart one and eminently practical at the same time. For the early season it can be worn on the street with the addition of only a neck ruff, but it is appropriate within doors at all seasons.

The one-sided Russian effect is fashionable and the two-piece skirt has a plait at each side seam that extends a little above the buttons and allows freedom for walking.

A gown of this kind can be made from many different fabrics. Silk and wool ratine is an important material of the autumn and would be beautiful made in this way. We continue to wear silk for all purposes and this gown of silk or silk and wool poplin would be handsome.

There are also a great many novelties both plain and figured. Light weight or chiffon broadcloth woven in checks is pretty. A green and tan check treated just in this way would be beautiful.

For the medium size the blouse will require 4½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 27 inches wide for the collar; the skirt 3½ yards 27, 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 yard and 28 inches.

The pattern of the blouse (7766) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7877) from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

INDIAN SANDWICHES

From a loaf of stale bread cut thin slices, then stamp out in two-inch circles with a biscuit cutter. Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, stir in one tablespoonful of flour and cook slowly for a moment, then add gradually one-half cupful of thin cream or rich milk, stirring until smoothly thickened. Add about one-half of a teaspoonful of curry powder, the exact amount depending upon the kind used and the family taste, one teaspoonful of scraped raw sour apple, one teaspoonful of lemon juice and salt and paprika to taste. Stir into this one-half cupful each of finely chopped cold cooked chicken and boiled ham, beat for a moment, then stand over boiling water. Sauté the bread circles in a little hot butter. Make into sandwiches with a thick layer of filling and send at once to the table.

STEAMED DATES

Wash a pound of whole dates, cover with cold water and let soak over night. Next morning add a half cupful of sugar, bring slowly to the steaming point, then simmer for five minutes. Transfer the dates to a serving dish and reduce the syrup fully one-half. Let stand until cool, add a teaspoonful of vanilla and pour over the fruit. Serve cold, with or without cream.—Toledo Blade.

SHELDON SALAD

One can of pineapple, four oranges, two bananas, half a pound of Malaga grapes and half a pound of candied cherries. Cut the pineapples into small squares; seed the oranges and cut them fine; seed the bananas and cut them very thin. Serve on lettuce leaves and pour over the following sauce: The juice of the pineapple, one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of cornstarch, one cup of walnuts cut fine and a cup and a half of water. Mix the cornstarch with a little of the water and all the pineapple juice, sugar and the remainder of the water. Boil until thick, and after it is cold add the nuts. This salad may be put together and frozen.—Chicago Journal.

JAPANESE FRUIT CAKE

One cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup milk, three cups flour, four or five eggs, one tablespoonful baking powder. Divide batter in half and bake two layers of plain batter. Into the other half put two cups of chopped fruit, raisins, currants, figs, cinnamon and a few nuts, and bake in two layers.

Filling.—Juice and grated rind of two lemons, one coconut grated, two cups sugar, one cup boiling water. Cook until it drops in lumps from the spoon.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

VINEGAR PIE

One egg, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, one cup of cold water, one tablespoonful of vinegar, nutmeg to taste; beat egg, add sugar and flour to egg, beating hard; add other ingredients; bake in open crust. Add meringue if you choose.—Janesville Gazette.

COOKING OF MEATS

Experiments conducted at the University of Illinois prove that the cooking of meat in a very hot oven offers no advantages, but many disadvantages, says the New York Press. A temperature of 385 degrees F. imposes a difficulty in the danger of burning. Much better results are obtained in a temperature of 350 degrees and still better in an Aladdin oven with a heat of 212 degrees. In the last named instance the meat is found to be more juicy and highly flavored and the cooking more uniform throughout.



SASH RIBBON IN A LILY BOW

Do you know how to tie a lily bow? You should experiment with some old lengths of ribbon if you mean to make for yourself a velvet-crowned autumn hat whose smartness will depend entirely upon the poise of its trimming, says the New Haven Journal Courier. First, you take your five half-yard strands of sash ribbon, and sewing one end of each about the base of a hat's crown, draw the entire number over its apex so that they shall form a puffy appearance which will not be pretty in the silk ribbon, but which is lovely in new velvet.

Having firmly twisted the whole mass together with a bit of hat wire, run the slenderest of wires along both sides of each of the ends and then twist them into shapes as nearly as possible resembling the leaves of a lily.

One end should be bent so that its sides partly overlap at the top while they open outward toward the bottom, another should become a half spiral, two should be half double, and a fifth should look like a budding leaf.

DINNER CLOTH

The plain linen damask dinner cloth, with or without the double satin border, is still the height of fashion, according to the Chicago Journal. Oblong doilies, to use for plate, glass and butter plate, are used, but are not as good fashion as the three separate ones for the same purpose.

NAME IN TRUNK

It is a good plan when traveling to have one's name and address printed or written on the inside cover of a trunk, says Good Housekeeping. Then in case of loss of check, or any mistake, it can be identified by the owner to the satisfaction of the railway officials by simply opening the trunk.

MONEY SAVED BY COOPERATION

Montclair undertaking proves great success

A notable cooperative movement is that of Montclair, N. J. It came in answer to economic need and it started in a church. But those who felt the need and answered it are of the class generally called well-to-do; and the pastor of the church which started the movement is intensely practical.

The Montclair movement started slowly. It has passed the experimental stage. It is growing every day. It pays. It now has a flourishing grocery and butcher shop, a library, a theater-going club and an employment bureau. In the near future it may go into cooperative housekeeping, says the New York World.

Developing a community feeling in place of individualism has been a set purpose with the Rev. Edgar Swan Wiers, pastor of the Unity Unitarian church.

It was found that Montclair, although a city of spacious lawns, was without a playground. The church opened a playground in its back yard. This led to the establishment of playgrounds by the town council.

Not a step was taken without investigation, but when the investigation was completed the church made sure to let the whole community know what it had discovered. The modern business method of newspaper advertising was used for this.

The church committee found, for instance, that the public schools could well be used as social centers. Pastor Wiers wrote a series of forcible advertisements outlining the possibilities. The public began to look for those advertisements. Now the schools have been opened up to the social life of the community. They have free lectures, free concerts and dancing and social gatherings, with athletic clubs and recreation societies springing up.

Three years ago the investigators discovered that the cost of living was going up. They discovered that it was becoming a burden to many of the large-salaried commuters and well-to-do New York business men who made Montclair their home. They were families for the most part who could afford to pay good prices and would insist on getting the best goods. The local merchants had discovered this and were acting accordingly. And the prices soared for all that the traffic would bear.

Two years of investigation followed and then a plan for a cooperative store which would actually fill the need was completed. It is run by men who understand buying and business economy, and who understand the customers of Montclair. It had to be a community store from the first, open to any one who wanted to take advantage of it. Shares were placed at \$10 and 150 members joined. In a year there were 314 members and a paid-up capital of \$8650. The sales increased from \$1000 a week to \$2500 and are now well over that figure and increasing daily. A 6 per cent dividend and a 5 per cent rebate on the amount of purchases made by the shareholders during the year speak for themselves.

The best goods at the lowest possible price has been the aim. It has taken real cooperation in many ways to bring

this about. The buyers have been educated not to put off their buying until Saturday and they are being educated to deliver their own goods as far as possible.

An employment bureau was started in connection with the store. It has been a complete success and a great convenience to servants and housekeepers alike.

It is possible that a community kitchen will be decided upon in the near future. The houses are widely scattered and the housekeepers cannot actually work in a common kitchen; but many of them think that they can have their meals cooked there and served hot at just the minute they are wanted.

DANCING FROCK

Smocking trims one of the season's most dainty dancing-school frocks for the very small girl. The plain underskirt is attached to a skeleton lining and over it hangs the tunic, shorter in the front than in the back to give the fashionable silhouette, says the Philadelphia North American. The fullness at the neck and over the shoulder is held in with smocking, and the twisted silk cord encircles the waist and is loosely knotted in the back. Soft silk, chiffon or muslin are equally pretty for this little model.

WET WITH VINEGAR

Cut hams may be kept from molding if the cut end is wet with vinegar each time after cutting. Vinegar will also keep beef fresh for a time when you happen to be without ice temporarily.

Fall Styles in Clothes

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Everything in the big stock of this big store reflects the intelligent service of trained buyers and courteous salesmen.

Stein-Bloch Clothes for Men
Stratford System Clothes
for Young Men

Mariss Frank
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS
241-243 S. Broadway St.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

P. F. BONNEY'S SONS

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S STORE

WINTER COATS

Also Suits, Dresses, Skirts and Sweaters.

515 to 521 Washington St., Two Doors Above West St., Boston

RENOVATION IN THE ORCHARD

Clearing out branches that will not produce fruit

Apart from 'feeding' problems, there really is nothing difficult about the care of fruit trees; any one may do his own pruning. Suppose that we have several neglected apple trees to attend to. What shall be done? Any time between the present and the opening of spring will do for this work. The first thing is to clear away any and all suckers that may be growing around the base of the tree. These will probably never produce fruit, and, even if they should, the fruit would most likely be inferior. All varieties of apples purchased from the nurserymen are produced by grafting buds of the desired kinds upon seedling apple trees so only these buds will grow. One of these buds develops into the desired tree and bears the same kind of fruit as the tree from which it was taken.

The next step in order with neglected trees is to cut out all lifeless branches, however small or large. In removing the large limbs three cuts should be made, the first with a sharp saw on the under side of the limb and at least a foot but not more than two feet away from its junction with the main trunk or the limb from which it springs. Very soon the saw will begin to bind or stick. It should then be removed and used upon the upper side of the limb and about an inch nearer the junction with the trunk than the cut on the lower side. When the upper cut gets rather near the lower one, the branch, unless supported by other branches, will fall off.

To be sure, a stub still remains, but it is an easy matter to hold this small stub while the final cut is being made in the proper place. This cut of the large limb should be made as close to the trunk as possible. The wound may look very large by being made in this way, but the chances for healing are greatly enhanced, by having the cut as nearly parallel as possible to and coinciding with the natural flow of sap. To leave a stub of an inch or more, is to invite decay not only of the stub itself but ultimately of the whole interior of the tree.

If the trees have been badly neglected from the start, that is, if they have never had any pruning and training, the chances are that there may be several limbs that cross one another or interfere with a proper distribution of light and air in the tree top. Principal among these are so-called water sprouts, limbs which appear for the most part on the trunk and the main branches and which grow as a rule almost erect through the mass of upper limbs and foliage. Some of these may have grown large enough to produce fruit. If they seem to be valuable in this way, they may be allowed to remain, but as a rule they should be cut off, especially the smaller ones and

those that have not begun to bear fruit. They are sappers of the food which should go to the development of fruiting limbs and the fruit itself.

All cuts of limbs should be made close to the main trunk, not only for the reason given above, but to keep the remaining limbs as smooth and as free from obstruction as possible. This will aid in harvesting and prevent tears of clothing. After the cuts have been made—and they should all be made with nothing but a sharp saw—every one larger than three quarters of an inch in diameter should be painted, either with pine tar, white lead and linseed oil or with some other preparation that will prevent the drying out or the decaying of the exposed wood. Painting need be done only once except perhaps in the case of very large limbs which may need a second painting two or three years after removal. Generally new growth will be rapid enough to seal over the cuts and thus protect the heart wood below.

One particular caution must be brought forward with respect to the smaller branches and twigs. Those irregular gnarly twigs are the very ones that bear the fruit. Every one of them should be saved; first, because they already have acquired the habit of producing fruit and will likely do even better after the unnecessary wood has been removed and air and light admitted and also because it takes from one to four years for new ones to develop and thus replace any that are broken off.

So far as the tree is concerned, only one thing remains now to be done: namely, the removal of the rough and loose bark on the trunk and the main limbs. Preferably this should not be removed until after all the debris on the ground has been hauled away and placed on a pile for burning. Then if possible, large sheets should be spread beneath the tree to catch the bark as it falls. This bark should be placed on the pile of rubbish and burned. The reason is that it contains the chrysalises and eggs of insects that would prey upon the foliage, fruit or the trunks themselves. If desired, the trunks and the main limbs may be whitewashed in order to sweeten the trees, to make them look nicer, and to get rid of any insects that have been missed.

KEEP IRONS DRY

When flat irons are put in to heat beads of moisture form on them in about a minute or so. If the irons are then lifted and the moisture wiped off with a clean dry cloth they will always be smooth.—Los Angeles Express.

FASHIONS IN FALL CURTAINS

Attractive fabrics, some very rich in coloring

Just a word of the fall draperies, for her who is contemplating the pleasant task of choosing new curtains. For living rooms, halls and libraries, Arabian point, lacet Arabian and Marie Antoinette curtains in the Arabian coloring are being extensively used, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. They come in both the long and sill sizes.

The latest Arabian curtains are particularly rich and handsome. They are of net with a broad lace edge, somewhat like Renaissance, but have a corded pattern worked in with the lace edge, which makes them heavier and more elaborate than ordinary Renaissance. The rich Arabian coloring is just the correct thing for living rooms or libraries—the so-called "heavy" rooms, where the papers and furnishings are dark in tone.

If you have been used to having a white curtain and feel that the Arabian coloring is too dark to be entirely pleasing to you, you can break yourself in gently by buying a Berge curtain, which is a shade between the white and the Arabian, and

is being much used. These richer colorings are lovely in combination with the graceful inner hangings so much in vogue. For these latter you can select nothing better than the Japanese "honzome," a soft, shimmering, sun-proof material which comes in all the soft colorings that make such effective backgrounds. The material comes 50 inches wide, and is so soft and pliable that it will drape beautifully for even the amateur decorator.

Cluny insertion or edging mounted on plain net in the darker colors makes a very elegant looking curtain. Curtains of this sort just meet the demands of people of simple, quiet tastes, who dislike elaborate hangings and yet like their curtains to have a "good" look. Among the smaller curtains the French window panels are well liked, and the Marie Antoinette effects are particularly appropriate.

Irish point is as great a favorite as ever since it always makes a pretty, showy curtain. For bedrooms, the dainty little French curtains of white net with their pretty panel effects and braided ribbons and rosettes will be great favorites during the coming season. For drawing rooms and delicately furnished parlors, Brussels point is the correct thing.

The imported serims, which had their first showing last season, are, deservedly, more popular than ever. They are the very embodiment of daintiness and beauty. Their decoration consists of a variety of handsome French motifs in filet Cluny, hand embroidery and drawn-work. All of these forms appear on the one curtain in some cases, and the combination is exquisite. Some of the French panel curtains have somewhat the same style of decoration. They are hung flat to the window and come just to the sill.

Scrim curtains of all kinds are being much used and are suitable for any room in the house—white for bedrooms, and the darker colors for the heavier rooms. There is an ivory tinted scrim between Arabian and white that tones in perfectly with the ivory painted used in a colonial room. Plain hemstitched curtains of this material give such a room an air of elegant simplicity.

FURNACE CHAINS

For some time the chains running down to our furnace drafts gave us considerable trouble by the lines twisting, sticking and finally coming apart, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. My husband dipped these draft chains into melted paraffin and they have worked smoothly and well since then.

Bullock's

Los Angeles

"To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions."

"To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree."

"To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness."

"To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it."

"To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding.

"The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

The House Beautiful

—has 'always been man's, but chiefly woman's laudable ambition.

The aboriginal Indian roughly daubed his tepee with crude cartoons; the cultured Greeks and Egyptians carved their lasting triumphs upon the walls of their palaces, while the modern American has a world of artistic possibilities from which to choose, and can beautify his home with an almost infinite variety of appropriate designs and colors and a multiplicity of materials and fabrics.

One of the most attractive and satisfactory home decorations is a well selected paper for the walls; one that is harmonious in effect yet inexpensive in quality, easily applied, and readily changed should one tire of it.

Our extensive stock of wall papers covers the entire field of artistic mural decorations and represents the best productions of the most exclusive foreign and domestic makers—at a wide range of moderate prices.

PEASE BROS. FURNITURE CO.

640-646 SO. HILL STREET

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Japanese Drapery Crepes

New Importations

CREPES in white and cream, rose and tapestry blue, violet, gray, soft greens and dull blues. Crepes patterned in slender bamboo, wistaria clusters, pine needles, fantastic dragons, wild geese, and cherry-blossomed branches.

Lovely drapery stuffs—imported Japanese crepes at 25 cents the yard. Samples on request.

J. W. ROBINSON

Los Angeles, Cal.

JAPANESE CREPES IMPORTERS!

Smith's

"A CALIFORNIA GROCERY STORE"
MAKING A SPECIALTY OF
CALIFORNIA
Olives—Olive Oil—Honey
Dried Fruits—Raisins, Etc.

CALIFORNIA WALNUTS AND ALMONDS

WALTER E. SMITH CO.

212-214-216-218 South Spring St. - - LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PICTORIAL
REVIEW
PATTERNS

VILLE DE PARIS
317-320
30 BROADWAY
A. FUSENOT CO.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Mail Orders
Given
Special Attention

THANKSGIVING LINENS

Truly a timely idea. An attractive assortment of banquet cloths, size 2½ x 3 yards of pure Irish linen, satin damask heavy weight, specially priced at \$7.95, \$9.00 and \$10.00

These include a splendid showing of designs new and popular. Thistle, Snowdrop, Maple Leaf, Shamrock, Ribbon, etc.

Beeman & Hendee
351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

See the Christmas Toys and Dolls

Immense shipments are already pouring in. Wonderful new things, straight from Santa Claus' headquarters. You'll find more variety and novelty than ever before. We advise early selection. Mail orders filled.

AN ENAMELED HANDLE



hard, smooth and glossy—clean and moisture proof. It is one of the many points of superiority in THE LEE BROOM.

It has a carpet saving tip, full soft and even. Its balance is perfect. It will outlast several common brooms. Ask for MIDGET, FYNELITE, DAISY LEE or FAIRY QUEEN for parlor and general housework. Purchase a LEE, cut same of broom from the wrapper and send to us with your dealer's name and receive free LEE's artistic broom holder

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IOWA LINCOLN, NEB.

Silk Sale

WE'D LIKE
TO THUNDER THE FACTS
OF THIS SILK SALE
TO THE PEOPLE OF FIVE STATES

The values justify everything we could say about them. . . . But types are cold—without color or resonance—inadequate servitors to convey the character of these ECONOMIES to your mind. . . . Looking at the SILKS and appreciating their beauty to the uttermost, we are unable to utter the words to impress you properly. . . .

Like
Black Glass

THIS SILK ADVERTISEMENT

It absorbs all the rays of light we have on the subject, but doesn't reflect them properly for the benefit of the public. . . . Wish we could make YOU know these wonderful SILK VALUES as WE know them. . . . The knowledge would start money in your purse rattling. . . . But brightest, clearest, most coruscating language would fall short. . . . YOU MUST SEE THE GOODS. . . . Meanwhile, study the quotations. . . . They are the pungent essence—the *wheat*, the *kernel*, the *cream*—the simplest and briefest expression of this marvelous trade movement.

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE TREMONT STREET

Masses of Magnificent Silks—Without a Multitude of Words

NOTICE

When we recently opened our SILK Store—second floor of Tremont street building—we instantly realized that we had bought SILKS in excess of our shelf and counter capacity.

On account of congestion created in this way—to make your shopping more comfortable—we will place a large representation of our SILK offerings on the first floor of main building during this sale.

However, you must see the display at both locations to get at the true inwardness of the occasion.

IMPORTED CHIFFON CLOTHES

Exquisite Bordered and Allover designs.

Were \$2.50..... Special
Were \$3.00..... \$1.98
Were \$3.50.....

PLAID EPONGE

Three handsome patterns in Special
Beautiful Silk Eponge. \$1.98
Were \$3.50.....

STURDY 27-INCH
CORDUROY

Havana, taupe, navy, garnet, golf green, golf red and Copenhagen. The serviceable quality.
Worth 89c yd.; special. 59c

IMPORTED 22-INCH
CORDUROY

We guarantee the wearing qualities of the pile and the twelve desirable colors. Both weave and dye are safe.
Worth \$1.75 yd.; special \$1.19

STYLISH TWO-TONE
CORDUROY

The basic colors are navy and brown enlivened with glints of complimentary tints. Very popular.
Worth \$2.00 yd.; special. 98c

FINE 27-INCH
VELVETEEN

Heavy, fast pile with beauty and life to it—ten street colors, including black and taupe.
Worth \$1.50 yd.; special. 98c

BROCADED & MOIRE
VELVETEEN

Just the quality you'd choose for suit or coat, taupe, navy, mahogany, brown, olive and plum.
Value \$2.00 yd.; special \$1.39

BLACK 42-INCH
VELVETEEN

The pile is thick and firm; will not wear soggy. The rich black warranted not to rust.
Worth \$6.00 yd.; special \$3.98

ROMAN TOGA VELVETS

THEY ARE INCOMPARABLE

If there be more beautiful or more splendid Velvets than these ROMAN TOGAS we have failed to see them. They have the pile softness and delicacy—the facile cushiony elegance of old Venetian weaves. To wear them out in ordinary use is almost impossible. They are 42 inches wide—black only.

\$5.00 Quality. Special.....\$3.98 \$6.00 Quality. Special.....\$4.98
\$5.50 Quality. Special.....\$3.98 \$6.50 Quality. Special.....\$4.98

The Regular \$7.00 Quality. Special.....\$5.98

BLACK 24-INCH
COSTUME VELVET

These Velvets were especially selected by us for your costumes and coats. Every velvet excellence is theirs. \$1.69
Worth \$3.00 a yard. Special.....

IMPORTED 42-INCH
MANTLE PLUSH

A lustrous, sumptuous, peerless stuff for elegant dresses and wraps; black, taupe, navy, brown.
Worth \$8.00 a yard. Special.....\$6.00

BLACK MILLINERY VELVET

CUT STRAIGHT—NOT ON BIAS

Regular \$1.25 quality. Regular \$2.00 quality. Regular \$3.00 quality. Regular \$4.50 quality.
Special 79c Special \$1.29 Special \$1.98 Special \$2.98
22 inches wide. 24 inches wide. 27 inches wide. 27 inches wide.

THERE ARE FEW EAST INDIAN MERCHANT PRINCES FOUND IN AMERICA

Rustom Rustomjee, East Indian Editor, Says His Countrymen Prefer U. S. Schools to English—More to Settle Here

WORLD'S FAIR FACTOR

Soon after his arrival in New York an Indian Parsee passed up Fifth avenue, wearing the headgear which is peculiar to the Parsees of India. A collection of Neapolitan noblemen was engaged in spreading a new cover on the street. The sight of the oriental made rammers and rakes drop, the holders giving him their undivided attention.

Ah! Turco, Turco, chorused the crowd in belligerent accents, and to this they added comments which the Parsee did not understand, aside from the threatening looks and gestures. Some days later a crowd of East Indians with ordinary Hindu turbans was followed by a large crowd of men, women and children on Broadway—perhaps the most cosmopolitan street in the United States of America.

The reason of this curiosity was not far to seek. East Indians, dressed in their peculiar and strange costumes, were a rare sight in this part of the world. Compared with other nationalities, men from India who have been drawn to this land have been few and far between. Until the Congress of Religions at the Chicago world's fair with a spirit of fine religious toleration beckoned the first holy men from their fastnesses in the Himalayas, America was almost a sealed book to the inhabitants of India. It was the story of the hospitality, sociability and educational institutions of America, portrayed in glowing colors by the America-returned East Indian teachers, that opened the eyes and broadened the horizon of the educated people of the far east. Ever since that time, a small stream has begun to flow towards New York, which promises to swell into a good-sized river.

"East Indians who have come to this country," said Rustom Rustomjee, an East Indian editor now in this city, "fall into four different categories, first, religious teachers; second, emigrants to the Pacific coast; third, petty traders; fourth, big merchants. It is not my intention to criticize the first class of people. I have my strong convictions about them, and have declared these convictions from the house-tops in this country. Of emigrants from India to California and other western states, I shall speak later on, as I am making inquiries into their status and

conditions. I shall be glad to give the results of my inquiries in a future interview to the Monitor when they are complete."

Prefer American Schools

Mr. Rustomjee said that during visits to different universities in America to lecture about India it was his privilege and pleasure not only to talk with their presidents and professors, but also with the students themselves. Generally speaking, the opinion expressed about East Indian students by the powers that be of these institutions was greatly to the credit of his fellow countrymen. While talking with Indian students he discovered that there were several reasons why they were studying in America instead of England, as was their wont in former years. Owing to unfortunate incidents that have happened in the last few years in India, such as the fatal attack on Sir Curzon Wiley by an Indian student and the anti-British attitude of a few Indian extremists in England, Indian students were as a class not so welcome in British universities as they had been a generation ago.

It is grievously unfortunate, in his opinion, that for the sake of a few black sheep a stigma should be attached to the whole class of Indian students. Another reason, he said, was the recentment felt by the people of Bengal at the unstatesmanlike measure of the partition of Bengal, perpetrated by Lord Curzon against the unanimous wishes of the whole people of Bengal—the measure that has been greatly modified by his majesty the King of England at the Durbar at Delhi, where he was proclaimed Emperor of India. This unfortunate measure created in the minds and hearts of the educated people of Bengal, according to Mr. Rustomjee, a great deal of aversion toward everything that was British, and those who once sent their sons to British universities turned their attention toward the universities of America.

"There have been a few cases of Indian students," the Parsee said, "who have not been actuated by the purest of motives to come to America and study at American universities instead of taking advantage of the educational institutions of Great Britain. Owing to the unfortunate circumstances to which reference has already been made, a great deal of watch and ward has been kept over Indian students in England through agencies set in motion by the India office. The students have, therefore, naturally resented this semi-official interference, which to them seems to be a curtailment of their legitimate liberty and freedom of thought and action. So to escape from this they have preferred the American universities to the English. A still more ignoble motive has led a very few In-

dians to seek the advantage of American educational institutions especially in their scientific branches. With the dissemination of western culture and western civilization has come into vogue in India the weapons of the so-called political warfare, such as bombs; and some of the students have imagined that they can learn to manufacture these infernal instruments more easily in America than in England. How far they have been successful in acquiring this unfortunate art can be seen from the writings of Sir Valentine Chetol, who was sent by the London Times a few years ago to investigate thoroughly into the causes of the political unrest in India. He lays the blame for the existence of bombs in India at the door of America and France. How far Sir Valentine is right I shall not stop to discuss.

"Then there was the question of the long-needed industrial development of India, carrying with it the absolute necessity of high technical and industrial education; so that the magnificent technical, industrial and engineering—both mining and electrical—colleges in this country are taken advantage of by educated Indians. They are convinced that India should no longer remain a purely agricultural country, but that its mineral and mining resources should be exploited and India turned into a great manufacturing country.

"American universities have thrown wide open their doors to students from India, and have taken them into their hearts, but such has not been the case with the other institutions of this country. For various reasons American manufacturers have not been quite willing to impart their knowledge to East Indian students."

Trades Quite Different

Mr. Rustomjee said that the art of printing has made rapid progress in his country. It was said by East Indians who were interested in its development, that it would be far better for Indians not only to be initiated into the mysteries of printing, but also to be able to make and manufacture in their own country all necessary implements and articles pertaining to this art. As a trial measure they sent out two young men from India to learn the art of preparing printing inks in America. They were highly recommended from India, and were well received by high educational authorities, who introduced the young men to ink manufacturers here. The head manufacturers expressed their willingness to render every kind of help to the students from India, but not so those who were immediately engaged in the preparation of the ink. After struggling for some time in this country they returned to India without accom-



NUSSERMANJEE BHAMGARA
Indian merchant prince, New York city,
of 40 years' standing

plishing the purpose of their visit to America.

Another case, he said, was that of a student who had come to America to learn the art of glass making. He also found it exceedingly difficult to make headway in the acquisition of the art, and had to go to Japan to pick up the knowledge necessary for opening a glass factory in India.

Mr. Rustomjee said he believed that, though a few of the Hindu students who have come to America have met with difficulties of the sort described, they have on the whole been received with great kindness and hospitality, and nothing but praise of American institutions and American teachers came from the lips of the students of India.

"A few of the Hindu students," he continued, "have taken American wives, but this step has been a great failure. The people of America have no idea of the different customs and ways of living and thinking of India. The environment there is entirely different from that of America, and as long as there is no association with the environment there can be no happiness. The American women who have married Indian students and have gone to live with them in India, therefore, have been failures."

As for commercial East Indians who have come to this country, they are of two sorts, according to Mr. Rustomjee. There are the small peddlers and petty merchants who carry their goods with them and are found in different summer resorts in America. They are mostly men from northern and eastern India, who import in small quantities Bengal lace pieces and muslins for ladies' gowns and similar articles. They do their work in small ways, and exert very little influence on American commerce. There are two East Indian firms in this country which carry on business on a large scale. Their chief offices are located in the city of New York. The president of one company, N. H. Bhamgara, has been nearly 40 years in America. The East Indian sections at the Chicago and St. Louis exposition, presided over by Mr. Bhamgara, were the center of great attraction, and Mr. Bhamgara's exhibits were greatly admired and widely purchased by the visitors to the expositions. This Indian has won for himself a reputation in America, and his firm has carried off a number of medals and prizes.

Another firm has a branch office in the city of New York. Before protective duties prevented it this firm is said to have imported large quantities of Indian silks into America, but now they manufacture silks in this country similar to those manufactured in India. The founder of this firm, J. N. Tata, was an enterprising and energetic man. He came to the United States 30 years ago and looked into the working of American mines. He returned to India and with the cooperation of American mining engineers he organized steel and iron mining in India.

That America has not attracted a larger number of East Indian merchant princes is a cause for surprise to Mr. Rustomjee. The Japanese are daily increasing their exports to America and there is a large market for East Indian artistic ware, carpets and rugs in this country. The opening of the Panama canal, Mr. Rustomjee thinks, may perhaps attract greater attention of East Indian merchants to the value of the American markets and there may be greater commerce between America and India.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP CLUB BEGUN
MARSHFIELD, Ore.—The Men's Fellowship Club was perfected and officers elected at a meeting at the Marshfield Methodist church parlors. It is stated that the organization is to promote good citizenship, according to the Coos Bay Times, by educational work.

ALLEGED SINKING OF PIKES
PEAK 39 FEET EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON—Denver despatches stating that recent government surveys show that Pikes peak has sunk 39 feet in the last three years are easily explained. Somebody has simply been comparing the exact altitude of the mountain, recently determined by the United States geological survey as 14,109 feet, with old railroad or barometer figures of elevation.

As a matter of fact, to have come within 40 feet of the actual elevation shows a good job of surveying for the early days when Indians were plentiful and instruments poor, for, after all, there is no royal road of determining the altitude of any point. It has to be done today just as it had 100 or 1000 years ago, by a series of sights from the ocean shore. To obtain the elevation of Pikes peak means that surveyors have had to run levels all the way from the Atlantic ocean, or the Pacific, to the top of the mountain. Thousands of sights had to be made. Of course, when the geological survey about five years ago established the exact elevation of Pikes peak the engineers did not start at the sea level; they took the nearest point to the peak which had been previously determined by former level surveys. When the summit of the peak was reached a bronze tablet with the following inscription was cemented into the rock:

"United States Geological Survey,

George Otis Smith, Director, PIKES PEAK, Latitude 38° 50' 26", Longitude 105° 02' 37", United States Standard, Elevation above sea 14,109 feet, 1908."

The geological survey has published an excellent engraved map known as the "Pikes Peak Special Map," which includes Colorado Springs and the adjacent country, covering an area of about 200 square miles. On this map is shown every detail of the country and the elevation not only of Pikes peak, but of scores of neighboring mountains ranging from 10,000 to 13,000 feet in height. Streams, lakes, roads, trails, houses, etc., are also portrayed in their exact relative positions.

CALIFORNIA GETS
IMPORTED BUTTER

SAN FRANCISCO—Shipments of butter from Australia will prevent the price of the commodity rising above the present price—32½ cents—this winter, according to statements by dealers. With the butter market already overstocked, 100 tons of the Australian product have arrived on the steamer Tahiti to be marketed immediately, says the Examiner. The shipment is the first of a series due here, a result of the reduction of the duty on butter by the Underwood bill to 2½ cents per pound.

Filene's

Tonight at 6 o'clock
the Filene Concert-Dinner
in the Filene Restaurant

Filene Furs at Annual
November Sale Prices

The Filene Fur Shop will sell no furs other than good-faith furs either at regular or sale prices.

Even in this our most important Fur event of the year, with money-saving as its primary object, there is not one piece of fur that we cannot thoroughly endorse.

The savings, important at any time, are made doubly important by the scheduling of the sale at the very opening of the fur-wearing season, when the stock is brimming over with the finest first-choice pelts.

(FILLENE—SIXTH FLOOR)

FURS and
FAITH
—the first
should justify
and inspire the
second.

Speakership Is the Strategic Point

One of Biggest Shakeups in Years
Will Take Place in Legisla-
ture, It Is Said, if Democrats
Elect House Presiding Officer

ALL BILLS AFFECTED

One of the biggest shakeups in the committees of the Legislature for many years may take place next January, it is said at the State House, unless the Republicans succeed in getting one of their own members elected speaker of the House of Representatives.

To the speaker falls the task of naming the committee members on the part of the House, a work of considerable importance, since practically all measures coming before the Legislature have to be considered and reported on by one of these committees. Many times the committee's report carries much weight with the other legislators when the matter in question is under discussion.

On the face of the returns the Republicans have failed to get a majority in the House and already there is talk of a coalition of the Democrats and Progressives for the purpose of naming the speaker and controlling the appointment of the House committee members. The general proposition advanced is for the legislators of these two parties in the House to agree on a candidate for speaker with the understanding that he is to give special favors to the party to this agreement of which he is not affiliated.

Would Aid Progressives

Thus, with a Democratic speaker, the Progressive House members would be given some of the important committee berths and other favors, or vice versa.

Representative Martin M. Lomasney, the Democratic Boston leader, is understood to be a candidate for speaker, although when he was questioned on this point he refused to commit himself. Many in political circles believe, however, that the Progressive leaders would not agree to support Mr. Lomasney. When a search is made for some other prominent Democrat, one is not readily found. The two Democrats of the last House who, perhaps, were considered as leaders of the Democrats next to Mr. Lomasney, were Representatives John F. Meaney of Blackstone and Charles A. Dean of Wakefield. Neither of these two are back in the House this year, the former having retired from politics to practise law and the latter having gone to the Senate.

Consequently, there has been a natural turning to the Progressives who have been reelected this year. The name of George P. Webster of Roxford is heard more often than any other in this connection but Mr. Webster's election has yet to be settled by a recount in the tenth district which he represents.

Start Chandler Boom

Representative Cleveland A. Chandler of East Bridgewater is also under consideration as a candidate for speaker in case the recent recount goes against Representative Webster.

Speaker Grafton D. Cushing is sending out a letter to the Republican members-elect of the new House of Representatives urging them to stand together. Against the plan of the Cushing men there is a revolt led by Representative Haines of Medford and his friends who have opened headquarters in the Kimball building. Mr. Haines said he frankly believed Mr. Cushing could not be reelected.

By present tabulations the House has 116 Republicans, 104 Democrats, 17 Progressives, two Independents and one Socialist. It requires 121 votes to elect a speaker, so that five more must be had somewhere by the Republicans if they are to organize the House.

In the Senate a canvass is going on to elect a president to succeed Levi Greenwood, who was defeated last Tuesday. Senator Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., of Worcester, has sent to the Republican senators-elect a letter recommending that they have a caucus about Nov. 20. He says that he is not a candidate for the presidency.

The Senate is composed of 21 Republicans, 17 Democrats and two Progressives.

Among the candidates for the presidency are Senators Coolidge, Bazeley, Bagley, Norwood, Williams and Gordon.

Talk Reorganization

The reorganization of the Republican state committee is already a subject for discussion. Chairman Charles E. Hatfield will retire, according to his statement made long before election. A number of men are mentioned for the place. Among them are former Senator George Barnes of Weymouth, A. B. Messer of Concord, William F. Garcelon of Newton and David L. Parker of New Bedford.

Representative Lewis Sullivan of Boston has filed petitions to authorize cities and towns to sell their inhabitants the food and clothing and to pay for the same by the assessment of taxes imposed and collected for the public service. He also wants the Boston school committee increased from five to 20. He also has a bill to provide that technical, industrial or vocational education or instruction in primary or grammar schools shall not be compulsory and shall not be given except upon written consent of parents or guardian.

While the election has made many changes necessary in the committees, as a matter of course, the election of other than a Republican speaker will probably result in a complete reorganization so far as the House members are concerned. The Senate is expected to elect a Republican president, so only the ordinary changes are expected in the makeup of the Senate part of the committees.

Changes in Senate

Senators Stearns and Allen have retired from the Senate, thereby leaving Senator Hobbs of Worcester, Republican, ranking man on the Senate judiciary committee. He will probably be promoted to the chairmanship if he wants it.

In a similar way Senators Eldridge and Fay have dropped out of the Senate ways and means committee, leaving Senator Ward of Buckland the leading member. Chairman Crocker and other members of the House ways and means committee did not come back, leaving Representatives White of Newton and Fowle of Newburyport next in order. If there is a Democratic or Progressive speaker places on this important committee will be sought by many. The Republicans, whatever their position last year, would, if precedent is followed, be put low on the list. Representative Lomasney was on the committee last year, and if he is not speaker, and if there is not a Republican speaker, it is likely that he would be given the chairmanship of this committee.

On the House judiciary committee Representatives Cox, chairman; Drury, Prime and Abbott have been returned among the Republican members.

Railroad Members Back

All the Senate members of the railroad committee, Senators Coolidge, chairman; Bazeley, Chase and Fisher, have come back for another year; Chairman Ellis and Representative Washburn are back to represent the House. Here again the chairmanship and leading positions of this committee would probably be given to others than Republicans if the latter did not elect a speaker. Senator-elect Dean, who served on the railroad committee as a House member last year, may be one of the Senate members this year.

The metropolitan affairs committee loses its chairman, Senator Allen, and Senator Stearns, but House Chairman Botfield is returned. This is another of Mr. Lomasney's favorite committees and he is expected to have a hand in its composition this year if the Republicans lose the speakership. Mr. Lomasney was ranking Democratic member last year.

Of all the committees, probably no one has more of its last year's members returning than the public health committee. All the Senate members are back. Senators Clark, chairman; Norwood and McCarthy. Representative Bigelow, the House chairman, and all the other House members except Dr. Sharp of Nantucket, also are back. It is expected that Dr. Bigelow will ask for the chairmanship again this year as he is interested in the work of the tuberculosis investigation committee, of which he is the head. Senator Ward is back to head the agriculture committee. House Chairman Eames has dropped out, leaving Representative Wright of Rowe as his natural successor. Representative Webster of Roxford, Progressive, who was on the

committee last year is regarded as a possible committee chairman, also.

The committee on cities retains Senators Hobbs and Bellamy. Senator Hobbs was chairman last year but may prefer the judiciary chairmanship in the coming Senate. Representative Doyle of New Bedford, House chairman last year, has been advanced to the Senate and may desire to continue his place on the committee as a Senate member.

Seek Chairmanship

Either he or Senator Bellamy would probably get the Senate chairmanship in the event of Senator Hobbs' removal. All the Senate members of the committee on constitutional amendments and House Chairman Sherburne have been returned.

Senator Norwood is back to head the committee on counties if he is not chosen president of the Senate for which he is a candidate, and if he desires his former place.

The committee on education loses two Senate members, Senators Ross, chairman and Bailey. Senator Clark of Brockton remains. House Chairman Haines and Representative Greenwood of Everett, who follows him in the order of members, have been returned along with Representatives Sanborn of Norwood and Morrill of Haverhill, the only Socialist member of the Legislature.

Practically all the House members of the committee on harbors and public lands have returned but Senators Bellamy, Senate chairman, and Bagley are left of the three Senate members.

Roads and Bridges

Among those remaining on the roads and bridges committee, which deals at the present time largely with the automobiles, are the three Senate members, Senators Johnson (chairman), Bagley and Fitzgerald and House Chairman Collins of Amesbury.

The street railways committee will be another committee which would undoubtedly be greatly changed if a Democratic or Progressive speaker had the appointing power. There will have to be a new Senate chairman anyway, as Senator Blanchard has retired. Senator Gordon, Republican, is next in order, with Senator Hilton following.

Strangely enough, none of the four Democratic members of the street railways committee has come back. Among them was Representative Hensberry of Worcester, who served four years on this committee, and was ranking Democratic member. New Democratic material will have to be found for the House part of this committee but as it is regarded as an important one many will probably offer their services.

All the Senate members and the House chairman of the taxation committee have been returned. They are, respectively, Senators Williams, chairman, Bazeley, McLane and Draper and Representative Kinney of Boston.

Many Seek Gardner Place

BEVERLY, Mass.—With four Republicans already announced as candidates for the nomination to succeed Congressman A. P. Gardner in the sixth congressional district Mayor Herman A. MacDonald is considering the advice of his friends to enter the race, and there is the prospect that John Hayes Hammond of Gloucester, will be a candidate. The men whose candidacy is announced are W. Scott Peters of Haverhill, formerly district attorney; A. Platt Andrew of

Gloucester, who was assistant secretary of the treasury in the Taft administration; John L. Saltonstall, and Ulysses G. Haskell, both of this city.

Other Republicans in the sixth, Mr. Gardner's district who are practically candidates to succeed him, are Senator C. Augustus Norwood of Hamilton, County Commissioner Moody Kimball of Newburyport and W. W. Lufkin of Essex, who has been Mr. Gardner's private secretary for some years.

On the Democratic end former State Senator George E. Schofield of Ipswich is receiving considerable mention. He was the Democratic candidate against Congressman Gardner last year.

Two Progressives entered the field for the nomination of their party yesterday. They are Nelson B. Clark, chairman of the Progressive city committee of Beverly, and Charles P. Tindley, who was the party candidate for the Governor's council last Tuesday. Mr. Clark, in his announcement, said he expected the support of those members of the party who showed a leaning to Progressive principles.

SOMERVILLE AND MEDFORD BOUNDS MAY BE CHANGED

Changes are to be made in the present boundary line between Medford and Somerville and committees from both cities are to hold conferences and complete a report and new survey to be reported to their respective governments for acceptance.

It is proposed to exchange Somerville territory east of Boston avenue and west of the tracks of the southern division of the Boston & Maine railroad in West Medford for territory in South Medford near what is known as North Somerville and bounded by Boston avenue, Broadway and the railroad tracks.

Several months ago committee of the two city governments discussed the subject at the proposal of Medford, but failed to reach an agreement satisfactory to both cities. The present movement is initiated by Somerville. Medford has named as members of the conference committee, James G. Harris, George W. Rockwood and Richard J. Dwyer.

LEAGUE HEARS TALK ON DRESS

That dress should express the personality of the owner was the keynote of the lecture given today by Frank Alvah Parsons of New York in the course of "Woman and the State" given by the School Voters League. How to do it Mr. Parsons undertook to explain by showing the proper use of colors and fabrics and explaining the laws underlying their combination.

LEE MANSION MAY BE REPRODUCED

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Because of the numerous historical reminiscences connected with the old Lee mansion here and because it is considered to be a splendid example of typical colonial architecture, it is proposed to make a reproduction of the house at the Panama-Pacific 1915 exposition in San Francisco.

EGGS CENTER OF PROVISION MARKET ATTENTION; IMPORTS RUMORED TO BREAK PRICES

Beef Cuts Record a Slight Change in Favor of the Consumer, Said to Be Due to Distribution of Supply From Argentine—Fish Specials Attract

Eggs at present occupy householders' attention in the provision markets. The best are now selling for 60 cents a dozen with expectation in the trade that there will be a rise next week. Storage eggs can be purchased at 25, 29 and 33 cents a dozen. A "bearish" report current is that eggs are to be imported from Austria, and if these appear in the market district it is possible that in a few weeks the price may drop. In Austria, the reports say, eggs can be purchased at 1

cent each, and importations are regarded as capable of recording a profit at lower retail prices than now prevailing. Other food stuffs remain about the same.

Fruits and nuts are plentiful, nuts from the Philippines now being quoted at 15 cents a quart. Green vegetables are still to be had of end of season quality. Mushrooms were as low as 30 cents a quart, and certain varieties of apples are selling for 30 cents a peck.

The receipt of the Argentine beef has made a slight difference in the cheaper cuts of meats in favor of the consumer. Best sirloins are selling for 25 to 35 cents, rump steak 40 and 45 cents, and round steaks 30 to 35 cents a pound. Roasts register no change. Lamb is a little higher and fresh pork has taken a jump at 22 and 24 cents a pound as compared with the 18 and 20 cents of last week. The season for chickens is especially good and there is good supply of both chickens and turkeys in the market. Vermont turkeys sell for 38 cents, native chickens for roasting at 33 cents, native broilers at 30 cents and western chickens at 25 cents. Imported game is gradually becoming more plentiful. Venison steak may be procured at 65 cents a pound. Fish is abundant and this week introduces periwinkles which are a popular edible in Europe but not widely used in this country. Frogs' legs at 35 cents a dozen, fresh flounders at 10 cents each, fresh herring three cents a pound, sea bass 30 cents a pound, pond perch 15 cents, white perch 25 cents, scallops 80 cents a quart, salmon at 18 cents a pound, brook trout for 75 cents and whitebait at 40 cents are among the fish stall features.

SPRINGFIELD IN PLAN TO FORM PEACE SOCIETY

Dr. Tryon to Confer With Committee in That City Tonight—New Hampshire, Maine and Connecticut Reports Encourage

ESSAY CONTESTS HELD

Plans for the formation of a peace society in Springfield will be made tonight at a conference dinner at the Cooley Hotel, Springfield, when Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, will meet a Springfield committee including Marcus P. Knowlton, J. H. Van Sickle, superintendent of public schools, the Rev. Philip Moxon, Samuel Bowles, the Rev. G. V. Stryker of the American International College and Prof. Elmer Berry of the Y. M. C. A. College.

Reports recently received at the New England headquarters from the New Hampshire Peace Society tell of a plan to offer prizes to the academics of the state for the best essay upon some peace subject, and a series of meetings on peace at which Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead and Edwin D. Mead will be the speakers, the first to be held in Concord Nov. 14; on Nov. 15 Mrs. Mead speaks to the public school teachers of Concord, and on Nov. 16 both Mr. and Mrs. Mead will address a union meeting of Concord churches. A circular letter is to be sent out to all ministers in New Hampshire urging them to observe a peace Sunday in December.

From the Maine Peace Society come plans for an intercollegiate oratorical contest which will probably include Bowdoin College, and the announcement of arrangements for a peace meeting of the Board of Trade in Portland at which Norman Angell will be invited to speak. Connecticut is also busy in the peace movement, having made plans for a prize contest for the best essay on "The Cost of War." A letter sent out from the state headquarters to the ministers of the state ask their cooperation and support.

At the recent meeting of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Peace Society three new forms of membership were inaugurated, first an institutional form which enables societies, clubs and churches to become affiliated with the state society; second, group membership, consisting of persons numbering from two to 10, and third, non-dues paying membership to be known as auxiliaries. Resolutions were issued this morning by the board of directors of the Massachusetts Peace Society endorsing the resolution introduced in the House of Representatives urging the United States to cooperate with the government of Great Britain in the effort for international action to secure a year's suspension of the naval construction programs of the great powers.

HARVARD 1917 PLAYS CORNELL

Harvard's freshman football team meets Cornell on Soldier's field this afternoon in their annual gridiron contest. Harvard's first-year team does not appear as strong as those that represented the Crimson in 1911 and 1912. The Cornell team is a fairly strong one and expects to give the Harvard eleven a strong battle. The teams will lineup as follows:

FRESHMEN	CORNELL
Harle, L.	Franshlem
Wootter, L.	W. G. A. Whitney
Burnham, L.	W. G. A. Whitney
Morgan, C.	W. G. A. Whitney
Leighton, E.	W. G. A. Whitney
Chubb, E.	W. G. A. Whitney
Clark, R.	W. G. A. Whitney
Hale, J.	W. G. A. Whitney
Harris, J.	W. G. A. Whitney
Hitchcock, R.	W. G. A. Whitney
Douglas, R.	W. G. A. Whitney

MILITARY MEN ARE APPOINTED

Appointment of the following officers is announced today as members of the board of military examiners: Col Edward L. Logan, commanding officer of the ninth regiment, M. V. M., and Capt. Thorndike D. Howe, commanding officer first battery field artillery. Capt. James F. Higgin of company L ninth infantry has been relieved from duty on the board of military examiners, and Captain Howe is taking his place.

Y. W. C. A. TO HAVE PAGEANT
One hundred and fifty girls of the Young Women's Christian Association have arranged a foreign pageant to be given next Friday evening at Parker Memorial hall. Admission is free.

WOMEN JOIN LYNN BUREAU
LYNN, Mass.—Organization of the retail trade bureau of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce has been effected with two women, Mrs. Lillian P. Bodwell and Mrs. Anna Quinlan Chamberlain, among its membership.

JUDGE BOSWORTH RESIGNS
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Judge Henry W. Bosworth, head of the Springfield police court, yesterday sent his resignation to Governor Foss to take effect on December 9. He was appointed to the bench Dec. 15, 1888.

Popularity of Flounces

The flounce has created a veritable furore in the fashion world this season and everything is trimmed with one, two or even three of these plaited ruffles.

You ought to have one of these charming dresses.

PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

for this month contain choice samples of these beautiful styles. You cannot find them among other patterns—as usual.

PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

are months ahead of others.

Price 15 Cents
On sale at

Patterns Section—Street Floor, Main Store

The Pictorial Review Fashion Book
For Winter—Now on Sale

Jordan Marsh Company

Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

TWO PROGRESSIVE VIEWS ARE SHOWN ON COALITION PLAN

State Committeemen Advise Meeting With All Liberal Men Invited to Attend—Mr. Child Urges Joint Proportional Convention Confined to State Issues

Richard Washburn Child, who conducted one of the literary divisions of the Bird campaign, and William B. Willcutt, Raymond P. Delano and Frank A. Morrill, Progressive state committeemen, have sent to the newspapers two distinct statements on the plan for amalgamation of the Republicans and Progressives advanced by former Representative Clarence Barnes of Mansfield.

The committeemen ask Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive state committee, to call a meeting of the Progressives to consider the situation and to issue a call to all men of liberal views to join with them. Mr. Child also says that perhaps a joint convention of the two parties might be arranged, if it were agreed that only state issues were to be considered, and also if representation at the convention were to be based on

UNIVERSITY FUND IS PLAN OF DALLAS PROVIDENCE DOCK LEASE ANNOUNCED

DALLAS, Tex.—At a recent meeting of the executive council of the Alumni Association action was taken providing for holding alumni celebrations on Texas Independence day, March 2, at about 30 important state centers in the state. The most important subject considered was a proposition for the alumni to raise funds and present them to the Southern Methodist University to be expended for a \$150,000 men's gymnasium. Sixty-five thousand dollars has already been subscribed through the efforts of T. W. Gregory of Austin. The executive council formally assumed the responsibility of the raising of the additional sum.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The state harbor improvement commission announced yesterday the terms of the contract signed on Thursday with the Fabre line for the use of a portion of the state pier at the foot of Allen's avenue.

Under this agreement the steamship company is to maintain a regular passenger and freight service to the state dock for six years from next April, with a further period of four years named in the renewal clause.

NOMINATION DECLINED

BROCKTON, Mass.—Eldon B. Keith, who was expected to accept the Progressive nomination for mayor, will not be a candidate.

Browning King & Co

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS Inc.

Evening Dress Clothes
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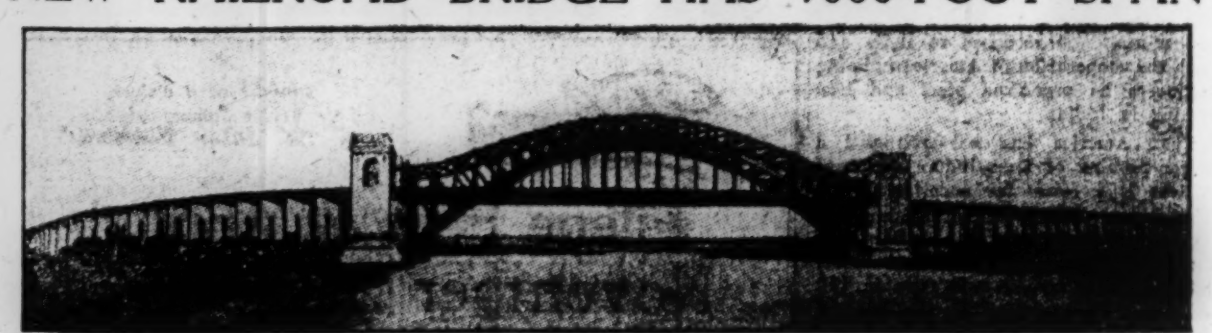
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NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE HAS 1000-FOOT SPAN



Hell Gate structure over East river, New York, connecting New Haven and Pennsylvania roads

NEW YORK—Hell Gate bridge, which is now being built across East river as a link to connect New England with the West and South, according to the Buffalo Live Wire, will have the longest steel arch span ever constructed. It is to be part of the New York Connecting railroad which will have four tracks and will cost \$30,000,000. About 15,900 feet of this road, which will be 10 miles long, will be carried on bridges and viaducts 20 to 135 feet above the ground.

The steel arch of the bridge, 1000 feet long, is composed of two rigid chords, but the upper one has a reverse curve so that one chord is a pull and the other is a thrust, making the construction cantilever. It will be built out from the two sides toward the center and the floor will be pushed out at the same time to strengthen the towers. The stone and concrete towers will be 250 feet high and 104 by 140 feet at the base. The bridge floor will be 60

feet wide, to carry four tracks and 150 feet above the river; the steel arches, five above it to 300 feet above the river. With approaches, the bridge proper is 3000 feet long. Work on the Connecting railroad began, in the summer of 1912 and it is expected that the line will be complete in 1915. A large number of viaduct piers and abutments are completed, some 1800 feet of retaining walls for fills is finished, and work has begun on the towers of the Hell Gate arch.

GREELEY GAVE WORLD EXAMPLE OF COLONIZING

Colorado Community, Founded
While State Was a Territory,
Has Grown Into Thrifty Place
of 10,000—Fine Schools

JAIL LEASED FOR STORE

GREELEY, Col.—From the date of a unique announcement appearing in the advertising columns of a New York daily in 1860 to the present time this little city, surrounded by wonderfully fertile soil, giving full crops year after year, its fine climate drawing its people closer with time, has grown into a lively, hustling place of nearly 10,000 population, full of enterprise.

Late in the year 1869 there appeared in the columns of the New York Tribune a statement of Nathan C. Meeker concerning the fertility of soil in a part of the country known as Colorado territory, announcing in part as follows: "I propose to unite with proper persons in establishing a colony in Colorado territory. The persons with whom I would be willing to associate must be temperate men and ambitious to establish good society."

In the spring of 1870 colonists, representatives from 27 different states and nations, 300 of whom had at some time in their lives taught school, spread their tents on that part of the Great American desert bordering the Cache la Poudre river. The soil proved up to expectations after two irrigating canals had been built by the employment of the united contributions of the colonists, who paid in \$155 each as a working capital, and in time the success of the union colony venture set the pace for other schemes of irrigation all through the great West; the success in this line comparing favorably with the fine achievements in Utah.

The colony has prospered from the start and grown many millions of dollars' worth of products, potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, corn, cattle, hogs and sheep, and alfalfa in thousands of stacks. Later the beet sugar industry has sprung up, employing near by in Eaton, Windsor and Greeley three immense factories, each of which is capable of cutting from 600 to 1200 tons of beets in 24 hours. These are but three of the 11 Colorado sugar factories. This year will see the manufacture of several millions of dollars worth of sugar within what was once Union colony.

Out of eight public school buildings, with their 60 teachers, there come skipping and dancing some 2000 well-dressed, well-fed, happy children. Saloons are not tolerated here, there being a clause in Greeley's charter that if liquor is sold or given away on the premises the real estate reverts to the original colony. At an early date the town built a small jail and presented it to the county. The one lonely policeman had next to nothing to do. The jail remained without an inmate for years, and finally a dealer rented it for a storehouse for buffalo robes.

Greeley has many pretty homes, delightful in their appointments. The entire county of Weld has a population of some 30,000 to 40,000 people. In 1872, when others were struggling against the obstacles that generally beset pioneers, Greeley's people built a schoolhouse costing \$30,000. Nor did the devotion of the colonists to the causes of education and morality go unrewarded. A normal college was to be located somewhere in the state, and Greeley was presented with that fine institution, which takes care of about 1000 students and pupils. It has four well-equipped state buildings surrounded by a beautiful campus with beautiful flower beds and a great variety of excellent shade trees. The site of these buildings has been redeemed from what, 40 years ago, was regarded as the everlasting desert.

The college is said to hold a unique position in the educational field of America. Starting as the state normal in 1880, it has grown to be a recognized college, from which not only the B. S. and P. D. M. degrees but also the A. B. and M. A. diplomas are accepted at their full value. Three thousand students have been graduated and the registration increases annually.

Greeley owns a library erected by the citizens and costing \$20,000, with a good equipment of books and periodicals and a historical room where there are relics of its pioneer days.

PUBLIC MARKET REPORT DUE DEC. 1

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The joint special committee which for several months past has been studying the advisability of establishing a retail public market near the center of the city will, it is understood, recommend the carrying out of the project in its report to the common council on Dec. 1.

The committee will meet at city hall next Thursday, at which time a report on the plan will be begun. If the document is completed in time, it may be sent to the board of aldermen Nov. 20. The irregular shaped plot of land in the rear of the Union station, it is understood, one of the possible sites.

APPLE SHIPMENT CANCELED

PORTLAND, Ore.—The charter of the British steamer Lillie for a November loading of apples from this port has been canceled and it was announced Friday that there would be no shipments of apples from Portland this winter.

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page four)

ward. Mrs. Willard E. Keyes, chairman of the educational committee, introduced Arthur K. Peck of Boston, who gave a lecture on the "Storm Heroes of Our Coast and the Life Saving Service," illustrated by stereopticon views. The club had as one of its guests Mrs. Elen E. Sheppard, former president of the Quincy Women's Club. After the lecture a social hour was enjoyed in the church vestry. Refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. George Fleming.

"Madame Butterfly" will be given five times next week by Havrah Hubbard of the Boston opera company, accompanied by Floyd M. Baxter, pianist. Monday afternoon before the Middlesex Woman's Club, at Lowell; Tuesday evening, the students at Wheaton College; Wednesday afternoon, the Woman's Scholarship Association at Huntington Chambers, Boston; Wednesday evening, the Everett Teachers' Club, Everett, and Thursday evening at the Roxbury Club, Roxbury. Mr. Hubbard will give "Tales from Hoffman" Tuesday afternoon, before the Old and New Club, Malden, and again on Wednesday morning before the Hyde Park Current Events Club. Woburn Woman's Club has Mr. Hubbard's talk on "The Jewels of the Madonna" next Friday afternoon, and the West Roxbury Woman's Club will have "Monna Vanna," which is being given for the first time this year in Boston, next Thursday morning.

Medford Women's Club held its meeting Tuesday afternoon in the Unitarian vestry. Two delegates, Mrs. Mary E. Reilly and Mrs. Nellie F. Wellington, were appointed to attend the autumn meeting of the state federation at Whitman. A recommendation from the executive board to increase the membership list from 175 to 300 was endorsed by the club and will come up for action at the next meeting. The chairman of the clubhouse committee, Mrs. Clara L. Rockwood, announced that the committee would make a full report at the next meeting, Nov. 18, and the matter of whether the club is to have a home of its own in the near future will be up for discussion. The choral class is to repeat the opera, "The Japanese Girl," which it gave last spring, at the Medford Club Nov. 21. The afternoon entertainment was in charge of the education social progress committee, Mrs. Gertrude S. Harvey, chairman, and included an impersonation of a Hindu by Mrs. Abby Snell Bunnell. Raymond T. Simonds rendered tenor solos. Refreshments were served, Mrs. Clara L. Rockwood and Mrs. Emma R. Waitt presiding at the table.

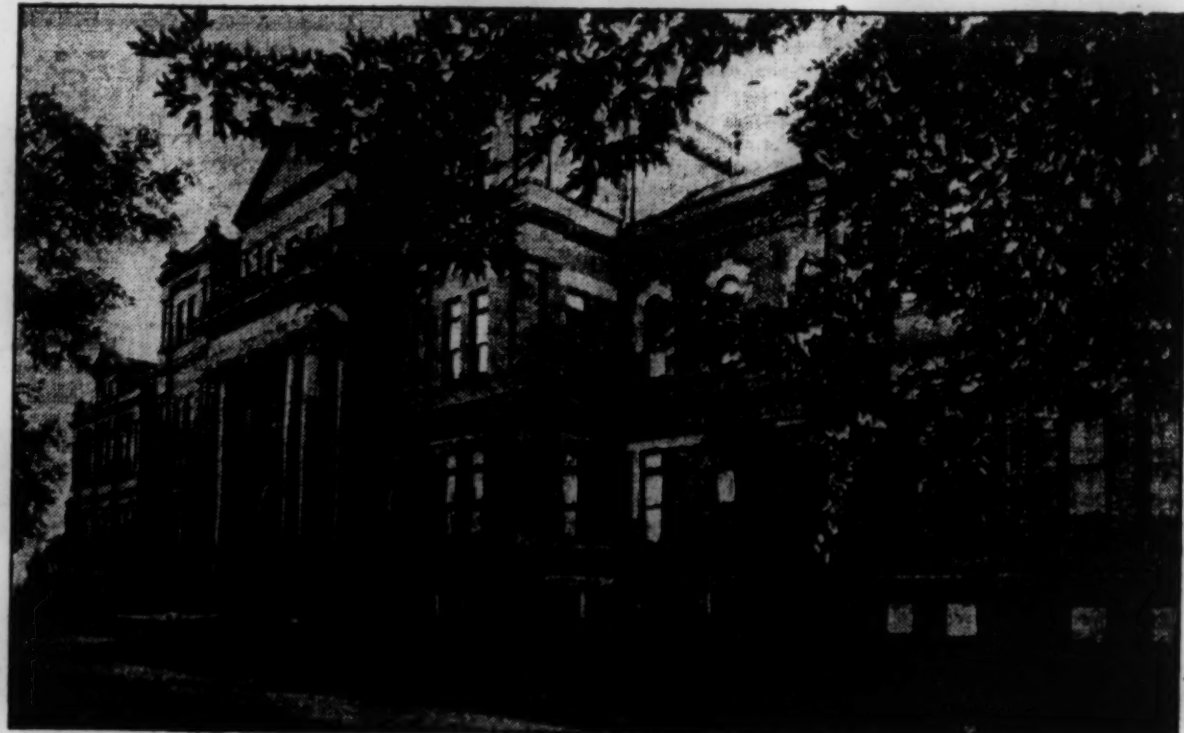
Monday Club of Weymouth held its regular meeting Monday afternoon in Odd Fellows hall, East Weymouth. The president, Mrs. Arthur V. Harper, presided and introduced the following speakers: Mrs. Eleanor A. Holmes, a club member, who spoke on "Increasing the Water Supply of New York"; Mrs. Emma Crocker, chairman of conservation of general federation, on "Conservation of Our Trees and Birds"; Mrs. Lynn B. Newton, chairman of music of the state federation, on "How One Can Be Taught to Appreciate Music by the Study of Folk Song"; Mrs. Newton gave an outline of music from its earliest day to the present time, with Mrs. Frank A. Morrill as soloist, described the folk songs of all nations. Mrs. Abbie E. Beale was hostess of the afternoon, her pourers being Mrs. John Taylor and Mrs. William Seabury.

The Woman's Book Review Club had Miss Katherine M. Adams presiding at the regular meeting on Saturday last, when she presented as the essayist of the afternoon, Mrs. Mary P. Stoddard, who gave a comprehensive paper on "The Leading Motives in Folk-Tales." Following the main subject Miss Lillian F. Chandler told the story of "Circe and Ulysses," and Mrs. Josephine Allen related the adventures of "Perseus in Search of the Gorgon's Head." The review committee offered two books for consideration: "Pollyanna" by Eleanor Porter, reviewed by Miss Lucy Howe, and "John Barleycorn" reviewed by Mrs. Fanny Payson.

Kosmos Club of Wakefield has just opened its nineteenth season under the leadership of a new president, Mrs. Edith Marshall Montague, and the calendar arranged in the year books was distributed at yesterday afternoon's meeting. Among the speakers engaged are James A. Cruikshank, John J. Chickering, Dr. A. A. Berle, Mrs. Jeanette Tyler, Havrah Hubbard, Lieut. Charles F. Gammon, Earle L. Ovington, the aviator; Miss Isabel G. Flint and Prof. Laura Comstock. The program includes two home afternoons, on which club members will do the entertaining, a children's afternoon on Dec. 5 and a guest afternoon on Feb. 6. It is also likely that the club will have a guest night in the town hall in February. The club starts its new season with an added feature—state federation correspondents. They are: Art. Mrs. Annie L. Cox; civics, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Beyer; conservation, Mrs. Mary Grace C. Mansfield; education, Mrs. Mary Cate; food sanitation, Mrs. Mary T. Woodbury; home economics, Mrs. Jessie G. Tyzzer; industrial and social conditions, Mrs. Rose X. Whitten; legislative, Mrs. Bertha Taylor; literary and library extension, Mrs. Emily F. Howes; music, Mrs. Ruth G. Fiske; civil service reform, Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley; for the drama league, Mrs. Helen W. Leary. At yesterday afternoon's meeting a large audience heard Harry Phillips give a talk on "All Night in London." Miss Madeline Percott of Reading was at the piano.

All the Newton Highlands women's clubs will meet Nov. 10 at the Congregational church for an observance of "Union Club Day." Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard will give an address on "The Making of a Great American."

COLORADO TEACHERS COLLEGE, GREELEY, COL.



(Photo by T. E. Helgeson)

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in this section are
marked with the greatest
care, and, when quality
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as low as can be found in
the city.

trip to the Panama Canal Zone, illustrated with radiopaque views.

Monday Club of Wakefield opened the season with a meeting at the home of Mrs. Hubbard B. Mansfield, Adams street. Mrs. John A. Haskell, chairman of the program committee, presented a plan of study for the season, which will include the opera and an academic course on the short story, taking up masterpieces of American, French and Russian authors. Mrs. Percival R. Evans read a paper on the history, structure and technique of the short story, to show its growth and the place it has attained in modern literature. Mrs. Hervey J. Skinner of West Chestnut street will be the hostess next week.

Hyde Park Current Events Club Wednesday observed "President's day," the meeting being held in the auditorium of the Methodist church. Mrs. Robert A. Falconer, the president, introduced Mrs. Jenkins of the Whitman Woman's Club who gave a short address. Mrs. G. W. Owen gave current events and the rest of the afternoon was in charge of the hospitality committee, Mrs. G. C. Chick, chairman.

Two vocal selections were given by Miss Margaret Townsend; readings by Miss Doris Goodspeed, with Mrs. C. S. Haley at the organ. A reception and social followed. The president and the two vice-presidents received many guests. Next Wednesday morning, W. L. Hubbard will give the "Tales of Hoffman" with Floyd M. Baxter as soloist. Current events will be given by Mrs. F. R. Heustis.

The first meeting of the year of the Wellesley Pierian Club was held Wednesday in the music room of the Congregational church. There were two violin solos by Miss Agnes Daniels, three songs by Albert Wilson and two piano solos by Miss Alma Holton. The club is a musical one and holds six meetings throughout the year. The next meeting will be on Dec. 3, in the same place. The officers for the club this year are: President, Miss A. Enid Bryant; secretary, Miss Elsie M. Seagrave, and treasurer, George R. Guernsey. The program committee is: Chairman, Mrs. H. L. T. Bryant; Miss Harriet Fish, Miss Margaret Lawrence, Fred L. Harris, John T. Ryan and Mrs. Charles N. Taylor. Social committee: Winsford Denton, chairman; Miss Mildred Brown, Miss Vanessa Denton, Mrs. William Phillips, Miss Geraldine Butman, Miss Beth Kingsbury, William H. Phillips and Ernest R. Seagrave.

Mrs. Horace Tolman entertained the Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester at her home on Sargent street Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Mary P. Stoddard presided. The program was in charge of the music committee. Mrs. Tolman read a paper on Irish and Welsh music. Folk songs were sung by Mrs. Tolman and Miss Frink, accompanied by Miss Alice Tolman. The following books were received, "The Inside of the Cup" by Winston Churchill, reviewed by Mrs. Winslow, and "The Woman Thou Gavest Me" by Hal Caine, reviewed by Mrs. Warren.

Old and New Club of Malden met Tuesday afternoon with the president, Mrs. Albert L. Decatur, in the chair. Mrs. Helen Hadaway was elected doorkeeper at the business meeting. A report of the conference at which the club was hostess was given by the secretary, Miss Annie Minto Cordley, a graduate of Wellesley College and Columbia University. She gave a lecture on Austria-Hungary, its government, politics, plans for the industrial classes and its methods of living, together with its relations to the Balkan states. Yesterday the class in ancient literature was entertained by Mrs. Tenney Morse.

The home economics department of Fortnightly Club of Winchester met Monday in the Winchester high school library when an address on "Simplicity in Living" was given by Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln, the author of books on cooking. Yesterday afternoon the literature group met in the high school library when an informal discussion of recent books was held. The literature meetings will be held the first and third Fridays of every month.

Samaritan Club of Malden observed its annual gentlemen's night Monday,

NOVEMBER SALE OF Silks and Velvets

This sale is of the utmost importance, because of the extremely high quality of the merchandise and the remarkably low prices which prevail.

To give us an opportunity of reducing our stock before the season is too far advanced, we have marked the goods regardless of cost to make the offering of special interest.

Former \$6.00 and \$7.50 French Chiffon Velvets, 42 inches wide. Now \$4.50 and \$4.75
Former \$4.50 Two-Tone and Plain Chiffon Velvets, 42 inches wide. Now 3.45
Former \$8.00 French Velvet, in black only, 42 inches wide. Now 5.75
Former \$5.00 Brocade Velvet, suitable for Wraps and Street Gowns, 31 inches wide. Now 2.65
Former \$2.50 Corduroys—Velvet Cords, 22 to 26 inches wide, in a complete line of colorings. These are among the best values we have ever offered. Now 1.95
Former \$2.00 Crepe Poplin, 40 inches wide. Now 1.55
Former \$3.50 Brocade Epouge, 40 inches wide. Now 2.00
Former \$2.25 Satin Viennese, 40 inches wide. Now 1.65
Former \$10.50 Brocade Velvet on Crepe. Now 7.65
Former \$10.00 Crepe Brocades, 42 inches wide. Now 6.25
Former \$6.50 Moire Poplin, 42 inches wide. Now 4.85
Former \$5.00 Crepe Poulet, 42 inches wide. Now 3.65
Former \$10.50 French Ninon Cloth, with Hand-Made Embroidered Border, 44 inches wide. Now 5.50
Former \$3.25 Printed Crepes, 42 inches wide. Now 2.35
Former \$2.75 Shadow Stripe French Crepe Chiffon, 40 inches wide. Now 1.90
Former \$6.00 Brocade Chiffon Crepe, 40 inches wide. Now 4.25
Former \$5.00 Embroidered Chiffon Cloth, 40 inches wide. Now 3.25
Former \$5.50 Floral Chiffon. Now 3.25
Former \$20.00 Gold Brocade Silk, suitable for Evening Wraps. Now 13.00
Former \$12.50 Tinsel Chiffon, for Evening Dresses. Now 8.25
Former \$3.00 Chiffon Cloth, 42 inches wide. Now 1.95
Former \$13.50 Gold Brocade—Heavy Silk in Plain Backgrounds; brocade in gold; in all the newest colorings. One of the richest materials obtainable for Evening Wraps. Now 8.25
Former \$3.50 to \$5.50 French Taffeta, 36 and 42 inches wide. Now 2.00
Former \$2.00 and \$2.50 French Taffeta. Now 75c

Austrian Broadcloths

1200 Yards of the Finest Austrian Broadcloth in Evening Shades only. Formerly \$3.00 to \$3.50 per yard, will be marked for this sale. \$1.00

with Mrs. George M. Chisholm of 109 Plymouth road as hostess. The affair took the form of a Halloween party with games and music. The committee in charge consisted of Mrs. M. F. Rogers, Mrs. Edward E. Neal, Mrs. William C. Morse, Mrs. W. O. McDuffee and Mrs. W. C. Topping, while Mrs. F. W. French and Mrs. B. F. Hamelin were in charge of the program.

Deliverance Munroe chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was entertained yesterday by Mrs. W. W. Hall of Oliver avenue, Malden, when Mrs. George P. Emerson of Melrose gave an illustrated address on Italy, Switzerland and France. A musical program followed with mandolin solos and duets by Miss Marjorie Hall and Miss Katherine Hall, accompanied by Mrs. Edith Savage. A collection was served, Mrs. Hall being assisted by Mrs. Emerson, Miss Mabel E. Beers and Miss Louise Dyer.

Medford Mothers Club met Tuesday with Mrs. V. F. Lamb. Mrs. A. C. Sprout presided at the business meeting. Mrs. W. W. Sleeper was chairman of the afternoon and Mrs. Enid Crozier gave an address on the work of the Campfire Girls. Miss Carrie Harvender and Mrs. Charles F. Hall rendered a musical program. Assisting the hostess in serving the refreshments were Mrs. F. A. Landers, Mrs. H. J. Frost, Mrs. A. F. Perry and Mrs. James Christie.

Woman's Friendly Society of Winchester will hold its initial meeting Tuesday with an address by Miss Anna M. Bancroft and musical selections by Miss Helen Edlerson. A reception will be held to the officers. The program for the season follows: Nov. 23, informal talks on sewing; Dec. 9, December holiday luncheon; Jan. 13, address on the work of the society by Mrs. Arthur G. Robbins; musical program by Miss Ruth Sleeper, Miss Mabel Wingate and Miss Mary French; Feb. 10, address by the Rev. Palfrey Perkins, followed by musical; March 10, "The Negro in Music" by Mrs. Powhattan Bagnall who will sing songs by negro composers; April 7,

"The Melting Pot," by Daniel Roy Freeman.

Dorchester Woman's Club meets on Nov. 11 in Whiton hall under the direction of the political science committee. Mrs. Maud Wood Park will speak for suffrage and Mrs. George W. Pfeiffer for anti-suffrage. At the regular meeting of the club Mrs. Corn Dewick will present the Rev. Levi M. Powers, whose address is—

(Continued on page thirteen, column five)

Thanksgiving Crockery

CHINA and GLASS

In Sets, or Matchings to Old Sets

In the Dinner Set (4th floor) and Stock Pattern Dept's selections may be made which may be readily matched, an advantage appreciated by experienced housekeepers.

Table Glassware (2d floor) of all grades from the ordinary pressed glass, also the etched examples, up to the costly crystal cut lines.

Kitchenware Dept (4th floor) comprises everything in this line for the family, hotel, club and public institutions.

On the fifth floor may be seen attractive lines of moderate priced articles adapted to use and ornament.

In the art room, 3d floor, on large round table, may be seen remnant lots of plates, etc., at one-third off to close.

Novelties in Holiday China and Glass now on view.

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News of the Theatrical World

EXTRAVAGANZA AND COMEDY IN NEW OFFERINGS

Montgomery and Stone and Miss Elsie Janis Come to Colonial Theater Next Week in Victor Herbert Piece

MAUDE ADAMS COMING

Miss Billie Burke to Be Seen at Tremont in "The Amazons"—"The Country Boy" to Be Played at Castle Square

Montgomery and Stone are always welcome funmakers, but when Miss Elsie Janis is added for good measure, the manager of "The Lady of the Slipper" would appear to be justified in calling this entertainment, which opens a run at the Colonial theater Monday evening, two entertainments in one. What is really meant is that here is an entertainment provided by so much talent that the whole affair should have quality, where the usual musical play excels only in spots. "The Lady of the Slipper" is a retelling of the tale of Cinderella with many fantastic innovations to give play to the eccentric and acrobatic fun of Montgomery and Stone and to the singing, dancing and imitative talents of Miss Janis. Victor Herbert wrote the music, and this feature doubtless helped the piece to run a full season in New York and two months in Chicago. The libretto is by Miss Anne Caldwell and Lawrence McCarthy, and the lyrics by James O'Dea. R. N. Burnside staged the piece. The company, said to number 100, includes Douglas Stevenson, Robert Rogers, David Abraham, Samuel Burbank, Harold Russell, Allen Crater, Ione Bright, Marjorie Bentley and Edna Bates. There will be an enlarged orchestra.

MISS BILLIE BURKE

It is seldom that Bostonians see one of the several interesting revivals that are put on in New York every spring, but next week at the Tremont theater one may witness one of the best of Pinero's light comedies, "The Amazons," with Miss Billie Burke as Lady Tomasina Belturbet. Her mother was disappointed that her three girls had not been boys, and does the next best thing—brings the girls up in manly, athletic fashion. All goes well until the inevitable masculine interest appears on the horizon, when femininity asserts itself. In the excellent supporting cast are Annie Esmond, Morton Selten, Elaine Inescourt, Dorothy Lane, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Fritz Williams, Shelley Hull, Thomas Reynolds, Miss Alice John. Miss Burke is here for only a single week.

ELMENDORF ON INDIA

"Southern India, from Tuticorin to Bijapur," will be the topic of Dwight Elmendorf's travel talk at Symphony hall next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. Mr. Elmendorf found this part of India a land of picture-queeness; all nature and humanity is in contrast and variety; all is exotic, the graceful palm and cocoa trees, the rice fields, the thatched roof of the native hut, the ornamentation of the mosque, the turbans and the flowing robes, the elephants with their canopies of state, the gorgeous palanquin of the prince and the closed litter of the noble lady.

MISS MAUDE ADAMS COMING

One of the best loved child characters of fiction is "Peter Pan." This youngster ran away from his mother the day he was born and he grew up a picturesque individual in the company of fairies. A mortal once told him he would grow up and probably some day have to be president. He didn't like the outlook; he did not want to grow up; he did not want any politics in his life. He wanted to be always young; to have fun and have birds, the little things of the fields and the fairies for his companions. But he did miss his mother; he did want to be tucked in his bed nights and he loved the stories so many children were told at bedtime. And it is the love of mother and stories that brought Peter into the world of reality and into notice. The delightful fantasy comes to the Hollis, Nov. 17 for a single week with Miss Maude Adams as Peter.

HERE AND THERE

The Toy theater will begin its third season Nov. 17 with three short pieces—Miss Peabody's romantic play in verse, "Fortune and Men's Eyes"; "Uncle William's Lobster," a little comedy of New England character and humor, and "Hilarion," a fantastic play of laughter.

Donald Robertson and his players have opened their season with Moliere's "The Learned Ladies," and will soon go to Chicago in a repertoire of literary dramas.

Haddon Chambers is to write a comedy contrasting American and English manners.

William Gillette may return to the stage in a play of American politics.

George Washington University has conferred upon E. H. Sothern the honorary degree of doctor of letters "in view of his distinguished attainments as a Shakespearean scholar and his services to the community in the uplift of the stage."

WHEN THE SCENERY ACTS

Instances in "The Whip," "We the People" and "Let's Go A-Gardening"

In some plays modern playwrights obtain effects that the old time playwrights would not have dreamed of calling for in their manuscripts, for there was much talk in those days of stage limitations. Nowadays there appear to be no limitations except those of the author's imagination.

In "The Whip," which by the way is the hit of the season at the Boston theater, a good deal of the acting is done by animals, stage settings and machinery, by the stage pictures, in a word. First there is the fox hunt with the baying hounds and the red coats, then the gorgeous banquet hall and the scene in the paddock, with the horses dividing interest with the actors.

But the railway train is the real star of the performance. Ingeniously the audience is shown the train from the time it starts until well on its journey through the tunnel. The throb of the exhaust and the rhythmic clatter of the wheels over the joints in the rails are all that break the silence as the scheming Sartoris crawls along the running board of the train and uncouples the box car. Now the audience is transported to the mouth of the tunnel, where stands the box car. The lights of the rescuing motor can be seen winding up the road. The train whistles in the tunnel. Suspense! The good people of the play get the racehorse out of his box car just before the train comes out of the tunnel and bumps the empty car. From the cheers one suspects that it was the scenery more than the excellent acting that drew the big audience. Another proof that drama achieves its essential effects when it presents an emotional episode that the

audience can understand by sight, with little or no assistance from the ear.

When the curtain rises on the third act of "Let's Go A-Gardening" at the Plymouth theater the scenery does the acting for nearly half a minute. The shabby fronts of the houses are now covered with flowering vines, and banks of flowers grow beside every door step. One feels this to be the outward symbol of the transformation we are soon told has taken place in the hard hearted inhabitants of Cripple circle, as a result of Reeves Dakin's ministrations to their long dormant sense of beauty. That the excellent scenery acts well is evident from the pleased exclamations heard in the audience.

A similar effect was gained in "The Fortune Hunter." The second act scene was the shabbiest sort of a country store. Everything was run down at the heel. The hero declares his intention of bringing the place up to date. The curtain of the third act rose on a glittering place of sweets, sodas and toothbrushes. The audience used to shout with appreciative laughter at this clever visualization of the story in the scenery.

This week at the Castle Square theater Mr. Craig has gone to the expense of building a special setting for the first act to give as close as possible a feeling for the atmosphere of the rotunda of the state prison at Charlestown. The success was complete, thanks to Mr. Craig's care with the stage business, and his assistants' skill in copying the original. By the way, the managers of "The Whip" should hire the locomotive that the Castle Square mechanic made for "The Ninety and Nine."

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

The girls were working on the history of the revolution. They had reached the point where General Howe was trying to pen the New Englanders up in New England by taking possession of the Hudson river and Lake Champlain and tried to understand why that was and what effect it would have on the situation. It was a difficult problem for little girls 12 and 13 years old whose only acquaintance with war was through the history books, but they did well with it. When they came to the point where Washington crossed the river with his army in small boats they felt as if they had met an old friend.

Had not Washington been at Dorchester heights? Was there not a picture representing him at that time that they had seen hanging in the art museum? Was not Washington street named for him, and were there not countless places in Boston where he had spent a night or done great things? Miss Reed had the class stop and talk about them for a moment and, there being a visitor, a stranger in Boston, present, they undertook to tell something of the history of America by means of old buildings in Boston. One girl got out a set of pictures and others would stand and mention a building of which she would be given the picture and then she would tell about it.

There was Faneuil hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," where patriotic speeches gave courage to strike for independence, the Old State House, where officers of the King, and later of the colonies and of the young republic held meetings; Old North Church, with its silver chapel given by King George II.; King's chapel and Bunker hill. The children gave a number of facts that were not in the school histories. Irene showed a formidable looking book from which she had culled many interesting things. The day the class went to the art museum she had been much interested in the portrait of John Singleton Copley and his family and wondered if Copley square was named for him. To find out she visited the library and was given this book. Many older people would pass the book by as being "too tame." Not so did Irene find it. From this book she was able to give her classmates other interesting facts in history, not important enough for the volumes that are used in school but which gave history a very human touch and made it seem real to all the girls.

One story which Irene told was of the British General Howe being carried from the field of Bunker Hill and, seeing General Warren, the American patriot, lying on the ground, called Warren his "friend" and urged his men to remove his opponent of a moment before to a place of safety. As the visitor in the school that day was British the children were glad to pay this tribute to the humanity of a man from her own country.

This unusual degree of interest of little girls in history is due to the effort of Miss Reed to profit by her own school days, when history was a study of "dry" dates merely. She wants to make her girls think of it as something real and vital, with a direct bearing upon their own lives today. So she has connected it with buildings and other things about Boston with which the pupils are in frequent contact. A trip to the art museum was taken expressly to bring out points in American history. Besides the portraits of George and Martha Washington they found that of John Hancock, and those of other American patriots, a chair used by Washington, and furniture that was in use even before the revolutionary period, so that they now know pretty

well in what sort of homes the people of those days lived.

SCHOOL JOURNALISM

Number one of volume two of the Workmaster is just from the press. It is published by the pre-vocational class in printing at the Lewis school, Edward D. Dee instructor and David Van Ham editor in chief. It contains an account of a visit to the Franconia written by Jesse Salkind. It is to be wondered if many people find a ride on the Atlantic avenue L productive of so many wonders. The writer says: "We left the Lewis school on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. We then took a train for Atlantic avenue. On the way we saw Otis, Foster's, Rowe's, Central, Constitution, Union, India, T. Lewis and Battery wharves. At the time T wharf was nearly full of fishing schooners and dories. At India wharf there was a banana boat from the West Indies. We also saw the boats that go to Halifax, Portland, New York, etc. We then took the ferry to East Boston. On the boat we saw the Commonwealth pier in South Boston. We also saw many tugs, Governors and Castle islands, also four battleships in the navy yard and the Bunker Hill monument. On the way from the ferry to the Franconia we saw many storage and warehouses. Also great long freight trains bringing in supplies to the ship. We then arrived on the dock. The ship is 800 to 900 feet long and 80 to 90 feet wide. It has 10 decks, including a sun deck. It is as spacious and commodious as a large hotel. It goes to Queenstown, London and Liverpool. The first cabin has all the luxuries of a large hotel, such as a drawing, writing and a beautiful dining room and an orchestra. At the time they were loading the ship. The ship had a cargo of 40,000 bushels of wheat, 4500 bales of cotton, 1500 barrels of apples and 500 barrels of pears. The way they put the cargo aboard was by attaching it to a derrick, then hoisted aboard and lowered into the hold."

"The very term is new and unfamiliar, and often misconceptions have to be removed. All who have experienced the true delight of the theater have to be brought by twos and threes, and then by 10s and 20s, to the repertory theater, there to discover its especial joy."

"Considered in its larger aspects, the repertory theater's concern is with a universal and ever growing appeal, not with an appeal which is merely extensive and stereotyped. Its ambition is to achieve, not just to succeed; for success nowadays is confused with the always monotonous process of accumulation; it must have scope to breathe and free air to develop."

"The special aim of the repertory theater may be said to be that of giving the public bread instead of stones."

"For the theater spectator the sun is shining when the duets are pouring in. When bad times come he will have retired on a fortune, and the theater may close its doors. The promoters of the repertory theater, then, are looking ahead. The drama is the people's most direct artistic need. They will not see it exploited by the speculator, while the public passes by on the other side. The moment for success is now, before the process has gone too far for recovery. The repertory theater is repairing the damage. It is recreating a broken dramatic tradition. Its success, if properly organized, should be certain, for the drama fulfills a need which is deep and far-reaching. If the light shines within its portals the people will surely respond."

OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

"The Country Boy," a comedy-drama that had a run at the Park theater two seasons ago, is the attraction next week at the Castle Square theater, with William Carleton, Miss Doris Olsson, Donald Meek, Miss Mabel Colcord and other members of Mr. Craig's company in good acting roles. The story follows the adventures of the country youth in the city, his discouragement there and finally his return to his native town, where he finds his happiness and success. There is a great deal of fun in the piece.

Miss Elsie Ferguson's present comedy, "The Strange Woman," is proving in many ways the best she has yet had. She remains at the Park theater one week more.

On the bill at B. F. Keith's next week will be Miss Lucy Daly in songs and dances; Edmund Hayes and company in a comic sketch, "The Piano Movers"; Henry E. Dixey in a unique monologue; four Merkle sisters, gymnasts; Miss Grace Wilson, singing comedienne; the Bimbos, grotesque comedians; Johns and Sylvester, Cantwell and Walker, and the Pathe weekly news reel.

"Stop Thief," a farce which ran most of last season in New York, comes to the Park theater Nov. 17. The piece is said to be full of fast and furious fun.

Mme. Nazimova has a role very much for her liking in "Bella Donna," a version of Robert Hichens' novel, coming to the Hollis Nov. 24.

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Plymouth—Henry Jewett Players in "Let's Go A-Gardening"; indefinite. Shubert—"The Honey-moon Express," spectacular musical comedy; indefinite. Colonial—Montgomery and Stone and Miss Elsie Janis in "The Lady of the Slipper," an extravaganza with music by Victor Herbert; indefinite. Park—"The Strange Woman," comedy by W. J. Hurlbut, with Miss Elsie Ferguson featured; final week. Hollis—Miss Julia Sanderson in "The Sunshine Girl," musical comedy; one week more. Boston—"The Whip," spectacular melodrama; indefinite. Tremont—Miss Billie Burke in "The Amazons," fantastic comedy by Pinero; one week. "Majestic"—"Bought and Paid For," comedy-drama by George Broadhurst; indefinite. Castle Square—"The Country Boy," acted by John Craig stock company, for one week. Hollis—Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; daily at Castle Square and Keith; Wednesday and Saturday at others.

REPERTORY IDEA EXPLAINED BY A CHICAGO WORKER

Movements to establish repertory companies are springing up all over the United States, so that in aiming to establish a permanent company in Boston the Henry Jewett Players are doing what they can to keep this city in touch with an idea that has now become national.

The repertory idea has been especially active in Chicago during the past few years, and has found expression through several channels. Perhaps the most ambitious is the Fine Arts theater, which entertained the Horniman players, the Irish players, and other companies of note last season, and opened this year with "The Yellow Jacket."

The theater now has a company of its own, composed of players of talent, and is rehearsing under the new director, B. Idon Payne, a stage manager of good English experience. In speaking of the repertory theater idea recently Mr. Payne said:

"Above every thing else, the repertory theater aims to exist side by side with the vital forces of the community, and to express them. It demands dramatic art, and it refuses all that is adulterated amongst the merchandise on the theatrical huckster's stall."

"It is as interested in comedy as in tragedy; it is as much concerned with laughter as with tears. It does not appeal primarily to the intelligence; it appeals to all who are capable of feeling any artistic impulse. It cannot and does not seek to depend upon the chance passers-by, but it calls for an audience of regular and enthusiastic patrons."

"The very term is new and unfamiliar, and often misconceptions have to be removed. All who have experienced the true delight of the theater have to be brought by twos and threes, and then by 10s and 20s, to the repertory theater, there to discover its especial joy."

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FILE AND INDEX MAY BE SIMPLE

Special Libraries Association Members Find Short Cut Methods Advocated by Robert Luce Also Economical and Convenient

Members of the Special Libraries Association are finding useful the statements regarding filing and indexing by short cut made to them in a recent address by Robert Luce, former lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, who has been prominent in originating constructive legislation, and who long has been a clipping bureau proprietor. Speaking from an experience extending over 25 years in work in some respects akin to that of librarians, Mr. Luce says:

Speaking as one who feels that he owes a great debt to librarians and libraries, for from early boyhood I have made steady use of them—the public library, the college library, the state library—I hope a word of criticism will not be taken as put forth in any unfriendly way. Sometimes I have thought that some librarians were not strongest in their sense of proportion. They seem to me to put too much time and thought, and money into non-essentials, to the injury of essentials. Let me illustrate by citing the matter of book covers.

Fortunately it is no longer of importance to expatiate on the waste of energy in protecting the boards with brown paper covers. There persists, however, a regard for book covers that in a working library sometimes verges on the unreasonable. One who has to use a whisk-broom on his clothes every time he handles an old volume of law reports, comes to believe bookrunk is preferable to calf, even if it is not so elegant. Of course it is for other reasons that bound volumes of pamphlets are inconvenient. It is my personal opinion that nothing should be bound which is not designed for continuous perusal.

Newspaper Material

The problem presents its most difficult aspects when it is a question of preserving and of making accessible the contents of newspapers. Doubtless a public library ought to keep bound files of local journals. These, however, do not meet what may be called current needs. So many times has the half-year volume I wanted been "at the binder's," or so laborious has been the search when it was accessible, that I dread to visit a library to look up something in a newspaper. Then, of course, no library has the room to keep files of a title of the important journals of the whole country.

Our Massachusetts state library is making an attempt to meet some of the needs by indexing some of the leading papers of the state, and spends \$1000 a year. I think it is, on that work. Very likely it is worth while, but it is inevitably inadequate. The indexer must discriminate, for he can index but a small part of the contents, and there is always a material probability that he will not have indexed the particular thing you want.

Of course you know very well that all indexing is slow, tedious and costly. You also know that much indexing is partial, incomplete and vexatious. Why not abandon all attempt at it in the matter of newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets? Is it useful? Is it necessary?

With an instinct for collecting and a need for preserving much current material against the need of sundry avocations, I found myself, in the early days of the clipping business, strongly tempted to store away for personal use all that interested me in the immense supply of information peculiarly put at my command. Quickly it became clear that I ran the danger of being swamped. First the

scrapbooks had to be discarded; next attempts at indexing.

The decimal system of classification proved a boon to me. Even this the distractions of a busy career have kept me from using to the full, but I have a collection of about 20,000 pamphlets, magazine articles and newspaper articles of length, a collection that proves exceedingly useful. It is the work of but an instant to lay my hand on all the material of this sort I have that pertains to any topic presenting itself. I can find any particular thing almost as quickly as I could look through the pertinent headings of a complete catalogue.

Simple Filing System

The rough-and-ready way I have devised for storing the matter may interest you. I use plain wooden boxes of quarter-inch stock, 7½ by 3¼ inches inside and 10 inches tall, without cover, to the number of about 160. They cost but a few cents each. These are supplemented by about 100 covers of government reports no longer of value, out of which the contents have been torn. Such use is not so much a matter of economy as it is of convenience, for it permits an expensible collection, with the minimum demand for shelf-room—a not unimportant thing in a city office. My 20,000 articles take only about 75 feet of shelving.

The scrap-book has its uses. To preserve in fitting form all the biographical material that may be printed on the passing of a man of repute is work frequently done by the clipping bureau, and when the books are deposited in a library, to the aid of future historians and biographers. Also the scrap-book idea is usefully applied to the preservation of all accounts of and comments upon noteworthy happenings of a local interest, such as celebrations of centennials, great engineering projects, and the like. Every public library, too, should preserve everything that will prove of historical interest.

Beyond this the scrap-book has little place in the library. It is the poorest

way to meet the need. Far the better way is to forget the looks of the thing, and to keep utility, economy, and proportion uppermost in thought. And this can be done by classifying by the decimal or some like system.

Keeping utility, then, ever foremost, the library is to classify and shelve great stores of information against demands of surprising diversity and vitality. Never before have men been so willing and eager to profit by the experiences of others. It is the mark of that feeling for cooperation, of mutual helpfulness, which is the brightest, most hopeful characteristic of our time. Yours is the function of helping to get for it full play.

When some settlement-house worker delivers an address full of the fruits of practical work it is your mission to make that experience of use to others of philanthropic instincts. When in some city a group of earnest men succeeds in putting the relations between a public service corporation and the community on a peaceful basis of advantage to both, as for example when we applied the sliding scale to gas charges in Boston, yours is the opportunity to spread the knowledge of how it was done.

When debaters are anxious to get material bearing on the questions of the hour, when law-makers want help in the framing of their measures, when speakers need the latest data in the preparation of public addresses, then the shears of the clipping bureau and the classifying skill of the librarian join to help mold public opinion.

It is often said that the newspaper is ephemeral. Those err who think its vitality lasts but a day. Its influences endure beyond the career of any who read it, for those influences are the most potent of all factors in making the public opinion that shapes the material and the intellectual destinies of the world. It is for you to help make that public opinion intelligent, enlightened, informed, by putting within the reach of all who will use it as much as you can gather of that on which it should be based.



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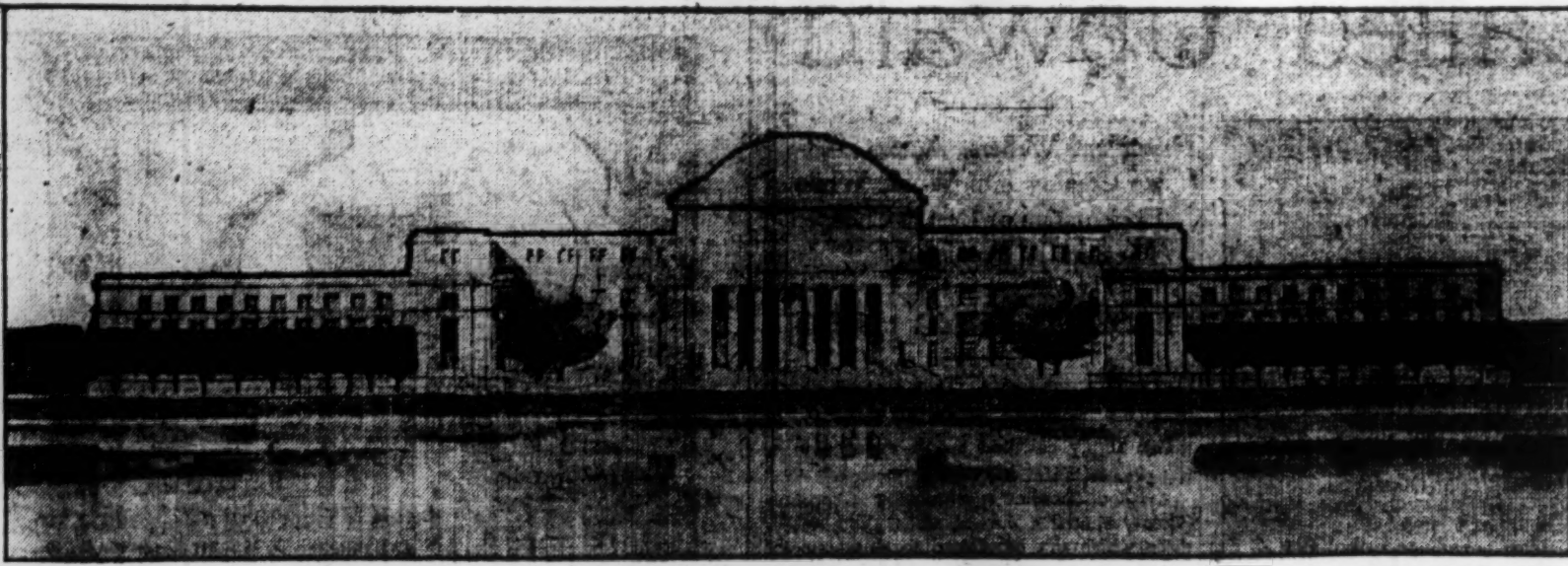
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BUILDINGS OF NEW TECH WILL CENTER AROUND THE LIBRARY



Over the entrance of this structure, whose dome will dominate the group, will be the words: "Founded by William Barton Rogers"

(Continued from page one)

1500 feet and extends along Massachusetts avenue a similar length, will be devoted to the educational plant and the other half will be set apart for the students and for social facilities. To purchase the site, T. Coleman du Pont, two years ago, gave the institute \$500,000 and since that time it has received gifts totaling \$7,350,000.

This money, according to President MacLaurin, will not be enough to furnish all the buildings, but he said the institute would build what it could and let the future take care of the financial problem. He laid emphasis on the class of work to be done and said: "What we build will be done substantially and in an architectural form consistent with the institute's high ideals."

First in the order of construction will come the buildings on the prominent corner, then those on the esplanade, the front on Massachusetts avenue with the structures built about the central court.

What is to be done in the future for the expansion of the educational buildings will be in the farther portions of the great estate, by extensions of departments or laboratories.

The outer buildings will be a commodious housing for the Technology of the present time and all the institute departments will go to their new home together. What the future calls for in the way of improvement or extension may be done at comparatively small cost, for it will be interior work or on the side toward the railroad.

The long side of Massachusetts avenue will not be filled in at once, for the construction of the Pratt School of Naval Architecture will wait until the other buildings are completed. By that time the fund will have reached the amount set by the donor and the school will then be built. It is given the place of honor on this avenue front.

Dr. MacLaurin pointed out that aside from demanding time in passing out of doors from one building to another, the detached building arrangement proves wasteful of space. The separate structure, he said, must have its four outside walls which should be decorative and would be costly, while the expense of maintenance, including heating and care, would amount to more by the detached building than by the group plan.

In a connected group the buildings will stand three and four stories in height, clustered about the library. Its great dome will look down on the court from a height of nearly 200 feet, and is the dominant note in the composition. The central court open to the river front expands into two minor courts, when near the esplanade. Grass plots will be here and there, with fountains. Trees will accentuate the corners. Shrubs will relieve the classic architecture and convenient seats will be distributed over the grounds.

As being consistent with the needs of the work the plaster scheme of architecture has been selected. This permits of the recesses being almost entirely of glass. The whole is to be of the classic orders. In the buildings nearest the river, which present long facades, the pillars will be two stories in height, the third story really constituting a frieze. In the structures farther back there is a fourth story. This succession of buildings increasing in height from front to rear will be a distinctive feature of the new Technology. The general architecture will be simple, yet dignified and refined.

For Social Activities

Important as are the educational structures of the new Technology they by no means comprise the whole of the plan. The social activities of the students are properly fostered. Till recently this has not been well cared for owing to the lack of dormitories and social meeting places. A grouping of buildings will stretch along the esplanade for more than an eighth of an mile and of considerable depth, behind which will be the gymnasium and the athletic grounds. It is estimated that these buildings when erected will call for \$750,000. Plans have been carefully developed by a special committee, and these will form the basis of the final work of the architect. There is to be for the principal feature the Walker memorial, near at hand the Commons, an enlargement of the present plan whereby many of the students get their meals at the Union, while dormitories will fill the space along the river and back to the great athletic field. The whole territory here is conveniently placed with reference to the subway, which comes very close to the corner of the estate at the Kendall square station.

Plans of the Walker memorial committee call for a dignified building that will be in complete harmony with the educational group, and it is to face the Charles in the center of the space to be allotted to student interests. Very near it and

connected by a covered gallery will be the Commons, where it is proposed to provide on much larger scale than at present for the meals of students and professors.

Purpose of Memorial

The purpose of the Walker memorial itself may perhaps be best expressed as the clubhouse for all the students. Here every one will feel at home with an opportunity to entertain guests if desired. The committee has recommended a large living room which will open upon a terrace with a view of Boston across the basin. Administration and public rooms are proposed, and a small auditorium. Here will be housed the many student activities: The Tech, which is the daily paper; Technique, the Show, the Tech Christian Association, etc., some 30 in number, with committee rooms and utilities.

It is estimated that the new gymnasium will call for \$100,000 and that it will be spacious—about 40,000 square feet in area. It is to be up-to-date in all its appointments. The track it is expected, will be 13 laps to the mile.

Outdoor athletics will be cared for by a great field in the rear of the grounds with a track of four laps, a 220 straightaway, provisions for other athletics and a grandstand. The entrance to this field will be conveniently placed with reference to Kendall square.

It is planned to make two groups of dormitories ranging along Ames street on the eastern boundary of the grounds. They will be on what is known as the "staircase system," where comparatively small groups of men get access to their rooms through the same stairway.

How Planning Was Done

The fundamental plans of this student unit are due in the first place to the work of John R. Freeman, who assembled the information concerning the student housing in all the latest of the educational constructions. These figures were then placed in the hands of the special Walker memorial committee, of which Dr. Harry W. Tyler is chairman, and were carefully considered with reference to this particular site. The work will not begin at once, however, for now the educational group has the right of way.

For the fundamental principle of interior construction there has been adopted a system of bays of uniform size, which may in a way be compared to the sectional bookcase in the home library. The floors will be hung on the walls entirely free of the partitions. Rooms can then be made in any multiple of the unit merely by removing partitions, and since these support no floors desired changes will be easy and inexpensive. Each department may in this way have its rooms precisely suited to its needs instead of modifying its needs to suit the limitations of its rooms. There will be the chance of expanding the departments into future buildings, and the immediate construction will afford the opportunity of erecting extensions or wings so that any department may expand into a building suited to its needs.

The great court will open upon the Charles river esplanade. It is the intention to develop a dormitory system surrounding the Walker Memorial, gymnasium, commons and other student features. Being on the east side of the grounds the transportation needs for these features will be supplied by the Kendall square subway station, only a block or two distant.

Department Disposition

In the educational group architecture will occupy the right angle at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and the esplanade. On the third side of the court will be civil engineering, running parallel with the esplanade.

Within the interior court behind the Pratt school will be the great auditorium. This will replace Huntington hall for the larger gatherings. It will seat 2000.

Parallel with the Pratt school, bordering the central court, will be hydraulic engineering and beyond this, mechanical engineering, with abundant opportunities for taking in greater space. This expansion will be towards the rear of the grounds and towards the railway. Near this will be placed the laboratories that involve the handling of very heavy weights. Near the railway will be placed the power plant.

The central feature will be the library. Being the center of so many departments, the departmental libraries, in the present institute scattered through different buildings, may be essentially in the ends of the spokes of the library wheel, and be available to the departments in their own portions of the building, and yet fall under the care of the central library and its specially trained assistants. The administration department will be to the right of the library, the rooms of the burser and registrar on the first



VIEW FROM PRESIDENT MACLAURIN'S WINDOW SHOWN BY PLANS

floor and the president's and other offices above.

For Special Purposes

Coming again to the esplanade front the arms of the building that surround the minor court will be devoted to general studies and biology, the latter occupying the inner wing parallel with the esplanade. Chemistry will occupy the long building on the farther side of the great court and mining, engineering and metallurgy will occupy the northeast corner. Electrical engineering will find its place behind the library, and this situation will permit its incomparable collection of books to be essentially a part of the general library.

When it was evident that the institute would be moved a unique method was adopted with the idea of securing buildings fitted for the special purposes of the school. Heads of the departments were asked to prepare figures of what each one would wish if there were no other departments to be considered. In the same way the Walker memorial committee was asked to state the needs for the student activities and with the latter the committee on athletics was requested to cooperate. There was thus secured a fundamental group of statistics, the space requirements for study rooms, lecture halls, laboratories and drafting rooms, together with those for administration, care and storage and for the student housing and activities, and little by little during the past two years the demands have been compared and arranged, so that the space needs have all been well determined.

The Freeman Offer

Then there came the generous offer of John R. Freeman of Providence, who volunteered to give as his contribution to the school from which he graduated a full summer in the consideration of the engineering problems. Mr. Freeman sent his agents into many new buildings for special use in American colleges, while President MacLaurin and members of the faculty used their summer vacations in Europe in a similar investigation. The result has been a report in many typewritten volumes, profusely illustrated, which outlines nearly every important educational building, including those for general or students' use, that is to be found.

Mr. Freeman analyzed and reduced the vast mass of material and in his final report outlined what the best means of attacking the different problems would be, and defined his own idea of what form the great school should take. He discussed the lighting, heating and ventilation, drainage, materials of construction and indeed every essential, and outlined the best form of arrangement in his opinion for the buildings. The single structure was proposed by him, although its form as now to be adopted is not the same. The present is believed to be more elastic.

Another alumnus, Prof. William O. Crosby, devoted his attention and experience to the suitability of the soil for foundations.

Architect Is Chosen

Next there was the selection of an architect, and about six months ago William Welles Bosworth, '89, now of New York, was chosen, the third of the Tech alumni here to undertake important work. He has given attention strictly to the needs of the planning, and for that reason the "pictures" that architects present oftentimes for the first feature of their work have here been neglected

till today, although constructions are already under way at the site.

Mr. Bosworth has had the constant aid and advice of Prof. James Knox Taylor, head of the Technology architectural department. In his career as supervising architect to the United States treasury, an office which he resigned to come to Tech, Mr. Taylor has had intimate acquaintance with large work, and the institute constituted him consulting architect for the new buildings.

The alumni of Technology are again in evidence in the actual work of construction. Much was required in the way of general grading, and for a year this has been under way under the care of John T. Scully, '00, the head of a Cambridge corporation. The structures will be built by the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, the parent concern having five of its principal men, including both of those who give the name to the firm, Technology graduates; while the president of the engineering corporation is Dwight P. Robinson, '92.

20 Acres of Floor Space

There will be two and one half acres of roof-lighted drafting rooms at the new Technology, and the floor space will be not far from 20 acres for the educational buildings which are now under construction. These will make a group of connected buildings lighted and ventilated by nine courts, which will be increased by half a dozen when the entire group is completed. The student who enters at one of the wings and traverses all the buildings once will have walked a mile and the floors placed end to end would make a way 40 to 60 feet wide from the State House to Harvard square.

If the buildings were set up on Washington street the great white front on the river would run from the Old State House to the Old South church, including both and all the intermediate buildings, while the block would extend towards the water so as to include the custom house.

There will be one great court, 300 feet square, in the center of the educational group, with an extension to the esplanade out of which will deploy two minor courts, 180 feet square each. This affords from the steps of the library a view between the flanking buildings of about 700 feet to the esplanade, which is itself 200 feet wide. Into the central court could be set Trinity church with its grounds or the Boston public library, with room about them on all sides that would suffice for an ordinary city street, while the whole of the present Technology lot on Boylston street, including the land of the Boston Society of Natural History, would go into the great court and its entrance, with 50 feet to spare between it and the buildings of the new Technology and a grass plot between it and the esplanade.

A Boy in New Zealand

Richard Cockburn MacLaurin, the president, under whose guidance the institute has found its way out of difficulty to its present position of security, is a native of Edinburgh. His boyhood was spent in New Zealand whence he returned to England to complete his preliminary education in English schools. In 1892 he entered the University of Cambridge, where he held a foundation scholarship in St. John's College. He took two degrees at Cambridge, bachelor of arts and master of arts, the thesis work for the latter being advanced mathematics. He received the Smith prize there for excellence in mathematics. Upon his graduation he was elected fellow of St. John's College.

Dr. MacLaurin next spent ten months in the United States and Canada (1896-97) studying educational institutions and spending much time at McGill, Toronto, and Leland Stanford universities. Returning to England he reentered Cambridge, this time to study law, and was awarded the McMahon law studentship.

In 1898 Dr. MacLaurin was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of New Zealand, became a trustee of the university and took an active part in the organization of technical education in the colony. In 1903 he became dean of the faculty of law in the university, which office he held for four years. In 1907 he was invited to take the chair of mathematical physics at Columbia University, New York, and a year later was made head of the department of physics.

In 1898 the degree of doctor of science was conferred upon Professor MacLaurin by Cambridge University, and in 1904 he was honored with the degree doctor of laws by the same university.

Works for Institute

Nov. 23, 1908, Dr. MacLaurin was appointed by the corporation of Technology to be president, and from that day he has been steadily working for the institute. Dr. MacLaurin unified the corporation and the faculty, gained the confidence of the alumni and bound them

Linen Week at the Henry Siegel Store

Begins Monday, Nov. 10

This is an annual event that is patronized by thrifty folks from every corner of the New England States

It is a sale planned along the broadest lines we've ever attempted, and includes a splendid array of both domestic and imported linens.

The entire main aisle of the store will be given over to this sale in addition to all the counter and table space in the linen section.

Imported and Domestic Table Linens, Towels, Decorative Linens, Cottons, Sheets, Pillow Cases and Bed Spreads are included in this sale at the following splendid reductions

\$2.39 Round Scalloped Damask Table Cloths —A special that will appeal to lovers of fine linen. beautiful new patterns, pure Irish damask, in a smooth, even, perfect weave, 2 yards wide. Yard. \$2.39 \$3.00 Napkins to Match. Dozen. \$3.99	\$1.75 Dresser Scarfs, each \$1.00	Renaissance lace trimmed, elaborate linen center designs, size 18x54, each. \$1.00	59c Table Damask, yard 37½c	Mercerized Satin finish, 72 inches wide. A wonderful special feature, yard. 37½c
\$3.00 Pattern Table Cloths —8-10 size, fine all pure linen. Each. \$2.25	\$7.00 Irish Damask Pattern Cloths —Elaborate designs, beautiful quality, 8-10 size. Each. \$5.00	35c Tray Cloths —Hemstitched, extra fine all linen, assorted damask designs. Each. 25c	\$1.00 Table Cloths, each 69c	Hemstitched Mercerized Damask—Large 8-4 size. Wonderful value, each. 69c
Save on these Pattern Table Cloths, extra high grade pure linen. \$4.00 value, 21x21 yd. size. Each. \$3.00 \$5.00 value, 21x21 yd. size. Each. \$3.99 \$6.50 value, 21x21 yd. size. Each. \$4.99 \$8.00 val. Napkins, 21x21 size. Doz. \$5.99	\$3.00 Scotch Linen Round Scalloped Table Cloth —72 inch size. Each. \$3.98	\$3.75 Round Scalloped Edge Table Cloths —All linen, Scotch manufacture, 68x98 inches in diameter, elaborate circular designs; you will surely want several of them. Each. \$2.79	12½c Barnsley Crash Toweling —All linen, for hand, dish or roller towels, don't pass this special. Yard. 10c 11c Bleached Crash Roller Toweling. Yard. 8½c	75c Seamless Bed Sheets, ea. 59c
4000 Yards Crash Toweling —In desirable multi-end lengths. 10c Bleached, at yard. 7½c 12c Unbleached, at yard. 6½c	17c Huck Towels —Extra fine woven buck, all white, hemmed size 21x44. Dozen, \$1.35, each. 12½c	12½c Hemmed Huck Towels —12½c value, size 45x38, each. 10c 12½c value, size 45x38, each. 9c	Our Famous (Family Choice) Seamless Bed Sheets —Extra fine quality. 85c value, size 81x90, each. 75c 85c value, size 81x90, each. 75c	59c Bed Sheets —Full double bed size, 81x90 inches, one of the best sheets ever sold in any sale at such a low price. Limit 12, each. 39c
35c, a Great Bath Towel Special —Like cut, heavy reliable kind. Each. 25c	75c Hemstitched Damask or Huck Towels —Extra fine, all linen. Each. 59c	25c Bath Towels —Only 100 dozen in the lot, subject to slight increase. Each. 18c	12½c Extra Quality Unbleached Sheet —40 inches wide, yard. 8½c	10c Cotton —Fine snow white finish, excellent quality, bought months ago for this sale, fine for sheets or covers, yard. 7½c
35c Turkish Bath Towels —Thick, soft quality, exceptional value. Each. 12½c	35c Huck Towels —Every one is strictly all linen, with crest for initial or monogram, hemstitched. Sale price. 25c	9c Bleached Cotton, yard 6c	Good quality, full yard, large mill-end lengths wide. Limit 20 yards.	10c Cotton —Fine snow white finish, excellent quality, bought months ago for this sale, fine for sheets or covers, yard. 7½c
				9½c Unbleached Cotton —39 inches wide, mill end lengths, special, yard. 6½c
				12½c Extra Quality Unbleached Sheet —40 inches wide, yard. 8½c

NEW AEROBOAT LIFTS FOUR MEN ON TRIAL TRIP

DAYTON, O.—The new Wright aeroplane has had a trial trip on the Miami river near here on Friday. Her pilot was Orville Wright. It is claimed the new type of flying boat shows higher efficiency and greater stability than has been attained heretofore by this type of craft.

The hull of the craft is made of metal, and contains the engine and seats for passengers. Contrary to former practice, the engine is placed low and the seats high. It is claimed for this arrangement that the passengers are better protected from spray and waves. With only a 60-horsepower engine, the aeroplane lifted four persons and attained a speed of nearly 60 miles an hour. Previous to this try-out it had been necessary to equip the flying boats with engines of almost 100 horsepower to get two persons off the water.

IMMIGRANTS CARE DEFENDED
Challenging assertions made to the state commission on immigration that Jewish newly-landed immigrant girls are underpaid, last night, Samuel H. Borowsky, a Boston attorney said that, aided by the Jewish Charitable Society, all such girls may secure work.

EDGERTOWN GETS NEW MINISTER
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The Rev. Charles W. Turner of Brandon, Vt., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Edgartown. His grandfather, Capt. Joseph Crocker, was a New Bedford whaling master.

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Motion Picture Trend Called Upward

Overseer of Film Company's Productions Says Public Taste Is for Better Things and That Concerns Respond

ART AND ACTION IDEAL

NEW YORK. There is, it is claimed, between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 invested by different companies and corporations in motion pictures in the United States.

The Kinemacolor Company here has about \$1,000,000 in cash in the business. The Universal, another large film reproducing combination, maintains a city of its employees, Universal City, in California. The Biograph concern has a huge building of its own in New York, fully furnished and equipped. The Vitagraph, in Brooklyn, the other day entertained the Municipal Club, showing the members over its plant and finishing up with a dinner at Brighton beach which was addressed by the Rev. William Sheafe Chase and others. An extensive film producing company operates at Orange, N. J., another at New Rochelle, N. Y.

American rights of the "big" productions of other countries bring good prices because facilities are well developed and returns are certain. The English rights of a promising historical picture recently brought \$45,000 at auction, which is the English mode of disposal. Substantial theaters for the adequate presentation of motion pictures are springing up in good residence neighborhoods in this city. An American and English concern is putting up a handsome theater on the Rue Edward VII. in Paris.

To one motion picture man, called by the name David Belasco of the film drama, a salary of \$36,000 yearly was paid at the time he left the employing company and went into business for himself.

Dancing is taught, the Parisian costumes of Pointe are displayed, facts are recorded for the United States government and ideas of municipal improvement are put forth by means of such pictures. Bernhard moves on the film and Sir J. Forbes Robertson, after acting for a motion picture, is quoted as saying: "I am pleased to have had the opportunity of playing for the cinema. It was a novel and extremely interesting experience and I soon discovered that it is a special art. From an educational point of view I consider the possibilities of the cinema enormous." Other famous



(Photo by Unity Photo Co., New York)
ARTHUR H. SAWYER
Manager Kinemacolor Company of America

players are to be seen on the screen in their best roles.

Richard Harding Davis and Mary Roberts Rinehart write indirectly for the motion picture. Picture lovers now have the opportunity, if they wish to avail themselves of it, to see "Robin Hood," "Silas Marner," "Les Miserables," or even Homer's "Odyssey," although the last named production is now on the shelf, due to lack of public appreciation.

Random facts marshaled indicate that the motion picture is commercially established. The development for the next few years, those most concerned say, is to be certainly upward and along artistic lines.

Appointment of the painter, Albert Besnard, of Paris, to be the artistic director and censor of films for an Italian cinematograph company, is one incident taken to indicate the higher artistic level to which this form of entertainment is rising. M. Besnard, who is an artist of distinction, has just finished painting the ceiling of the Comedie Francaise in Paris. He is master of the Ecole Francaise de Rome. M. Besnard announces that, if he has



(Photo by Kinemacolor of America)
LOUISE CONSTANCE
Poiret gown shown in color on screen

his way, all the improbable stories of adventure will disappear from the picture theater and their places will be taken by masterpieces of the dramatic art written by the world's greatest authors. It is the intention of the Italian company, as announced, to offer a



(Photo by Unity Photo Co., New York)
CALDER JOHNSTONE
Scenario editor Universal Film Manufacturing Company

valuable prize to the poet or prose writer turning out the best sketch suitable for the cinematograph, viewed from the standpoint of artistic taste and beauty.

The usefulness of giving prizes for scenarios in the United States was questioned generally by those engaged in motion picture production in New York. Said Calder Johnstone, a former dramatic critic and now scenario editor of a film producing company:

"I once had the privilege of serving on the final board of judges to which were submitted 100 'scripts' culled from thousands which had been drawn out from all sorts of people and places, by the offer of a prize. The prize finally was awarded to an old standby, the village fire department, an idea which turns up for the films as regularly as football comes in the fall. Any one of the scenarios submitted could have been better conceived and constructed by one of those professionally employed on my own staff of writers."

"I am inclined to think that the great artist of the motion pictures is to come, not from outside, but from inside the business, for there are technical requirements which must be understood by those who wish to make the motion picture a vehicle of artistic expression. With respect to artistic production, people of other countries have the advantage of us. They have backgrounds. They have

Prominent Writers, Actors, Artists Coming Into Work, While Presentation of Best in Cheaper Theaters Is Predicted

CLASSICS BEING USED

more time. They are at less expense. Moreover, in Italy, especially, there are many highly cultured people engaged in the production of the motion picture."

Arthur Warde, representing George Kleine, who is in Europe, said: "The best prize which can be offered in this country is the one which is offered, namely, the sure financial return which rewards a successful idea. And an idea to be successful here, now, must be capable of artistic development, if the American producer is to keep up his end in comparison with what is done in Europe."

"The trend is unmistakably upward in the motion-picture business, although there is an overproduction of the commonplace and a sharp demand for good and artistic ideas," said A. H. Sawyer, who has oversight of the production of one of the important film companies. "The public taste is for better stuff. Pictures made for art alone, however, sometimes lack entertainment quality, while those which entertain frequently want the artistic. Yet there are plenty of instances where the two are combined, as in 'Everyman,' that quaint old morality play which almost seems to have been written for the motion picture. And there is Maeterlinck's 'Blue Bird,' which is now being 'filmed' in color. On the educational side, the history of America, beginning with the landing of Columbus, is to be produced, as well as a life of Lincoln, which is to be done on a big scale. Such productions as these have established a new class of picture goers. I am sure that the better kind of productions will finally sift down to the 5 and 10-cent theaters."

Willard Holcomb, a dramatic writer now giving his time to the motion picture drama, said that he considered the motion picture yet in its infancy. "Eventually we shall have in the motion picture drama a complete effect of color, motion and sound. This is a case where the development on the artistic side goes hand in hand with the developments of the mechanical side. The appointment of a painter like Besnard to direct the films of an Italian concern indicates what we all feel, that the movement is in the right direction."



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ALL PARTS SPACIOUS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Citizens of Minneapolis have put \$545,000 into their new high school, just occupied, and it is considered that they have got their building cheap.

They have made it a composite high school with many departments under one roof, and the great structure at Thirty-fourth street and Fourth avenue S., said to be the largest high school, building west of Chicago, is also one of the finest examples in the United States.

Of the sum mentioned \$145,000 was paid for equipment, and it is claimed that every facility and convenience for teaching and everything conducive to the comfort of teachers and pupils is provided.

Upon the opening of the school this fall the structure was occupied by 1700 eager, proud pupils who showed their appreciation of the institution that the city's taxpayers had furnished them. The building has a frontage of 307 feet on Fourth avenue S., a width in the rear of 375.6 feet, and a depth of 220 feet. There are four floors and a finished basement. The materials used are brick and reinforced concrete, with concrete roof and stairways. The only wood is in the floors, doors, windows and frames. The exterior is of wire-cut masonry bricks, trimmed with

Bedford stone. The finish is of quarter sawed white oak and stained birch. Work on the building began in November, 1911, and the pupils entered it on Sept. 2, 1913.

On the first floor are the manual training and woodworking departments, domestic art and science, and botany department with greenhouses; also the lunchroom, with seats for 800. On the second floor is the main floor of the auditorium which has seats for 1200 and balcony room extending to the third floor overlooking a large stage which can seat 300. Gymnasiums for boys and girls are on the second floor, also the mechanical drawing room, physics department, chemical laboratories, class rooms, business and principal's offices, sales room, rest rooms for men and women teachers. On the third floor are class rooms, library to seat 120, balcony of auditorium. On the fourth floor are the commercial department, numerous classrooms, art rooms, and a music and lecture room seating 400.

The general arrangement places the class rooms all where they have outside light. There are four commodious concrete fireproof stairways extending from basement to top floor, in each corner of the building; four entrances at corners and one main front entrance, and 2400 lockers, instead of cloak rooms. The main corridors are 18 feet wide. No pupil is at any time more than 75 feet from an exit. There are a vacuum cleaner system, inter-phones, and more than 100 electric clocks.

This building, according to the board of education, contains 3,656,000 cubic feet, and was built for 15 cents a cubic foot, which is much below the cost of many well known large buildings erected publicly and privately in recent years, and is considered remarkably low. The \$545,000 covered the expense of grading, terraces and outside walks.

NEVADA STUDENTS VOTE IN FAVOR OF NEW GOVERNMENT

New Council Plan Is Adopted After Contest—Includes Establishment of Employment Bureau

RENO, Nev.—After a contest including the exchange of a few personalities, students of the University of Nevada voted at a meeting recently to reorganize the student government, says the Gazette.

Under the old system the students' executive committee considered questions pertaining to athletics but paid no attention to class disputes and other problems.

Under the new system the student council will resolve itself into a publicity bureau, an employment bureau, an arbitration committee or anything else needful.

Last year committees were appointed which conferred by letter with 50 other universities and colleges and secured copies of constitutions of other student organizations. They reported at length toward the end of the year and early this fall the question of adopting their report and recommendations came before the student body. Through the efforts of those opposed the resolutions were tabled, to be taken up again, when another ineffective effort was made to have the resolutions tabled.

At the close of the argument a vote of 61 to 18 settled the question in favor of a new students council.

Under the new plan the student council is made up of two representatives from each class in college, the president of each class, the editor of the Sagebrush, the editor of the Artemisia and the president of the student body.

INSTRUCTION IS PLANNED BY GOVERNMENT FOR SETTLERS UPON IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Intensive Farming Methods to Be Shown on Such Land by Federal Educator-Agents—Details Worked Out in Interior and Agriculture Departments Jointly

WASHINGTON—Settlers on irrigation projects are to be shown the possibilities of their land, and how to manage it, under the new policy decided upon in conference between the secretary of the interior, the secretary of agriculture, and some of their subordinates. The details of the policy have not been worked out, but as they will relate largely to agriculture, they are to be prepared in the department of agriculture.

Generally, the plan for giving irrigation settlers practical information will be patterned after the county farm instruction system now in operation in Minnesota and some of the other states. The Minnesota system has been brought to a high state of perfection, according to those in Washington who have studied it, and therefore it has been selected as a basis for the instruction to be given by government agents on irrigation projects. The practical will be subordinated to the theoretical in the work, and through it the government anticipates a new era of prosperity in the reclamation districts.

"There are so-called instruction farms, on nearly all the reclamation projects," said an official of one of the departments today. "They have been largely devoted to experimental work, however, and having been operated along experimental lines, they have not been of much benefit to the farmers, except in a few instances. The new plan of the departments of the interior and agriculture looks to practical work in instructing the farmers in their own fields, as to the kinds of crops to grow and how to manage them in the growing season.

"To carry out this plan of instruction practical men who are sociable will go among the settlers. Such men, in working out the department's policy, will go to Thomas Jones, for instance, who has a farm unit in the center of a government project. They will previously have determined by experiment on the instruction farm just what crops will grow to best advantage on that particular project. They will ask Mr. Jones to let them have control of, say, 10 acres of his farm unit for a season, and will show the possibilities of the land. Having shown in a practical way just what the Jones land will produce, naturally Mr. Jones' neighbors will take notice and plant the same crops and follow the same methods of cultivation in succeeding seasons."

Officials of the interior department have faith in the possibilities of all their projects to produce paying crops, and to yield comfortable incomes, if properly managed, and the aim will be to instruct

the settlers in practical management so that the maximum of income may be produced.

As an instance of what may be done on an irrigation project, Secretary Lane, upon his return from his recent western trip, spoke enthusiastically of the production of sugar beets with a high percentage of sugar on the Huntley project in Montana. Officials of the reclamation service who have visited all the government projects tell about the dairying industry that has been established on one of the projects in Oregon. As an adjunct of the dairying industry on this project, the farmers are raising hogs, feeding them the skim milk.

Both the interior department and the agricultural department have had their eyes on Portuguese people who have come into the Santa Clara valley, in California, and are exemplars of intensive farming for the original settlers.

"Methods like those practiced by the Portuguese must be followed on irrigation projects," said one of the officials of the interior department. "The farm units are small, they cost more to operate and therefore intensive methods must be used to produce a profitable crop."

Interrelated to the practical work of the government agents is the problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farms, and some of the officials who have made a study of the homes on the farms are looking forward to the time when the government will stand sponsor for some things that will make the home on the farm, particularly for the girls and women, less burdensome. In this connection, one of these officials was interested in reports of the organization of a co-operative laundry by the farmers near Chatfield, Minn. Some of them met and subscribed enough money to establish a laundry plant, to which the family wash of the subscribers is sent weekly. In practical operation, according to reports reaching Washington, the weekly laundry bill averages 48 cents per family, and this includes ironing.

"What a great thing that is," said this official. "Two days of drudgery for the women and girls on those farms are saved at a cost of 48 cents and if co-operative laundries could be established in all rural communities, and operated as cheaply, or nearly as cheaply, it would be easier to keep the girls on the farms."

D. A. R. ELECTS OFFICERS
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—The New York state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution closed its two-day session Friday afternoon. Mrs. Willard S. Augabury of Antwerp was reelected regent.

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RAILROADS OF WEST ANNOUNCE IMPROVEMENTS

DENVER—H. E. Byram and C. G. Burnham of Chicago, vice-presidents of the Burlington and Colorado & Southern railroads, announce improvements on the Burlington and prospects for new business in Denver.

The Burlington, said Mr. Burnham, will begin the installation of additional electrical block signal apparatus between Denver and Akron, Col., to cost \$200,000. The signals will be placed at intervals of one to two miles instead of five to fifteen miles as under the present system, says the Times.

Vice-President Burnham said that inquiries regarding warehouse sites on its new Market street tracks indicate that a number of new industries will be established here soon.

COMMERCIAL CLUB IS BEING REVIVED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A proposed reorganization of the Commercial Club, through a revision of its by-laws, by which the sphere of the club's activities will be broadened and the finances of its various departments placed upon a firmer basis, was the subject discussed at a meeting of the directors of the club at the Hotel Baltimore recently, says the Times. Another committee was appointed to confer next week with the first committee to recommend further changes which will be put before the club at a special meeting to be held within the next two or three weeks.

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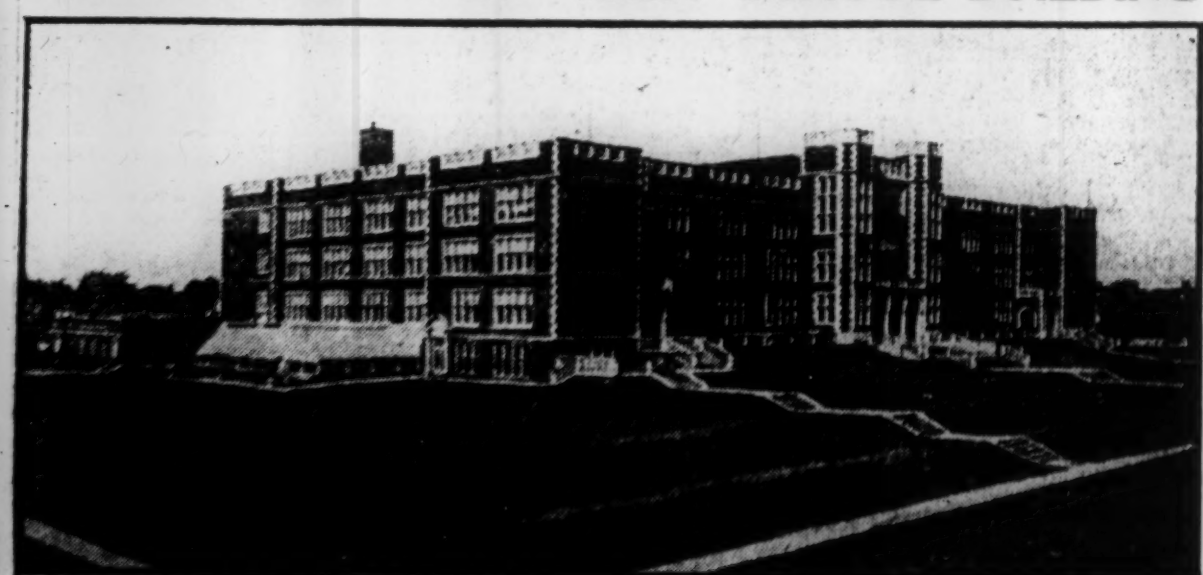
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MINNEAPOLIS' NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING



(By courtesy of The Improvement Bulletin)

Structure embraces various departments, auditorium, lecture room, two gymnasiums, greenhouses

Art of Dyeing Still Making Progress

Some Natural Materials Used for Centuries Remain Standard, Although Present-Day Chemical Processes Are Excellent

TESTS REQUIRE SKILL

By HORTENSE W. LEWIS

Who is not interested in the color of the clothes he or she wears, and yet how many people give a thought to the method of producing the color?

One might think people supposed yarn and thread grew somewhere of just the right shades and tints to make all the fabrics required by the fastidious multitude. But, as with most practical subjects, when looking beneath the surface, one immediately finds that the results unthinkingly enjoyed have been attained after much effort and study and experiment on the part of many workers throughout a long period.

Indeed, in the art of dyeing this seems especially true, since for centuries lovers of color have striven for better effects, fastness and improved methods of obtaining results. The process of improvement still goes on, and much important progress has been made in recent years.

Views on Coloring

Indigo turkey red and logwood are such common household words that an article on dyeing would not seem complete without some reference to them, but since 1856 or 1857, authorities seem to differ as to the exact year, when the first coal-tar dye was commercially manufactured, there has been great growth and change in the dyeing industry, and these artificial dyes have to a great extent supplanted the natural dyes. Coal-tar dyes, aniline dyes, artificial dyes, synthetic dyes are different names given to these commodities which are chemically manufactured and are not the product of nature.

It might be well right here to mention a prejudice that existed during the early days of the manufactured dyes, and which even now has not been entirely eradicated. Many believe that a manufactured color is never so fast as a natural dye. When the manufactured dyes were first produced chemists spent their time in experimenting to produce new dyes. Something new was the chemist's aim and no attention was given to the question of fastness. In more recent years time and study have been given to the work of producing fast dyes, and today there are many colors for wool dyeing and for cotton and silk dyeing of extreme fastness against all influences.

It must be admitted, however, that these fast colors are not always used because their method of dyeing is often expensive and calls for much skill and experience on the part of the dyer. Climatic conditions decidedly affect colors. It is well known that colors which were exposed thousands of years in Egypt without losing their brilliancy faded in a few years in the European or American museums. A color which will stand the sun of the seacoast may fade easily in the hot sun and alkaline dust of the prairie.

Coming of Modern Dyes

The era of the synthetic dyes began when Perkins & Sons of England manufactured mauve, or Perkins violet, which Perkins discovered could be made by the oxidation of aniline, a product of coal tar.

When coal is gradually heated in iron or clay retorts, the heating being continued till a red heat is reached, various products are gained. The three main products containing ammonia and other basic substances, and a thick, black liquid known as coal tar. This coal tar, by distillation and chemical means, may be broken up into many substances, as benzene, phenol, naphthalene, anthracene, etc., and each of these substances forms the basis for the manufacture of a large series of dyes.

The coal tar dyes made dyeing easier than it had been; it gave the dyer a more uniform dyestuff than he had previously had, and the dyestuffs were cheaper in their application than the natural dyes.

Dyes are divided not according to their chemical classification, but rather by their mode of application. For instance there are certain direct salt colors, which are used for the dyeing of cotton, and the dyer, knowing that a color belongs to this group, is at once able to make up his dye-bath. Certain firms have special names which indicate the group to which a dye belongs. A dyer seeing benzo or diamine before a color, as benzo blue, diamine black, knows at once the name of the firm which sells or makes the color, and knows, too, that it is a direct cotton color. The words katigen or immediate preceding a color would indicate to the dyer the selling and manufacturing firm, and also the fact that the color dyes cotton, but that it must be used in a very different dye-bath from the one he makes up for his direct cotton colors. Katigen, immediate, thionol, thionene and sulfur are some of the words used by separate firms to indicate what are known as the sulfur colors for cotton.

Manufacturers prefix to the colors letters and numerals which give the dyer further information regarding the dye. The letter B is used to stand for blue or blue, R to stand for red or red, G for green or green, etc. The numerals indicate the degree of shade. For example, Diamine Red B would indicate a direct cotton red of a bluish shade, while Diamine Red 6 B would indicate a very much bluer red than the B. To dye salt or sulphur colors the mordant and

the color are in one dye bath, but there is an important class of dyes known as tannin dyes or basic colors which require that the cotton shall be mordanted in tannic acid before dyeing can be done.

Methods Explained

The word mordant may introduce a term unfamiliar to some, and so a definition may not be out of place. To state it briefly, a mordant is a chemical or chemicals used in dyeing to aid in exhausting the dye-bath of the color.

With these basic or tannin colors tannic acid is the mordant, and the goods to be dyed are either allowed to steep in a solution of tannin or are passed through a solution of tannin, the strength of the tannin solution depending upon the depth of shade the dyer wishes on his cloth. In order to render these colors fast when dyed the cloth is passed from the tannin bath to a "fixing bath," which frequently contains antimony salts, although some other salts may be used. After the "fixing" of the mordant the cotton is ready for the dye bath which contains only the dissolved color.

Of these three classes of cotton dyes the basic colors are the most brilliant, while the sulphur colors are by far the fastest to light and washing. The salt colors are easy to dye and their fastness in many instances may be increased by treatment after dyeing. This "after treatment," as it is called, forms new colors on the fiber which as a rule resemble the original color. This process of forming the new color is called diazotising and developing, and is very commonly used. One example of where diazotising and developing greatly changes a color in the case of primuline or thiochromogen, which when dyed is yellow, but with diazotising and developing becomes a brilliant red. Still other methods of "after treatment" are resorted to in order to render a dye faster, such as the use of copper sulphate of bichromate of potassium.

To increase brilliancy of color, goods after being dyed with salt colors may be "topped," or dyed with a light shade of a basic color. Before leaving the matter of cotton colors, one must mention the vat colors, which are of very recent manufacture and are important in that they yield exceedingly fast colors and have a wide variety of shade. They are not so easy to dye evenly as the salt colors, and require much experience and skill, but are very satisfactory to the purchaser because of their extreme fastness.

Wool Dyeing Different

While cotton may be dyed from an alkaline or neutral bath, for wool dyeing an acid bath is required, and a higher temperature than is needed in the case of cotton dyeing. Wool shows great affinity to the wool or acid dyestuffs; so that in dyeing the dye-bath is usually left colorless when the operation is completed. Unless the dyeing of wool is done very slowly, and constant lifting of the goods from the dye-bath, the dyeing will be streaked or uneven. In wool dyeing sulphuric acid, acetic acid, formic acid, or lactic acid are commonly used as mordants, while Glauber's salts, or ammonium acetate are frequently used to retard the dyeing, and so render less possibility of unevenness.

Four fifths of the dyes manufactured are made in Germany, although firms in England, America, France, Austria, Belgium and Switzerland also produce dyes. Chemists employed by these dyestuff makers are all the time experimenting with the hope of producing new colors, improving dyes already on the market, or cheapening the cost of production.

When a maker has a new color to offer to the mills he sends samples of goods dyed with the new product, as well as a sample of the dye itself. The samples usually come to a mill in a dry powder form.

Testing New Dyes

When a new dye is received at a mill, a chemist who has charge of the dyeing experiments will make dyeing trials with the new color. For dyeing, a known weight of the dye is dissolved in a known volume of water. Of this solution of color sufficient is used to equal a certain percentage of the weight of the goods to be dyed. In the laboratory it may be that a chemist is dyeing a 5-gram piece of cotton, and the solution of dyestuff he uses will contain dye enough to equal 2 per cent of the five grams, while out in the works there may be 100 pounds of cotton to dye, so the dyer must have in his dyevats two pounds of the dyestuff, or two per cent of the weight of his goods. Taking a percentage of the weight of the goods as a uniform standard for dyeing, the laboratory trial, on the small scale, affords the man in the mill a correct guide for his dyeings.

In the laboratory trials of three shade dyeing may be made from each color sample, as it arrives from the dealer. These trials may be made on the woven cloth, or on yarn, just as the chemist may choose. These three shade trials give a light shade, a medium shade and a full shade of the dye, or to put it another way, there can be dyeings of 1/4 per cent, 1/2 per cent and 3 per cent. These dyeing trials are usually mounted, numbered, catalogued and filed away.

If a new dye proves to be something of interest to a mill, further tests are made with it. Many concerns prefer to buy straight dyes, dyes unmixed with any other dye or dyes. By taking a little of the dye powder on the blade of a knife and blowing it on to a piece of wet filter paper, one can quickly see whether there is more than one color used in the dye; for in the case of there being two or more colors used, each color will form a separate streak on the filter paper. A beaker of water in which the water is in a quiet state will also reveal the presence of any number of

dyes used in a mixture, for by throwing a little of the dye powder on the surface of the water, separate strands of color for each dye present will fall to the bottom of the beaker. Most will buy the straight, unmixed dyes, and then make their own mixtures, as they find this method cheaper, and more satisfactory.

Fastness to Light

The question of a dye's fastness to light is a very important one. A dyeing trial of medium shade is made of the new dye and a similar dyeing of any dyestuff which gives a like shade. To make the light exposure a piece of the dyed goods is tacked on a board, and then one half of the piece is covered with board of any non-transparent material, thus protecting one half of the cloth from the sun. An exposure of a week or two shows very clearly whether a color will fade or be otherwise changed by the action of the sun.

When the goods are to be frequently washed, the question of a dye's fastness to washing has to be considered in the laboratory. This is determined by placing the dyed goods with undyed material and then placing them for 15 minutes in a hot, weak, soap solution. Should the dye run into and stain the white, undyed material, it would not be regarded as excellent for washed goods.

Of course the very important question of cost also is considered by the chemist, who makes what are known as money value tests of various dyes of like shade and equal degree of fastness to light and washing. The money value trials are made by using in each dye-bath the same money's worth of dye, and then noting when the dyed pieces are dried which one is the deepest in color.

These tests give one some idea of the examination a dye may be subjected to before it is accepted and used by a mill, but there is another class of tests to identify dyes, when on the goods. Often there will come to a mill pieces of dyed goods to be matched, and the question that at once arises is: What dyes have been used on these materials? Then each piece of material is subjected to various chemical tests. The material may be treated with dilute acids, and with concentrated acids, may be treated with dilute and strong alkali solutions, and with many other chemicals, and any change of color, or the total disappearance of color, is carefully noted.

When enough tests have been made for the chemist to decide the dyes used, he frequently will dye a piece of goods with the dye or dyes he thinks have been used in his sample piece, and then submit that laboratory-dyed goods to the same chemical tests that have been used in his sample, in order to confirm him in his conclusions about the dyes used on the original piece.

Dyeing is no new art, for the Phoenicians as early as the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, B. C., were dyers of cloth. These people dyed wool with the Tyrian purple, a dye obtained from a certain mollusc. This dye was exceedingly difficult and costly to procure, and the dyed goods often sold as high as \$180 a pound. The high officials of the country were the only ones who could wear this color—not only because of its high cost, but by the decree of the nation which made any one subject to execution for using the purple unless he were in high office.

The dyeing of the ancients was all done with the natural colors, as those colors extracted from leaves, or roots, or wood or berries were the only colors known to these dyers. Of these colors indigo was one of the most largely used, and indeed is still used on a large scale. Long before the Christian era indigo was used in India and in Egypt. In Egypt, mummy cloths, believed to be 5000 years old have been found which have ribbons dyed blue with indigo. It was not till the sixteenth century that indigo was introduced into Europe, and then, at the instigation of the cultivators of other natural dyestuffs there was a very strong opposition to its use. In Europe these growers of dye-giving plants were so apprehensive that indigo would hurt their trade that they even sent a protest to the various governments against its use, so that in France Henry IV. issued an edict condemning to execution any one who used "devil's food" or "that pernicious drug indigo."

Indigo Growing

India produces the greatest amount of indigo, though it is grown in China, Japan and Java. Indigo is sown each year, and shoots are allowed to come from the roots, so that there are two gatherings of indigo each season. The freshly cut leaves are extracted with water in vats, in order to procure the indigo producing material. Fermentation and decomposition take place and then the liquid is run into vats where it is constantly agitated to allow the air to reach the entire mass. The oxygen of the air acting upon the liquid changes it from yellow to green, and finally blue flakes begin to separate. These blue flakes of indigo are collected, washed, pressed into cakes and dried. If one were to regard a dye as a material possessing tinctorial qualities, and soluble in water, indigo could not be classed as a dye, for indigo does not dissolve in water, and it is this feature that makes indigo somewhat difficult to dye. For dyeing indigo has to be treated with certain chemicals which reduce it to a soluble form, and cloth passed into the vats of indigo so reduced becomes greenish yellow, and only turns blue after exposure to the air. Without the oxygen of the air there would be no blue color on our cloth.

After years of study and experimenting indigo was made synthetically in 1878 and this synthetic indigo is today fast taking the place of the natural dye. The manufacturers seem able to produce a very uniform product, and this is of

great advantage to the dyers. This synthetic indigo is sold as a 98 per cent powder or a 20 per cent paste. There are two words that are exceedingly well known to chemists, analysis and synthesis. An analysis is the separation of compound into its parts. Synthesis is just the opposite of analysis, for it is the meeting of the parts to make the compound. When one speaks of synthetic indigo, or synthetic colors, one means colors which men manufacture by using certain chemicals and chemical reactions.

Logwood Holds Its Place

Of the natural dyes, logwood has held and holds an exceedingly important place, for as yet logwood has not been synthetically made, and so has no manufactured rival to contest its place. The Spaniards, about 1500 A. D., introduced logwood into Europe. In England it has only been used secretly, and under the name of blackwood since 1673, its use being prohibited.

Jamaica and Honduras furnish most of the logwood, which gives splendid blacks on wool and cotton. When first cut log-

wood is yellow, but exposure to the air turns it a brown-red. It is imported in logs, but is sold in chips, powder or extracts. Turkey red has a familiar sound to most buyers of dry goods, but perhaps alizarine and madder are not known by all to mean the same Turkey red. Centuries ago in the East Indies a bright and very fast red was produced on cotton by the use of madder roots, oils and aluminum salts. Pliny mentions madder as being used by the Egyptians and Persians, while Virgil shows his knowledge of the tinctorial powers of madder in relating the fact that it gives a red color to the bones of pigs that have fed on it.

In the middle of the eighteenth century a Greek dyer took to France the method of Turkey red dyeing, and several dye-works were founded there; and the industry became of enough importance for the government in 1765 to publish a pamphlet containing full instructions for producing Turkey red. For centuries madder was used for dyeing cotton when a fast red was needed, but today artificial alizarine is in general use. Madder could not compete with the artificial alizarine in price, purity or uniform quality of the coloring matter.

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page nine)

ject will be "Some Things America Can Learn from Germany."

By invitation of the Whitman Woman's Club the autumn meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in the town hall, Whitman, Nov. 17. Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson will speak on "Fashion: Its Causes and Results. How Far Shall We Follow It?" and Mrs. Mary Schenck Wolcott on "Shopping Hints." The first half hour of the afternoon session will be devoted to the taking of action on proposed amendments to the by-laws, after which Prof. Scott Nearing will speak on "Financing the Family." Under the auspices of the home economics department of the federation a series of six talks is being given at Perkins hall, 261 Boylston street. The second lecture will be on Nov. 19, when Miss Mary Barrows of Boston will speak on "Helps for Homemakers."

Lucia Knox chapter, D. R., held its regular meeting Nov. 3, at the home of the vice-regent, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, 69 Verdale street, Brookline. In the absence of the regent, Mrs. Martha Austin, Mrs. Lord presided. The chapter has taken up the reading of Fiske's "History of the United States" covering the period of the revolution, for a part of its winter program, the reader on Monday evening being Miss Esther Stone. A paper on "Salem Cupboards" by Mrs. Elizabeth Merritt Gosse was enjoyed, and her story of the tamarinds was supplemented by Miss A. E. Newell, regent of Dorchester Heights chapter, D. R., who, during her stay in Hawaii, became familiar with that delectable product of the tropics. Music was furnished by Frank E. Doyle, baritone, who sang, "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," also songs by Cadman, Chadwick and MacDowell; and Charles D. Weathers, basso cantante, who gave a selection from the song cycle, "Songs of Norseland," "My Love, Farewell," by Neesler, and "Israfel" by Oliver King. Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry and Mrs. Mary Abby Proctor presided at the table. The December meeting will also be held with Mrs. Lord and is to be a December holiday party.

At the business meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association, held at Hotel Somerset Nov. 5, three new members were elected: Mrs. Minna E. T. Peck, Brookline; Mrs. Rosemary Anderson, New London, Conn.; Mrs. Grace E. Nevett, Boston. The president, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, announced that the program for the twenty-eighth anniversary, Nov. 19, would be a newspaper symposium on "Constructive Journalism." Mrs. Emily Selinger, the newly appointed poet laureate, will have a special number on the program, and two of the original founders, Miss Helen M. Winslow and Mrs. Grace Soper Dole, will speak. It was voted that the December literary meeting be made a December holiday party, to be held at the home of Miss Charlotte A. Powell, 61 Columbia road, Dorchester, on the afternoon of Dec. 20. The second of the series of talks by members was to have been given by Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry, but in her absence Miss M. Louise Baum spoke of the effect of the newspaper in the home, and urged that the organization use its efforts to the placing of clean newspapers in the hands of children and young people.

Nearly 50 members of the association were present at the reception tendered the present at the reception tendered the association by the president, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, at her home, 69 Verdale street, Brookline, last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Lord was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Sylvia Chapman, and her daughter and granddaughter, Mrs. Robert L. Moore and Miss Eleanor Moore of Worcester. Among the guests were Mrs. Emily Selinger, a charter member of the Press Association and recently appointed poet-laureate, and Mrs. Margaret B. Magennis, for 43 years an active newspaper woman, and now an honorary member of the association. Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb presided at the table.

For its first meeting of the year the Waban Woman's Club held a reception at the home of Mrs. Herbert R. Lane on Winsor road, Monday afternoon. Mrs. Emma G. Angier, the president, and two new members received. The music was under the direction of

Miss Dorothy Cook who sang two groups of songs. Miss May Bishop of Boston played the accompaniment, and several solo numbers. A short talk was given by Miss Margaret Hatfield who told of the results of the music settlement work in West Newton. Mrs. William Gilmore, Crofton road, will open her house on Nov. 17 when Mrs. Maud Wood Park will lecture on the "Woman Movement the World Around."

GALVESTON HAS COMMERCIAL BODY THAT IS COPIED

GALVESTON, Tex.—For more than 25 years Galveston has had, under various names, an active organized commercial body, and today it outranks many American cities in its contributions per capita of population to its commercial organization. A city of ap-



MORRIS STERN

President Galveston Commercial Association

proximately 30,000 whites, its contributions annually to the Galveston Commercial Association, through 850 members, reach \$50,000.

A feature of this association is that every chairman of a standing committee is a director. In this manner the work of the various committees centers in the directorate. Daily a cabinet meeting is held at which those wishing to see the president of the association may discuss with him subjects pertaining to the organization. Among the many departments are those relating to the annual cotton carnival, publicity, industry and immigration and an active traffic bureau.

The effectiveness of the Galveston Commercial Association at the present time is attributed largely to the activities of President Morris Stern while he was chairman of the finance committee. His services in this capacity earned him the presidency of the association a year ago.

This organization's plan has been copied by a number of other cities and is commanding a great deal of attention.

ELMENDORF TALK ON CEYLON OPENS ANNUAL SERIES

Dwight L. Elmendorf, artist, traveler and lecturer, opened his eighth season in Symphony hall last evening with a travel talk on "Ceylon and the Singalese." Careful selection of subjects, rendered with artistic delicacy, characterized his informative and graphic sketch.

Beginning at Colombo, he traveled round the south of the island, pointing out the peculiarities of vegetation, customs and habits of the people. He complimented the British government on its establishment of law and order there. Journeying north, he passed through an interesting section of country, where elephants bathe in the rivers, where relics

English Umbrellas

Personally Selected by Our Buyer in London

An Englishman is particular about his umbrella, and so is an Englishwoman—perhaps it's the climate. At any rate, in England they know how to make silks that will wear better than those made in any place in the world. The result is that the best umbrellas in the world—the best in workmanship and the best wearing—are made in London.

Our representative brought home this year a collection of the best English umbrellas he could find, each one personally selected by him in London. These are identically the same umbrellas that are sold today in the most exclusive shops in London. So far as we know, this is the only store in New England showing these English umbrellas.

Women's English Umbrellas

The handles are beautiful—many entirely new shapes. The Bakelite handles, which are a perfect imitation of amber, are seen in the straight shapes with gold bands, natural horn beautifully finished, enamel in combination with amber; orange wood—these in straight shapes; the Prince of Wales crooks are much favored, convenient and rich in ornamentation; all with heavy silk military cords and tassels and covered with the very best grade of English woven silk. In green, navy, plum, black and cardinal.

7.50 to 22.50

Men's English Umbrellas

All that can be said of the women's umbrellas can also be said of the men's. The materials for the handles run to the stronger and more substantial, such as Malacca wood, with heavy gold or sterling silver mountings; pigskin carved Prince of Wales crooks, green ebony handles with sterling silver mountings, straight walking stick models and many others.

10.00 to 20.00

Small monogram or three initials engraved on umbrella handles without charge.

Street Floor—Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

Largest Complete Outfitters in New England

of 2000 years ago abound and where ancient temples are still seen.

In the course of his talk he showed pictures of girls working in a plumbago factory, where graphite is made, men climbing coconut trees, leaving the beach in their strange boats to fish, selling goods in their market place and other activities. Legends on the island are numerous, and have a certain religious bearing. These Mr. Elmendorf interspersed in his lecture, making them doubly attractive by means of colored plates, showing the places around which they had been formed. The lecture is repeated this afternoon.

CONSERVATIVE WIN IN NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—By a majority of 32 another candidate of the Conservative, or "People's party" government of Premier Morris was elected from the Burgeo district, according to returns received Friday.

This gives the government 20 seats in the House of Assembly; the Opposition party, under the leadership of the former premier, Sir Robert Bond, has captured 14 seats, and returns from two constituencies are yet to be reported.

SECOND PARK WALK TODAY

This afternoon, conditions permitting, the second of the park walks, under the direction of the park and recreation department will be taken, today's walk being through the Arnold Arboretum.

NEW YORKER URGES CITY TO TAKE PART IN SOCIAL SERVICE

NEW YORK—Borough President John McAneny, in an address delivered last night at the opening of the new \$100,000 building of the Union Settlement Association at 229 to 233 East One Hundred Fourth street, said that the city should have a social service department to do the work left now to private endeavor. He promised so long as he was connected with the government of the city to strive for closer cooperation between the administration and private enterprises in social and civic work.

The meeting was the first held in the large assembly hall on the first floor of the new structure, and the men, women and children of the district crowded it to the doors. When Mr. McAneny was introduced as the "President-elect of the board of aldermen of New York" those present applauded him for five minutes. He compared the settlement building to a lighthouse, which casts its rays for good all around the district and said he believed that the greatest social worker should be city government.

EDUCATION BOARD DINES

Fourteen members of the Massachusetts board of education staff employees dined at the Hotel Bellevue last night and discussed business problems. David Snedden, commissioner of education, presided.

GUSTAV STICKLEY THE CRAFTSMAN

We shall place on sale Monday, November 10th, all our odd and discontinued pieces of Fumed Oak Furniture, as follows:

1 China Cabinet, from.....	25.00 to 16.67
2 3' 0" Bedsteads.....	16.00 to 10.67
13' 4" Bedstead.....	26.00 to 17.34
1 4' 6" Dining Table, Ex. 10 feet.....	60.00 to 30.00
1 4' 6" Dining Table, Ex. 10 feet.....	47.00 to 25.00
4 Dining Chairs.....	86.75 to 50.00
1 Arm Chair.....	6.00
1 10.00 Piano Bench, to.....	6.50 to 4.34
5 Dining Chairs, all match, each.....	5.50 to 8.50
18 Odd Dining or Side Chairs.....	Less 33 1-3% Discount
1 Swivel Desk Chair.....	18.00 to 10.00
13 Arm Chairs, real leather seats.....	11.00 to 7.34
2 Arm Chairs, real leather seats.....	18.00 to 12.00
2 Arm Chairs, real leather seats.....	12.00 to 8.00
1 Arm Chair, real leather seat.....	9.00 to 6.00
2 Arm Chairs, real leather seats.....	15.00 to 10.00
1 Arm Chair, real leather seat.....	14.00 to 9.34
Stripe Canvas, in Natural, Green and Brown.....	1.00 to .35

Come early if you can use any of these pieces

468 Boylston Street - - Boston

Week's Review of American Events

In general view, the scattering elections of Nov. 4 contributed no more than a negative approval of the administration of President Wilson. Democratic candidates were elected, but with such obvious aid from the Progressive party that their election is not a majority endorsement either of themselves or of the national policies and conduct of their party. President Wilson expresses gratification over the results and is entitled to it, even though it shows no more than that the country has not reversed its judgment. It has been the lot of so many Presidents to have the elections following soon upon the taking of office turn to the opposition, that the stability of the party vote is ample ground for satisfaction. So far as the policy of the administration has developed and so far as its laws have been written there is no indication that the country rejects them. Himself a minority choice through the division of the Republicans, he is reasonably content if other candidates of his party are elected by a minority of the voters because effective through a divided opposition. By the test of this voting the President has met the wishes of those who voted for him and has won no support from those who voted against him.

The other general test of the elections was as to the standing of the Progressive party. The evidence is strongly to the point that it has greatly declined. In a few local contests it has gained minor offices, but measured by its totals of votes in the state and municipal elections it is disintegrating. Gain in the Republican vote wherever there is decline in the Progressive and the absence of any effect upon the Democratic, go to show that the drift is back to the Republican party of those who left it under Mr. Roosevelt's lead a year ago. Massachusetts gave the best surface encouragement to the Progressives, but the information from that state is that the new party's candidate for Governor was supported by Republicans who were dissatisfied with their party's candidate and a great number who sought to make their votes effective against the Democratic candidate, and believed Mr. Bird, the Progressive candidate, was the likeliest to win. The Progressive campaign was thorough and persistent there, and the candidate for Governor the sort of man Massachusetts has chosen traditionally for the place. With all these advantages the bare holding of the vote of last year is not inconsistent with the other evidence as to the Progressive decline.

In New Jersey the long Roosevelt lead over Taft was replaced by the candidate for Governor falling to third place and a meager vote. In Maryland, where Roosevelt also led Taft, George L. Wellington, Progressive candidate for the national Senate, received less than 10 per cent of the vote for Roosevelt. In all the congressional elections to fill vacancies the Progressive vote fell to third place. In New York city it was tested by the election of judges of the court of appeals and showed a decline of one half. The gains in members of the Assembly are due to the fusion of either the Democrats or Republicans with the Progressives, and only three members were chosen on a clear Progressive nomination.

It would be going into the realm of prophecy to say that the removal of the Progressive party from the field was the result towards which this loss of its votes was leading. There is the possibility of a recall by Mr. Roosevelt, whose absence from the country deprived the party of its leader and of the effect of his uncompromising methods. There is unmistakably shown, however, a liquid state of party feeling that would seem to need only some compelling issue to bring the division to a clear line between two parties in the place of a wavering one between three.

At Least No Sign of Disapproval of President

While the results of Tuesday's elections afford no sign that the country is more Democratic than it was in the voting of 1912, there are grounds for the satisfaction the President expresses. The chief ones are the election of his candidate, James F. Fielder, as Governor of New Jersey by a vote slightly above the total of that for former Governor Stokes, Republican, and Everett Colby, Progressive, combined; the sweeping election of Blair Lee, as senator from Maryland in the first contested direct election of a United States senator; and the retention by the Democrats of the governorship of Massachusetts, even though the combined Republican vote of the Republicans and Progressives was 60,000 above the vote for David I. Walsh, the elected Governor.

By the few congressional elections, which afford the better chance for comparison, as it is assumed that the issues there raised were national rather than local, almost no change is indicated. In the third Massachusetts, a Republican is elected to succeed a Republican, overcoming the loss to the party of the Progressive vote. These elections complete the evidence of Tuesday that the country stands politically practically where it stood a year ago and that the course of President Wilson in eight months of his administration and of the Democratic party in the enactment of the tariff bill is upheld by the voters who made it possible and has won no converts from the other parties.

Tammany's Overturn Is New York's Achievement

Tammany Hall was given its worst defeat of record in the election of John Purroy Mitchell, fusion candidate for mayor, by a plurality over Edward E. McCall of 121,000, the largest ever given a mayor of New York. The reverse was

made complete by the election of the fusion candidates to the presidencies of the boroughs and the board of aldermen, while the board of estimate, the body which has the expenditure of the city's money and will carry on the great work of constructing the extensive subways now under contract, is anti-Tammany, 14 to 2. The revolt against Tammany, in the state resulted in the loss of the Assembly, where the Republicans will fall just short of control, but will, it is claimed by the party organization, have the aid of enough Progressives elected by Republican endorsement in organizing the body and in legislating. Recentment of the impeachment of Governor Sulzer is read into the elections throughout the state and the conclusion seems to have ground in the defeat of 23 men who in the last Assembly voted to impeach Mr. Sulzer was elected triumphantly to the Assembly from the district which gave him his first office 20 years ago and is regarded as at least a possible choice for speaker, the office that was his second step in his rise to political prominence.

The reform administration of Philadelphia failed of support in the election of county offices, which were captured by the Republicans against the fusion forces led by Mayor Blankenberg. The campaign was made on the question of upholding the mayor. The result may be taken as showing the returning power of the Republican organization in the state and in that aspect fits in with the election of Joseph G. Armstrong as mayor of Pittsburgh, a Republican machine candidate, by 3000 majority. The claim is advanced that these events point to the return to power of the Penrose machine and the reelection of the senator by popular vote next year. The constitutional amendment providing for a loan of \$50,000,000 for state highways was defeated.

Huerta's Hold on Office Seems Near to Its End

For another week the public has been supplied with surmises as to the course of the government at Washington in its relations with that at Mexico City and effectually kept from any accurate knowledge of the steps being taken. Despatches have been in constant motion but their contents are not published. Mr. Bryan has been an early morning visitor to the White House, carrying large packets of documents. Mr. Lind has gone from Veracruz to Mexico City. Mr. O'Shaughnessy has delivered messages to the Mexican chieftain who still holds the office of President. Out of these developments, none of them of necessarily momentous character and all of them taken together constituting hardly a foundation for defining the Wilson policy, there has been brought a daily story of extreme measures, which has failed to stand the test of the next day's examination. The President was said to have delivered an ultimatum to Sr. Huerta, intervention was seen to be imminent, the various powers were represented as impatient because there was not a declared policy, Washington was in communication with General Carranza and about to throw its powerful influence in his favor, all of these either contrary to the facts or an exaggeration of the actual transactions.

What may be concluded as the actual case is that President Wilson has yielded none of the ground taken as to Huerta, that his continuance in office will not be recognized as that of a rightful ruler or an authorized executive head, and that none of those associated with him will be permitted with the approval of the United States to assume the office. The indications further may be said to give substance to the belief that the President has proposed to Huerta a plan for the restoration of orderly government in hands that have some other credentials than control by force, and that agreement to it by the dictator will be brought about through no more violent compulsion than the calm and continued insistence of the United States.

The most shadowy of all the suppositions of the week, although it took the form of a statement of fact, was that the Washington officials had gone into conference with the insurgent leaders, through some agent, of course, and were on the point of throwing the weight of the United States support into the balance on their side. To believe this true was to assume that the administration had become partizan and was undertaking to settle Mexican affairs by an offensive instead of a friendly policy. The fictions of the succeeding days have been permitted to prove their own weakness, this one as to a roundabout intervention by alliance with the revolutionary army with the rest.

What the nature of the communication is between Washington and Mexico City is regarded as most likely to be made apparent in the announcement that Huerta has released his claim to an office which is daily becoming more difficult to hold, and that a means of substituting at least a temporary government to which the now contending forces will yield has been devised at one capital and accepted at the other. That is the reasonable deduction from the events of the week. The attack upon Felix Diaz at Havana can hardly be regarded as more than an incident of the disturbance in Mexico and not one that will bear upon the process of settling affairs, either to hasten them or make them more difficult.

Dissolution of Harvester Company With Court

In its suit to bring about the dissolution of the International Harvester Company, the Wilson administration makes its first attempt to carry out the anti-trust laws. Attorney-General McReynolds concluded his argument Wednesday in the United States district court at Minneapolis and stated it to be the view of the government that this

company shall be cut up into separate and distinct units and in such a way that the stockholders of the different parts shall be distinct. The task of dissolution was left in the hands of the court, but unless the policy of the Taft administration is reversed the attorney-general will have a large share in the fixing of the terms. Presumably the case will go to the supreme court, where if the government maintains its case, an order for dissolution will be either upheld or required and the lower court will have the details to handle with the government's aid.

The Harvester Company is one of the largest combinations in the country. None is more complete in its control of an industry. It has within 10 years increased its business enormously and made a great accumulation. Its total business has expanded from \$53,000,000 to \$125,000,000; its capital expanded from \$120,000,000 to \$163,000,000, and its assets from \$130,000,000 to \$223,000,000. But the government must go further than the statement of size and of profits to maintain its case to meet the claims of the defense that the Harvester company has benefited the consumer by lowering instead of advancing prices and that its increase has been through the expansion of business with other countries, thus returning a gain to the United States. The government's case undertakes to establish the fact that the company has become a complete master of the business and effectually wiped out competition.

Grounds of attack and defense are familiar. The case of the Harvester company is similar if not identical with those of the trusts the government has succeeded in breaking up in its past prosecutions. It may be assumed that the courts will grant the decree of dissolution, and it is beyond that action the country will look to discover whether President Wilson and the attorney-general of his appointment are able to devise a plan of dissolution that will bring back competition and a reduction to the consumer in its train. The proceedings of the Taft administration were victorious up to the point of carrying the case through the courts; they are not seen to have reduced the cost of the products of the trusts in the markets. If the new administration can accomplish the practical end it will win a new claim to confidence in the law against monopoly.

Indianapolis Has a Street Car Strike

The city of Indianapolis has been for a full week in the grasp of a street railway strike that in its showing of violence has taken its place in the list of the most aggravated disputes. The lines were practically suspended the last day of October. Efforts to run cars were continued through the next two or three days, but with only limited success. Upon the arrival of groups of strikebreakers the violence became extreme and the protection of the cars operated by them was refused by the police. Demands made upon the Mayor that he ask for military aid were not met promptly, on the ground that the use of troops might be taken as intended to influence the city election, which took place in the midst of the trouble and appears to have been linked with it. The entire national guard of the state was later called out but not put into service. The consent to arbitrate is now expected and peaceful conditions are restored.

At the outset the issue was as to wages and it does not appear that there was any strong effort made to bring the dispute to arbitration until it had reached the extreme stage. The street car officials after six days have yielded in a measure to the demand of the citizens that they arbitrate the difference but impose conditions which on the surface make the concession of little promise. One of their requirements is that the charter of the union be surrendered as a preliminary and that the strike leaders leave the city. Governor Ralston, who has been besieged by people in sympathy with the strikers to compel arbitration, declares his friendliness to the union men but points to the lack of any authority to compel arbitration and his duty to preserve order.

Strikes of this order and extent have been growing less frequent and their costliness to labor as well as to the public is so apparent that they come about only when there is a failure on one or both sides to recognize the common right to have the dispute peaceably settled. Apparently in this instance the officials of the company have been the unwilling party. To compel a different treatment, several proceedings have been started to put the road into the hands of receivers, the basis of the plea being that it was not being properly conducted. The fixing of blame, in however, of less consequence than the pressure of public opinion upon all the parties to submit their troubles to some tribunal. If that proves insufficient, Indianapolis will supply the new urgency to the demand for laws which will make arbitration compulsory, or, after the fashion of the Canadian industrial disputes law, will make the attempt to arbitrate necessary before a strike is undertaken.

Colonel Roosevelt Is Cheered in Buenos Aires

Expectation that fine words spoken in Rio Janeiro and distorted into selection of Brazil as the presiding country of the continent would lessen the enthusiasm with which the other capitals and great cities would receive Mr. Roosevelt is not realized. His arrival in Buenos Aires on Nov. 5 was made the occasion of a great showing of popular welcome and after a call upon the acting President he was

escorted back to the American legation by a great procession and compelled to speak from the balcony of the building in acknowledgment. More formal addresses have followed, and were in the same tone of friendliness and pleaded in the same fashion for cooperation between the southern republics and the United States as his first speeches of the tour.

For an unofficial mission, that of Mr. Roosevelt to South America assumes as great importance as his visits to European countries on his way home from Africa and has the greater practical value in the timeliness of the effort to bring about a greater commercial and political partnership.

Los Angeles Water Supply a Triumph of Enterprise

Hardly another American city has undertaken the supplying of its people with water at an expense and from such a distance as Los Angeles and the celebration of the opening of the gates this week rises beyond local interest. Thousands of the people of the city went to the head of the San Fernando valley, 23 miles away, to witness the lifting of the gates by Gen. Adna Chaffee, and on the following days there was a continuance of the celebration, including the dedication of the fountain, costing \$500,000 and commemorating the completion of the work of eight years. The water comes through conduits more than 250 miles long, the expenditure has been over \$300,000,000 and the result is the supplying of 200,000,000 gallons of water daily and of power estimated at 47,000-horsepower. These large terms are the definition of the enormous undertaking and achievement of a city that is one of the chief wonders of the times in its growth.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Col. A. C. Sharpe, infantry, to following named places in Arizona on date specified to inspect or organize militia: Yuma, Nov. 17, companies H and L, first infantry; Tempe, Nov. 18, company C, first infantry; Mesa, Nov. 19, company D, first infantry; Prescott, Nov. 20, company E, first infantry.

Name of Col. W. K. Wright, infantry, placed on list detached officers, Jan. 7, and name of Col. S. W. Dunning, infantry, removed therefrom, Dec. 31.

Capt. G. A. Hadsell, third infantry, relieved duty organized militia of New York as inspector-instructor, and join his company.

Orders Oct. 4, directing Maj. K. J. Hampton, quartermaster corps, sail for Philippines Dec. 5, amended to direct him to sail Jan. 5.

Following named officers of quartermaster corps relieved duty in Philippine department Jan. 15 and proceed to United States and on arrival report by telegraph to adjutant-general: Capt. W. G. Houston and W. J. Kendrick.

Capt. J. R. Barber, medical corps, relieved duty Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, and report to commanding officer and by letter to commanding general, southern department.

First Lieut. H. B. McMurdy, medical corps, relieved duty Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, and proceed to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty.

First Lieut. A. F. Dannemiller, infantry, to following named places in Idaho to make special inspection of certain organizations of militia of that state: Rathdrum, Nov. 20, company E, second infantry; Idaho Falls, Nov. 22, company K, second infantry; Twin Falls, Nov. 24, company D, second infantry; Vampa, Nov. 25, company B, second infantry.

First Lieut. E. N. Coffey, retired, detailed temporary duty with organized militia, of Mississippi and proceed to Jackson, Miss., and report to inspector-instructor of militia for temporary duty.

First Lieut. H. S. Terrell, tenth cavalry, to Walter Reed general hospital, District of Columbia, for observation. Leave: Maj. K. J. Hampton, quartermaster corps, leave extended to Jan. 5.

Navy Orders
Captain H. B. Wilson, detached command the North Dakota, to president board of inspections and survey of ships. Lieut. Commander I. V. G. Gills, detached assistant to the naval attaché, Peking, China, to home, wait orders.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

INFORMING
Farmer Cornstossle—Have you heard from that seed firm to which you wrote, asking how to go about it to raise some electric light plants?

Farmer Outskake—Yes; they wrote back and said I ought to get some electric light bulbs and plant them.

SETTING A PACE

The makers of our swift aeroplanes will have to use a good deal more of power.

To keep up with a comet that attains a speed of forty thousand miles an hour.

The man whose endeavors are the most likely to push the world along toward better things is not one who is awakened by the early morning traffickers in the street; he is much more likely to be one of the early traffickers himself.

MUSIC UNHEARD

There is music, music, all day long. But the thankless one, who's grumbling at his rewards, drowns out the song. Because of his sorry mumbling.

MISNOMER

In geography, it seems to me, Some names are quite erratic. For instance, that Italian sea They say is A-dry-attle (Adriatic).

AN EXCEPTION

"Do you think there is much truth in the saying: 'Talk is cheap'?" "Not when you go to the bird store to buy a parrot. Every word it adds to its vocabulary boosts the price several dollars."

HONOR CONVICT

FARM PROPOSED IN WASHINGTON

State Prison Board Plans Model Agricultural Institution to Be Self-Supporting and Corrective

SPOKANE, Wash.—The first honor convict farm in the United States, at a state prison, a farm similar to that planned by the Spokane county and city officials, although on a larger scale, is the plan of the Washington prison board, which just closed a session at Walla Walla, says the Chronicle.

It is proposed to secure 1000 acres of farm land close to the penitentiary and raise stock for meat and dairy purposes, wheat, fruit and vegetables and sheep, the wool to clothe the convicts. The honor farm will be the first of its kind in the United States. The convicts placed there to work on promise not to attempt to escape will be known as the "trusties." Incurable inmates will be worked on the farm under guard.

"The penitentiary should not have to purchase more supplies than the successful farmer," declares Warden Henry Drum, and on this theory he has based an argument for the farm land, Warden Drum has already proved the value of 240 acres of land placed at his disposal by the state.

SCHOOL EXTENSION WORK INCREASES

SPOKANE, Wash.—"The interest in the schools is growing so fast and the requests for schools are becoming so numerous that the extension department hereafter will only hold extension schools at towns which secure an advance enrollment of at least 100," states Prof. J. A. Tormey, head of the extension department of the Washington State College, says the Chronicle.

TWENTY ACRES OF ONIONS BRING \$9000

MINNEAPOLIS—With \$9000 in the bank from one year's crop of onions on 20 acres, M. Luger and W. D. Luger, farmers near Osseo, declare their farm better than a gold mine. Planting Red Globe and Yellow Globe onions, these two farmers harvested practically 600,000 pounds of onions, and sold them at Osseo station for \$1.50 a hundred, according to the Journal. The total receipts averaged \$450 an acre.

HOUSEKEEPING TO BE CLUB STUDY

SAN FRANCISCO—The study of housekeeping hereafter will be on the platform of the Twentieth Century Club of Berkeley, says the Examiner. Under the belief that there are more important things for women to do than just politics, such subjects as the servant problem, the pure food laws, cooking and kindred subjects will be taken up and household exhibits held.

SHIP AID PATROL ASSIGNED

WASHINGTON—Revenue cutters now designated by presidential order to cruise along the Atlantic coast to aid other vessels from Dec. 1 to April 1, are the Woodbury, Androscoggin, Gresham, Acushnet, Mohawk, Onondaga, Apache, Pamlico, Seminole, Itasca and Yam-craw.

B. Altman & Co.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 10th, will place on sale

Persian and Turkish Carpets in Room Sizes,

at extraordinary reductions from the regular prices.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged for Monday, Nov. 10th

A Remarkable Sale of 20,000 Yards of Curtain Scrims

38 inches wide, in mercerized blocked and striped effects, made of fine spun yarns in white, cream and ecru; regularly sold at 35c. per yard, now reduced to 18c.

Should patrons desire to purchase these goods by the piece, the lengths measure from 40 to 43 yards.

Orders by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention.

Other Special Sales for Monday will consist of:

French Hand-made Lace Curtains, Panels and Bedspreads; Electric Lamps; Imported Velvets and Plushes; Women's Coats and Wraps, Paris Model Gowns and Suits, House Gowns and Negligees, Walking Gloves, Petticoats and French Lingerie; Misses' and Juniors' Tailor-made Suits and Little Boys' Velour Hats.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Reading—Sewing

Be perfectly comfortable—don't use a harsh, glaring light when you can have the soft clear light of the RAYO Lamp. The RAYO costs little, but better can't be bought.

The RAYO Lamp is made of solid brass—nickel-plated. Simple, durable, economical. Can be lighted without removing chimney or shade. Easy to rewick.

The RAYO is a great help when reading and sewing.

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PENN'S CHRYSANTHEMUM EXHIBIT

These blooms range in price from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per dozen

As a special feature we shall offer Baskets containing receptacle for water and filled with pompon Chrysanthemums or Roses at \$1.50.

Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the United States
Mail and Telephone Orders Filled

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Florist
343 Bromfield St.

EVANSTON EDUCATION CENTER

Since Its Founding Chicago Suburb's Name Has Been Linked With Institutions Now in Northwestern University

CITY SCHOOLS BROAD

EVANSTON, Ill.—Throughout its history Evanston has been identified with education, and it is more so now than ever before. Although Northwestern University's charter was granted in January, 1851, its actual founding with that of Evanston may be dated from July 4, 1853, when the sites of both were selected.

In fact, three educational institutions were practically established simultaneously when Evanston was projected as a village. A temporary organization of the Garrett Biblical Institute preceded the granting of a charter by the Legislature to the university. This grant was closely followed by a charter to the Northwestern Female College. At that time co-education had not presented itself to the founders of the university, although it was but a short time after the establishment of the "female college" that a group of women planned for a degree of relationship that later developed into complete union, when the university formally opened its doors to women in 1871. The Biblical institute remains a separate corporation, closely affiliated, however, with all the university buildings located on the campus.

Professional Schools

There are seven professional schools, besides liberal arts, which, with few exceptions were begun as independent institutions and which first became affiliated with and finally were absorbed by the university. At present there is an aggregate attendance of about 5000 students.

The dormitory group is located at the north end of the campus, a low round dome indicates the observatory, the gymnasium follows; lying between that and Engineering hall is an odd little left-over group of houses which have been taken over by the university. Beyond are seen the delicately pointed towers of University hall.

Nearer the shore stands Old College, beloved by early citizens and students as the first meeting place of any sort for both town and gown. Nearby stands its successor, the Academy. Nestled close to the shore, where the waves creep almost to the door, is housed the student crew employed by the United States life saving service, of whom many stories of valor might be told.

The university keeps company with the town in all that makes for public benefit and progress. Among the many provisions made by its founders for its future welfare, one that has worked for good, not only to the student body, but to the town that has grown up about the campus, is the "four-mile limit," a law passed by the Legislature and incorporated into the university charter, prohibiting the sale of liquor within a four-mile radius of the university. In past years the struggle to enforce this law has been severe for both town and university authorities. Now a large part of the entire North Shore is free from saloons.

Through the courtesy of the university a bathing beach was established last summer on campus ground, with rafts, diving apparatus, electric lights and dressing rooms provided and an expert swimmer in attendance. The experiment proved such a pronounced success that the establishment of other municipal beaches is assured for the future.

The university like other western institutions, has had no public dormitories for men. The fraternities have always occupied rented houses. But a dormitory system is now under development that will put to practical test ideals which the faculty and trustees have entertained for many years. A leading purpose of the plan is to foster democracy by bringing all men of the university into one group, close association being expected to promote a finer fellowship. Social equality is given emphasis by grouping fraternity houses with what are known as open dormitories, or those occupied by non-fraternity men. The dormitory system, as a whole, aims to meet new as well as old conditions in an independent and original way.

High School Extension

Additional room for work of the Evanston township high school is under consideration. Need of more classrooms is considered imperative. The present building can accommodate comfortably about 600, while the number of pupils is much more than 700. The school never has had a gymnasium of its own, and for many years the largest assembly room

has been too small to contain the whole school.

Members of the school board agree that the best thing to do is to buy additional property to the south and extend the present structure. Their plans include, beside more classrooms, an adequate assembly room with stage, a gymnasium equipped for boys and girls, a lunch room, kitchen, and rooms equipped for teaching domestic science. Such a building will accommodate about 1200 students.

The school was founded in 1883. A village high school preceded it but without any permanent home. A township high school resulted from the facts that Evanston, North Evanston, South Evanston and Rogers Park were all in one township and on one railroad. The school has had a steady growth and there are now 34 teachers.

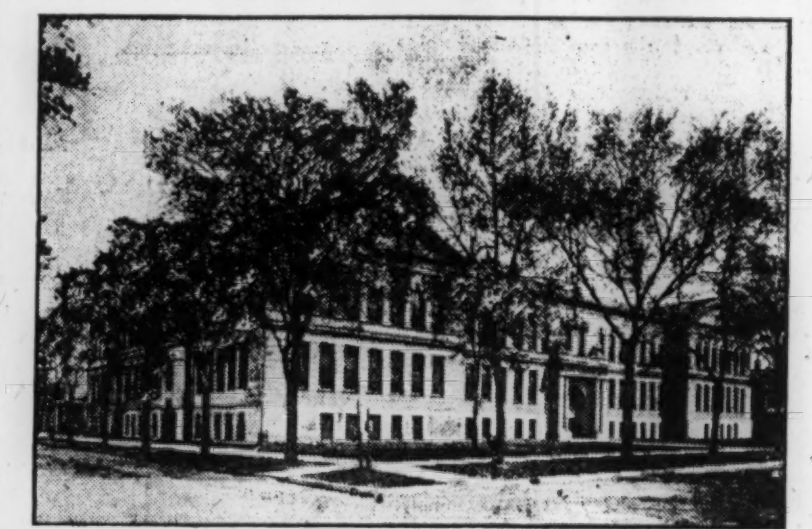
In addition to six regular four-year courses a two-year commercial course is offered those who cannot remain in school for a longer period. The school

given up entirely to manual arts. All are of modern type. There are eight kindergartens. A summer school lasting six weeks is carried on to help pupils who have failed to make their grades, thus reducing the problem of retardation to a minimum.

New Building Going Up

District No. 76 has manual training and domestic science departments for pupils in the fourth grade and those above. The corridors are arranged for public meetings, with a seating capacity of 300 in each building. Two of the schools have large gymnasiums. A new building, to cost \$85,000 is being constructed, making four in the district. This structure will have a large gymnasium, an assembly hall seating 500 and baths and showers. It has a block of ground.

The Washington school, aside from baths and showers, has on the grounds a neighborhood house fitted with shower



Township high school building at Evanston, soon to be enlarged

was a pioneer in the middle West in teaching drawing and music. Musical instruction now is being extended further than ever before. An unusually large proportion of the graduates go to college.

Grade Schools Excellent

Continuity of service is one of the features noticeable in Evanston's public school system, especially in the more important positions. Of the men who are in executive positions in the organization the superintendents of the two districts, No. 75 and No. 76, have served for 28 years. The principal of the high school had been assistant in various capacities to the first head of that school for 12 years before succeeding him in 1906. Similar continuity is found to exist also to a large extent among the teachers.

In district 75 a teachers' clubroom, equipped by a patron of the schools, is most attractive in furnishings of gray, with some flowered chintz upholstery and hangings. Social teachers' meetings held monthly are far-reaching in their results. These tend to recognize the teachers as women as well as teachers, and that they teach by what they are as well as by what they know. The gatherings held operate also to foster good feeling among the teachers and among the schools, unifying the system in this respect. Three teachers act as hostesses at each of these meetings. Lectures and entertainments also are held.

Art features in district 75 furnish an example of what is being done in this direction. The teachers' clubroom has a pleasing oil painting and an art association secures paintings for the schools, giving valuable assistance in obtaining good pictures at moderate prices and having charge of the decoration of the buildings. Chicago artists are well represented by specimens in the various schools. The children, through prizes won at the state fair for art work, have brought some pictures which are called "travelers," being moved from school to school. This year every first prize offered by the state was won by work from these children. There were eight such prizes, totaling \$80.

Laundry work is one of the interesting branches of manual training work here. It is carried on under the best conditions in a large, airy, well fitted room, with eight tubs and eight ironing boards, with classes numbering 24 girls. The pupils begin by removing spots, stains, etc., mixing the solution for the purpose. At first girls objected to doing such work, but the objection has disappeared as the work has been found valuable.

District No. 76 includes the two south wards, and No. 75 the rest of the city. No. 75 has 2500 pupils and 104 teachers. No. 76 has 1500 pupils and 49 teachers. An arrangement exists in district 75 for election of various kinds of manual training work by pupils who would be benefited by it more than by the so-called academic. One of the nine buildings is

baths, also rooms for meetings of public clubs, Campfire Girls, athletic clubs, industrial instruction classes and social groups. The district board of education for many years has believed in extending the usefulness of school buildings to all forms of neighborhood activity. Washington school is open every evening in the week and Sunday afternoons for series of activities. For 28 years this school has had a dramatic club for working people of the district. The committees and clubs carrying on such programs are intended to be self supporting.

Children, through entertainments, have done a large part toward raising money which has been invested in pictures and statuary for school decoration. The policy in recent years has been to buy paintings by good artists, and the schools now have a collection of paintings valued at from \$3000 to \$5000. These art objects are moved occasionally from one building to another.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

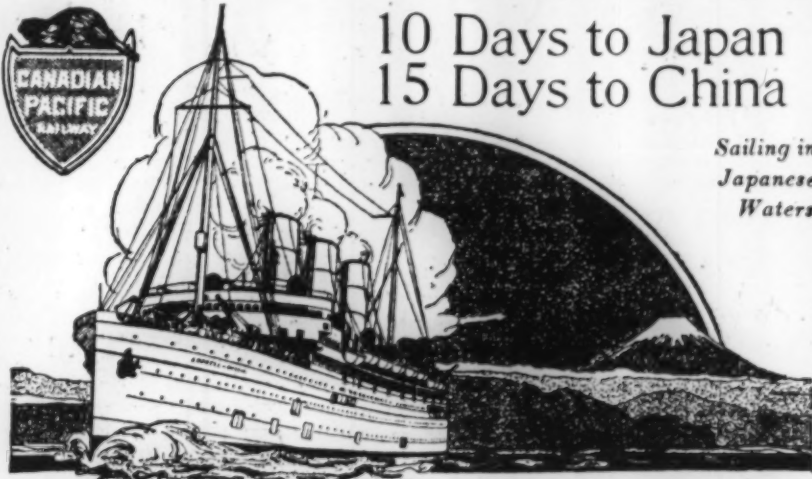
DENVER NEWS.—They seem to have a better way of adjusting labor troubles in Canada than we have been able to invent here. The department of labor, over the border, deals directly with unions and employers and requires both to respect the provisions of the statute. For instance: Each labor union is required to give the department 30 days' notice of its intention to strike. Should an employing firm determine to lock out its employees, it, too, must give the same notice. Each side selects its arbitrator and these two a third, the three constituting a board of arbitration. This body is empowered to summon witnesses, administer oaths and generally to fulfill all the functions of a court of justice. In the event that the contending parties fail to agree on the third member of the board, the department chooses him. The findings of the board are not compulsory on either disputant. But when the evidence is all taken the arbitrators make out their report, which is filed with the secretary of labor. It is circulated, generally with the recommendations of the board, which indicate plainly where the trouble lies. Public opinion is then relied upon to force a settlement of the controversy. In the very nature of things that are important, many times vitally so, in industrial controversies, it is demanded that some solution be found to avert the consequences inseparable from those disputes. Perhaps in the Canadian idea may be found the remedy. Perhaps, too, its development, based on American conditions, will come closer to the needed solution. At any rate, there is a field for exploitation along this line that, if worked intelligently and free of prejudice, can be made to serve a useful, beneficent and patriotic purpose.

country, the importance of the proposed school to the nation as a whole, as well as to the South, can be readily seen. And if it serves as a model for others, it will have accomplished even a greater mission.

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS.—The city of St. Louis has succeeded in enacting a valid ordinance prohibiting the erection of double-decked billboards. It has succeeded in framing a valid law providing that no billboard shall be erected nearer than 15 feet to the building line. What St. Louis has done other cities can do, although the courts generally seem to have been influenced by most mysterious and inexplicable consideration for the rights of billboard builders when cities attempt to exert powers of regulation over the admitted annoyance. When St. Louis enacted its regulatory ordinance, a company given to the building of double-decked billboards fought the case through several courts to the state supreme court, where the validity of the ordinance was sustained. The billboard interests essayed to transfer the contest to the federal courts, but after carefully considering the decisions that have been rendered and the position in which they find themselves they concluded to dismiss the appeal. Every city should be able to extract a profitable lesson from the example St. Louis has set, and the victory it has won.

TURNVEREIN RECEIVES BUST ST. LOUIS.—A bust of the Emperor of Germany was presented to the St. Louis Turnverein at 1508 Chouteau avenue recently from the German Union, says the Republic.

BALTIMORE NEWS.—While we are thinking of the currency and other big subjects, the secretary of agriculture comes to the front with a declaration that he considers the rural life problem the greatest one confronting the people. He adds that it has been ignored in its larger aspects. After the George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville organizes its new school of country life he will have reason to change his opinion. This is the admirable form which it has been decided to give a movement for a memorial to Seaman A. Knapp, a pioneer in work for the betterment of conditions in the rural sections of the South. Its plans are for an inquiry into the causes of defects, as well as training men and women equipped to grapple with them. As 85 per cent of the people of the South live in the



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Dictionary Still in Process of Making

Everywhere men and women are discovering and inventing things, are doing things that have not been done before. This activity produces new words and modifies or develops the meaning of old words, and so rapidly is this process going on that it is only for an ephemeral moment that a dictionary can be said to be fully abreast of the times.

Just now the New Standard Dictionary, fresh from the press, is the dictionary of the moment, representing in some respects the latest and most advanced American lexicography. It is latest in the line that has its head somewhere in the sixth or seventh century, when the Latin glosses (explanatory words) which had been written on the margins of laboriously penned manuscripts were placed instead in lists by themselves. These were named glossaries, and from them may be followed the line of descent to this present vast storehouse, where glossary stands as one of 450,000 words, unrecognized, except by a few scholars, as its earliest progenitor. Since the first making of glossaries dictionary character has run through as many changes as the number of the centuries. The idea of an English dictionary entertained by Pope and other men of letters was that the language, having arrived at a pitch of perfection that practically precluded improvement, it should be fixed in some standardized form that would prevent deterioration. This meant to sift the received English vocabulary, retain only words justified by literary usage, arrange and define these, indicating proper pronunciation, and so providing an authoritative standard for all time.

Dr. Johnson's Task

The work was unanimously assigned to Dr. Samuel Johnson, as the most learned student of English language. It was almost a century after his dictionary appeared in 1755 that Archbishop Trench challenged that method of dictionary-making. He promulgated a doctrine that had long been gaining adherents, namely that a dictionary was essentially an inventory or history of the vocabulary. It was not to erect a standard for good usage, but to show which usages had secured the best following. In other words, the work of a dictionary was not to make the language but to record it.

From this time dictionary-making took a new start, with the result of immense development, until now the dictionary is a record and a repository, and only therefore an authority. Those who look to any one dictionary for final absolute authority forget its own record of evolution, and its mission of recording what has been evolved; the dictionary is in the process of making as well as the language, and each new aspirant for favor has to show its reason for being in some proof of progress.

Every Word in Place
Perhaps the most significant credential of the New Standard Dictionary is expressed in the words—"Every word in its own place," meaning that instead of proper names—whether geographical, historical, biographical or bibliographical—being relegated to separate groups, they are here included in their proper alphabetical position in the main vocabulary. That this is a distinct advantage as a time saver, with no attending loss of thoroughness, cannot be doubted, and must be regarded as an important step in advance.

Another new feature consists of lists of antonyms, accompanying the usual lists of synonyms, and to the New Standard is due the distinction of being first in the field with this improvement. Still another original feature is the grouping under the name of an industry, occupation or game of the chief words connected with it. Under the head of carpentry no less than 368 such words are listed; under baseball 110, this list not including, of course, any slang terms. It is a little surprising to find no list under aviation, but over leaf a full page is given to illustrations of flying devices and machines, with lettered diagrams. Two similar pages are given to motor vehicles and the sub-definitions under the word motor apparently cover every com-

pound formed by its use as a principal term. In connection with the word author two pages and a half are devoted to a list of the chief authors of the world, alphabetically arranged, with period, country, and class of writing. Opposite the word national there is an inset of four pages showing the opening bars of more than 50 national airs, in most cases with the corresponding words, both in the original and with English rendering.

Pronunciation Keys

The New Standard has earned the gratitude of hosts of its willing-to-be friends by adding to the key to pronunciation formerly used the older key common to all its best predecessors and to reference and text-books of all kinds. That it makes this a concession, in a somewhat patronizing manner, as a mere expedient while a transition takes place, is not material to the student who has never learned to thread his way through the mazes of the new key, and has longed for the familiar diacritics, sanctioned and employed by experts in all branches of study. The key is there, that is the main thing to him; second or first, tolerated or advised, matters very little.

In defining, the New Standard has surpassed itself. What with the concise definitive statement, the encyclopedic treatment when called for, and the illustrative phrases employed, its service is admirable. Its use of quotations has reached such a stage of aptness and breadth of source as to check the smile at simple folk who from time to time have set out to read the dictionary. Any page would furnish very good reading indeed. Here are not merely "words, words, words," but freshly chosen specimens of the use of words from the whole domain of English literature. The quotations appear to be always faithful to the text of the author, but they are not so selected as to illustrate the rise and history of the word, which would have enhanced their illustrative value. All Biblical quotations are given with book, chapter and verse. In regard to the position and order of the definitions,

there will continue to be a diversity of opinion. As heretofore in the Standard the definitions precede the derivations and course of development, and the definitions themselves are placed, not in their historical order, but with the present day meaning first. This arrangement appeals to the man in a hurry and disappoints the essayist, the historian, the philologist and all other students to whom an orderly biography of the word is necessary in determining its present significance and applicability. The Standard was the first to break away from the logical order and it still remains to be seen whether the weight of profit is not with the longer established method. The appended idiomatic and technical forms and the general wealth of derivatives offers some slight balm for this grievance.

Reformed Spelling

The reformed spelling, to which the Standard committed itself, has not been made perceptibly more reformatory in this revision; neither has the dictionary bated a jot or a tittle of its original contention. In one instance a curious lack of reformation is noted. This is in the spelling of the name of New Netherland, the Dutch province that cradled the states of New York, New Jersey and Delaware. The correct form is singular, not plural, as given here. The proofs are accessible to all. In the charter granted in 1614 by the States-General of Holland to the United New Netherland Company the name is so spelled, as in every other official document relating to this charter is in the royal archives at The Hague and a copy is included in "Documents Relating to the Early History of New York." These documents were searched out in the archives of Holland, France and England by John Komeyn Brodhead, the historian, acting under commission of the New York Legislature, and verbatim copies made. These were translated, and published by the state in 15 volumes under the foregoing title and may be consulted in any public library. They contain copies of scores of original documents

bearing upon the affairs of the province of New Netherland, and the name is invariably written in the singular. De Laet, Van Meteren, Wassenaar, Van Alstema, Dutch geographers and historians, use the singular form and all the writers of New Netherland adhere to it. The error has been a widespread and persistent one, but has latterly been falling out of carefully revised dictionaries.

Liberality Shown

The Standard opens a generously wide door to idiomatic and colloquial words and to slang words that have in them the promise of becoming idioms, and these take the place of words dropped because they have ceased to exist either in speech or writing. The 133,000 words newly listed are chiefly new words that have been brought into existence or general use by political events, closer relationships between different nations, the recent making of history, especially in Europe and the east, and by progress in invention, scientific and technical pursuits and discoveries that make an addition to their various terminologies necessary. The many pictorial illustrations seem to be well chosen for the one purpose of making the definitions more clearly descriptive.

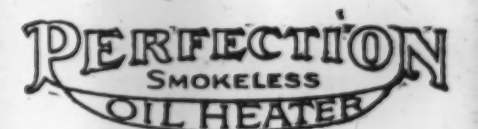
Beside the usual appendices of tables, glossaries and statistics at the back, there is a tabulated history of the world day by day; that is, under each day of the week are given the chief events that have occurred on that day, with the year; a table likely to be very useful to the writer with little time at his command.

There is a two-volume edition, for which the loyal user of the Standard will give thanks, 3000 pages on thick paper making a volume almost prohibitive in weight. The time would seem to be near, if not already arrived, when good dictionaries should be issued in sets of several volumes, as has long been the custom with encyclopedias. Meanwhile the art of dictionary making as exemplified in the New Standard presents an astonishing approximation toward perfection.



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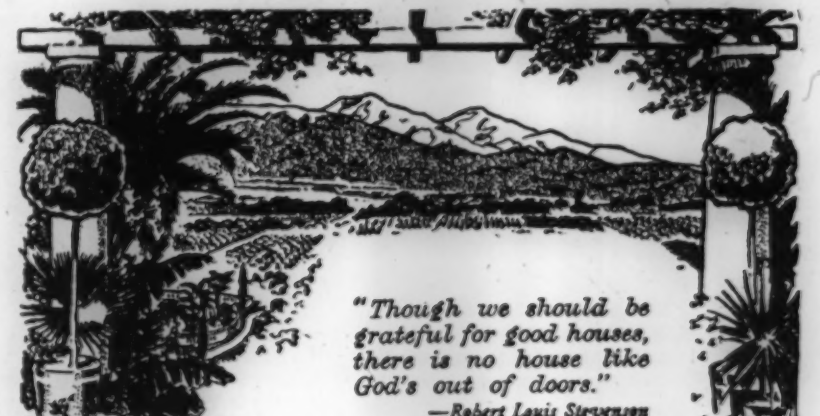
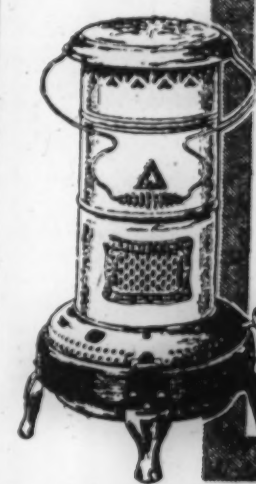
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The Monitor goes into the home because it is a daily paper that rightly belongs in the home.

BANGOR'S HIGH SCHOOL ONE OF FINEST IN N. E.

Structure Costing Half Million Adjoins Model Public Library Building, Also Part of Civic Improvement Plan

EQUIPMENT TO EXCEL

BANGOR, Me.—Opening of Bangor's new high school building gives this city one of the finest structures of the kind in New England.

It is up-to-date in every particular and has an exceptional equipment of laboratories, manual training shops, domestic science quarters and a fine gymnasium and assembly hall. The building was designed by Peabody & Stearns of Boston and takes the place of the several structures used for high school purposes which were destroyed in the fire of 1911.

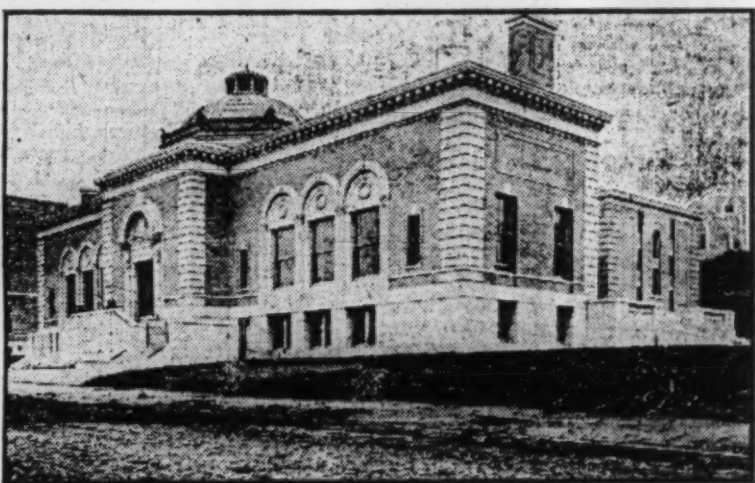
The total cost of the high school will approximate \$500,000. It faces the old school lot on Harlow street, which will become a playground under the civic improvement plan adopted immediately following the fire. Bangor has always had a number of out-of-town pupils at its high school and the opening of the new building will mean a considerably greater influx.

Adjoining the high school is the handsome public library, designed by the same architects, and an admirable companion of the school building. The library will be opened in December and will be presided over by Charles F. Flagg, a Bowdoin College graduate in the class of 1893 and who comes from the Library of Congress at Washington. The retiring librarian, Mrs. Mary H. Curran, an authority on local history, will have a position under Mr. Flagg.

In the location of its high school and library Bangor is exemplifying the modern plan for correlating the work of these two city institutions. The library, to cost \$160,000, is to have all the latest equipment. It will provide quarters for the Bangor Historical Society and the several women's organizations which have regular program meetings.

With the burning of the former library a valuable collection of 75,000 volumes was destroyed. Included in these were complete sets of town histories and files of Maine publications. It is doubtful if many of these will be replaced, although every effort is being made to duplicate the burned collec-

BANGOR PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING



Structure is conveniently placed for high school pupils

tion as far as possible. Also, in the fire, was lost the cabinet of the Bangor Historical Society, which was valuable for its Indian relics. The society is preparing another cabinet which will have a place in the new library.

PRESIDENT WILSON WILL TAKE PART IN THE CONVENTION OF WATERWAYS CONGRESS

WASHINGTON — President Wilson, Secretary of War Garrison, other executive department officials and representatives from the Canadian government are to take part in the proceedings at the convention of the national rivers and harbors congress which is to be held here Dec. 3, 4 and 5. Considerable importance is attached to the gathering in view of the free toll provision of the Panama canal bill and the 5 per cent rebate given ships flying the American flag and engaged in the foreign trade, as proposed in the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill.

The Dominion government will be represented by John D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries and minister of the naval service, who has been especially designated by the premier, Robert Laird Borden, to represent Canada at the coming convention. At least one, and perhaps two of the ambassadors from foreign countries will tell of the development of ports and rivers by their governments. Now that the board of engineers, through its recent chief, General Bixby, has recommended the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal as part of the scheme for an inland waterway from New England to the Florida Keys, considerable attention will be paid to that project, which is now under construction. Representative John H. Small of North Carolina will address

the convention on some features of the Atlantic Deep Waterway, while Representative J. Hampton Moore will deliver an illustrated lecture on the whole subject.

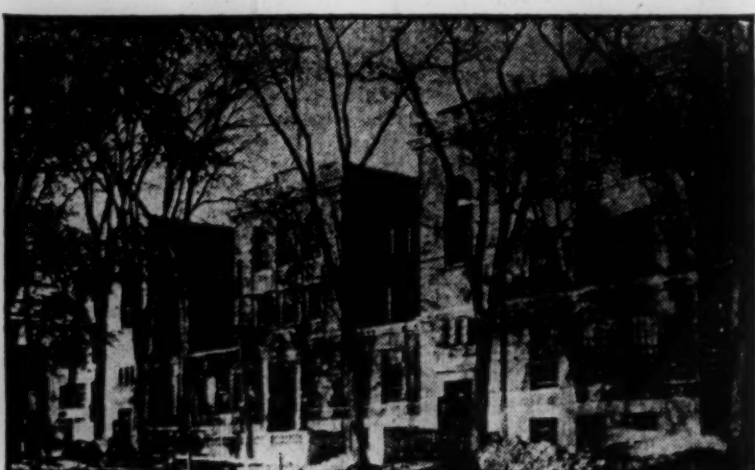
Senator Fletcher of Florida and Representative Burgess of Texas will tell of the waterways along the gulf coast from the Mississippi to the Atlantic and to the Rio Grande, respectively. Representative Kelly will speak for the Ohio river, Representative Humphreys for the Mississippi, E. M. Clendinning, secretary of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, will tell of the use being made of the Missouri, and W. B. Thompson of New Orleans will speak on municipally-owned terminals as an essential part of the scheme for increasing water transportation. Senator Jones of Washington, Governor Johnson of California and Representative Knowland have been invited to speak for the Pacific coast, and Senator Clarke of Kansas, chairman of the commerce committee, on waterway legislation. E. S. Conway of Chicago will represent the Great Lakes and there will be speakers, who are yet to be selected, for New York and New England.

ONE-STORY SCHOOL IS PORTLAND PLAN

PORTLAND, Ore.—The first school building of the new one-story type which was devised by F. A. Naramore, superintendent of properties, will probably be erected at East Thirtieth and Harrison streets, where the new Hawthorne school is to be situated. The school board has instructed Mr. Naramore to prepare designs.

GLACIER PARK IS ALL-YEAR RESORT

NEW YORK—James J. Hill, Louis W. Hill and a party of New York, Chicago, Duluth and Twin City financial men took part Wednesday in formal opening of Glacier National park as a winter resort, making the new playground in northwestern Montana an all-year resort.



High school which will provide Bangor, Me., best facilities

News of Interest to the Automobilists

PLANS ARE COMPLETED FOR BOSTON ELECTRIC CAR SHOW

First Big Salon of This Type of Motor Driven Vehicle to Be Held in Copley-Plaza Ballroom, on Nov. 17, 18 and 19

Unique in both social and automobile circles, the electric automobile salon to be held at the Copley-Plaza Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 18th and 19th, is attracting much interest. In every feature, down to the most minor detail, the salon will be the most distinctive exhibition of its kind ever given.

The Electric Motor Car Club of Boston, the organization of dealers and owners of electric passenger and commercial cars in the city, has complete charge of the salon, and committees of members are already hard at work and have practically completed all arrangements, under the efficient leadership of Supervisor of Committees Herbert W. Moses, under whose management the 1912 Boston electric show was such a success.

In nearly every particular the salon differs from the average motor show. It is devoted exclusively to electric passenger cars. It is decidedly a social event, patronized by the exclusive circles of Greater Boston. In decoration, in form of ticket, in scheme of operation it has had no prototype either in this country or abroad.

The grand hall room of the Copley-Plaza will be filled with more than 30 luxurious and handsomely appointed cars, each a distinct model of one of the 11 manufacturers with Boston representation. No signs, other than an ornamental plaque designating the name of the car, will be seen. Handsome floral decorations will abound, potted plants and flowers enhancing the beautiful ballroom and separating from each other the different exhibits.

The arrangements of the hall consist of the simple yet luxurious floral decorations mentioned above, with the cars arranged in three rows, with plenty of space between, affording easy ingress and egress. Under the direction of a committee headed by Charles F. Smith, elaborate arrangements have been made for the parking of electric cars in the square directly in the rear of the hotel. A complete and efficient staff will greet each visitor, checks for the cars will be distributed and the cars will be taken by the committee to the proper parking space, which will be under the control of a police officer at all times while the salon is open.

Since the storage battery is the distinctive feature of this type of automobile, liberal provision has been made at the south end of the ball room for a display of the various types of batteries, and representatives of the eight batteries having sales offices in Boston will be in attendance.

The music committee, consisting of

John S. Codman and Day Baker, have made elaborate plans for a program in fitting with the distinctive occasion. In keeping with the salon, the electric signs to be placed in the corridor of the hotel and over the entrances to the grand ball room will be subdued and beautiful. Attractive letter signs bearing the simple phrase "Electric Vehicle Salon" will guide the visitor to the ballroom, where a large reception committee will attend to every desire.

The one keynote of the entire salon has been "distinctiveness," and the finished work of the committees will be a revelation of unique harmony. The committees appointed by President Baker, each of which has done valiant work in the short time possible to complete the thousand and one details of such a mighty undertaking, are as follows:

Exhibition—W. H. Francis, chairman; Albert Weatherby, Frank N. Phelps, John S. Codman, J. Walter Emery, Frank P. Anthony, D. C. Tiffany, John L. Snow, W. H. Stevens, J. W. Bowman and E. A. Gilmore.

Finance—John S. Codman, chairman; Frank J. Stone, E. S. Mansfield, Tickets—E. S. Mansfield, chairman, and O. C. G. Draper.

Police and parking—Charles F. Smith, chairman.

Music—John S. Codman, chairman, and Day Baker.

Publicity—L. D. Gibbs, chairman; Converse D. Marsh, business counsel; Messrs. Albert Weatherby, Day Baker, D. C. Tiffany.

Printing—Albert Weatherby, chairman; Day Baker.

Signs—L. R. Wallace, chairman.

Reception—C. J. Hatch, chairman; L. L. Edgar, L. H. Vredenburg, F. B. Carter, Dearborn Bailey, J. Stone, Henry Bryant, J. W. Gowler, S. Hale, C. E. Greenwood, C. H. Miles, L. R. Wallis, W. C. Stetson, E. C. Kimball, C. H. Hodgkinson, E. S. Mansfield, Howard Haskins, J. E. Montross, John Buckley, J. J. Wattles, W. H. Eldridge, J. L. Morris, L. L. Elden, Day Baker, L. R. Wallace, T. F. Golden, H. Parker, James Andrews, W. H. Lott and J. L. Larrett.

TO FLANGE COPPER PIPE

First anneal the pipe by heating it to a little more than black heat and quenching. Bell out the top of the pipe with a round nosed mallet or hammer and when the copper feels hard under the blows anneal it again. Repeat this and finish the flange over a suitably sized hole in a swage, when the flange will be true and square with the pipe. A swage can be made out of a piece of hard wood through which a hole has been bored the same size as the pipe.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Nov. 8.....From 5:00 p. m. to 5:30 a. m.
Nov. 9.....From 4:30 p. m. to 5:30 a. m.
Nov. 10.....From 4:55 p. m. to 5:30 a. m.
Nov. 11.....From 4:57 p. m. to 6:00 a. m.
Nov. 12.....From 4:30 p. m. to 6:00 a. m.
Nov. 13.....From 4:55 p. m. to 6:00 a. m.
Nov. 14.....From 4:54 p. m. to 6:00 a. m.
Nov. 15.....From 4:53 p. m. to 6:00 a. m.

EDUCATORS MAKE PLEA FOR VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

ST. LOUIS—Prof. W. W. Thomas of Springfield, Mo., told the state convention of Missouri teachers here Friday that the present trend of education is toward the professions and that this tended to inculcate the idea that manual labor was degrading. He urged industrial education and manual training.

Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia said it was the city school and not those in the country that needed particular attention. The environment of the country child, he said, trained him in observation and gave him abundant opportunity to study nature. He urged that city schools be built in suburbs so the children could have a chance to study nature.

J. M. Greenwood, advisory superintendent of schools in Kansas City, said: "The statistics tabulated from different sources in this country agree that children who enter the industries are about 14 years old. There is a prevalent belief that if not taken out of school before 16, they have passed the period when a trade appeals to them. Many mechanics began to learn a trade about their fourteenth year, and this fact confirms the general impression of the public. Of 100 children employed under 16 years, only about 12 are in a position to learn a trade. Many become newsboys, errand boys, elevator boys, drivers of delivery wagons, etc. These occupations unfit them for more desirable and gainful occupations. Here is one of the greatest wastes in human life. There is no other form of waste of our national resources that is comparable to this. The children from 14 to 18 years of age must pass through this crucial test which has not been provided for in any adequate manner by legislation or otherwise. This is the critical period during which children may become productive members of the community.

"In our trade schools, out of some 300 occupations, in which the workers of the nation are employed, they thus far have restricted their operations chiefly to some woodwork, bricklaying and plumbing, and metal working, a little printing and gardening for the boys, plain cooking, and planning of fancy dishes, cutting, fitting and dressmaking, millinery, typewriting and shorthand for the girls.

"The welfare of our working people and of the nation is at stake, unless some plan is devised to block the passage through which so many of the boys and young men of native ability drift into a low grade of unskilled work, a low grade output of raw material.

causes an increased cost of production and stationary or diminishing wages as measured by purchasing power. It looks like our national appetite or power of consumption has rapidly outgrown our capacity for the production of the necessities of life.

"A more productive method of agricultural and stock-raising industries will tend possibly to level down the cost of subsistence. An issue is squarely presented to the educators of this country to meet in a large way the duties thrust upon them. The means thus far employed are inadequate, reaching not more than 1 per cent of those who should be trained for skilled labor."

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

There are 5000 motorcycle riders in Chicago.

Tokio, Japan, has a motorcycle club composed of 50 members.

Motorcycles are used in Austria in the quick laying of telephone and telegraph wires.

It is said that after Jan. 1 motorcycles will replace horses in the Houston, Tex., police department.

The fourth annual run of the Chicago Motorcycle Club, was held Nov. 1-2, and took the form of a two-day endurance run to Kokomo, Ind.

Motorcycles—12 pairs of them—hitched to 12 large wagons, were one of the leading features of the good roads day program in East St. Louis, Ill., recently. A number of members of the East Side Motorcycle Club offered to help in the big roadmaking campaign and also proposed that a great deal more could be accomplished if the wagons carrying material for the work were drawn by motorcycles instead of mules. Mayor Chamberlain accepted the offer of these riders, and all day long the two-wheelers, two abreast, pulled the heavy wagons up and down the highway, delivering material to the volunteer roadmakers.

CARE IN SCRAPING CYLINDERS

Great care must be exercised when scraping cylinders to remove carbon deposits, that the surface is not marred by the tool which is usually of some very hard material. Removing carbon is not very hard work, and the less force applied, the better for the cylinder.

"BLOW-OUT" DUE TO FEW SIMPLE CAUSES OFTEN

Under-Inflation Gets the Automobile Tire Into a Condition Which Makes It Very Susceptible to This Trouble

KEEP CUTS REPAIRED

"No doubt every motorist has had the experience of the so called 'blow-out.' This experience affects all in the same way," says F. A. Henderson, manager adjusting department of a big tire company. "Although a blow-out can often be repaired, the motorist cannot help preferring never to have had it in the first place.

"Today, the importance of the automobile tire industry has fostered an improvement of the tire as now manufactured, to the point that the motorist who cares, can by a few simple precautions, protect himself from the blow-out.

"A blow-out is due to one of a few simple causes, which if given the necessary attention can be avoided easily. To prevent the blow-out we seek the cause and eliminate it. Accordingly we will show and explain briefly the different causes of blow-outs.

"The amount of air in a tire is just as important as the tire that contains it. Improper inflation renders a tire susceptible to blow-outs, just as proper inflation prevents this annoyance. This is the reason:

"The body of the tire is of fabric; several plies are used and the mass after being thoroughly impregnated with rubber is vulcanized into an integral whole—the tire. Over the body is a layer of rubber—the tread.

"What happens when a round stone, a brick, a car track, or any blunt object is encountered? If the tire is properly inflated the internal air pressure not offering sufficient resistance, the object will sink into the tire forcing it inward at this one place. The tread comes into actual contact, but its elasticity allows it to adapt its shape so that it usually suffers no injury, unless the object be sharp and cuts it. But the effect on the fabric is more serious. It isn't elastic; it can't stretch; consequently, if the object sinks in far enough to produce enough strain, it must break.

"Naturally that ply of fabric receiving the greatest strain is the inside one, for it undergoes the greatest distortion, and for this reason it is the first to break. Seldom indeed is any shock violent enough to break every ply of fabric and cause an immediate blow-out. Most always it is only the inside ply that is fractured at the time. As this isn't apparent the tire usually continues to give service, but the broken edges of the inside fabric chafe the other plies. The natural bending of the tire finally breaks the remaining plies, and then the tube forces its way through, resulting in a blow-out.

"This is the first warning the motorist receives that something is wrong. He didn't know the fabric was broken some time before. He sees nothing but the immediate conditions, and doesn't realize that his misfortune is something he could have prevented if he had only known how.

"The reason the inside ply of fabric broke in the first place, was the result of improper air pressure. This permitted the object on the road surface to sink in and stretch the fabric at one place to the breaking point. Had the pressure been of the proper amount it would not have been possible for the object to have made such an impression. The internal air pressure would have offered the proper resistance, and the shock instead of being localized would have been distributed all over the tire, and so absorbed without injury.

"Hence the remedy: Use the air gauge, and carry the proper air pressure—20 pounds for every inch of width. "Again, the tread may receive a cut. Various foreign substances from the road surface are forced through the cut by the motion of the tire. As a result these impurities have a tendency to spread, separating the tread and fabric. This opening of the tread lays the fabric bare to road wear, and the action of sand and moisture. The latter rapidly rots the fabric, weakening it until the pressure can no longer be sustained, and then the same aforesaid fatality occurs.

"For this the remedy is repair gum. Cuts repaired in time will grow no worse, and so these consequences are avoided.

"In conclusion, there are two important causes of blow-outs—underinflation which results in the breaking of the plies of fabric, and neglected tread cuts. Avoiding these by means of a pressure gauge and a can of repair gum, the motorist will be able to avoid the trouble to which they lead—the blow-out."

CLEANING ACETYLENE GENERATOR

A good plan to make the cleaning of the old type acetylene generator easier, and the recharging quicker, is to pack the carbide in small linen or muslin bags. It is then only necessary to lift out the bag of used carbide, wash out the generator, and put in a bag of new carbide. This idea is especially useful on long drives, when it is necessary to recharge.

FIRST AUTOMOBILE CLUB IN CANADA AT MONTREAL

Membership in This Body Also Entitles Motorist to Uses of the Royal Automobile Club of England and the Automobile Club of America

MONTREAL, Can.—When the Automobile Club of Canada was founded in this city it was the first automobile club in the entire Dominion and it has had a wonderful growth, not only as regards membership but also as to the work it is able to accomplish toward the advancement of automobilism.

The object of the club is to secure national legislation, rules and regulations governing the use of automobiles in city and country. It aims to protect the interest of owners and users of automobiles against unjust or unreasonable legislation. Promotes and encourages in all ways the construction and maintenance of good roads and the improvement of existing highways. Encourages the development in this country of the automobile. Discourages reckless driving.

There are many privileges connected with membership in the club. In addition to the use of the clubhouse in New Birks building, the courtesies and full membership in the technical, touring and legal departments of the Royal Automobile Club of England are included. The club will also make all necessary arrangements for foreign tours and furnishes "Triptyques," and international traveling pass, etc., which can be forwarded to meet the tourist at any port of entry in Europe. Foreign guide books are kept on file at the club's office. As the official representative of the Automobile Club of America, in Canada, members are entitled to all the privileges of the automobile club's magnificent eight story clubhouse and garage at Fifty-fourth street, New York, wherein members' cars may be stored.

A membership includes an annual subscription to the club's official journal, Motoring, a reliable and up-to-date monthly magazine. Members are furnished free of charge with a handsome club emblem, "The badge of the law abiding motorist." By the badge, members recognize and extend to each other cooperation on the road when occasion requires it.

A chauffeurs' register is maintained at the club office and competent and reliable drivers are supplied to members. A touring bureau is also maintained at the club office, where the best available maps, guide books and information as to routes and road conditions are kept on file. Members may purchase the leading road guides at reduced rates through the club. The service of a solicitor, who will handle individual cases for a reasonable fee, is provided.

Among the things which the club has

accomplished since its organization are the conciliation of public opinion and prejudice against the motor car, through the cooperation of its members in suppressing reckless driving. The good roads committee inaugurated and has actively pushed the good roads movement in this province. The club has expended its funds towards improving road conditions. It has engaged help and supplied split log drags for the scraping of the 23-mile section of clay road on the international highway between St. Johns and Rouses Point, during the past three years. It has built pieces of macadam roads when municipal cooperation was refused, and erected route signs for the guidance of motorists.

Its energy is also being concentrated mainly on the good roads movement;



PRESIDENT H. W. PILLOW
Auto Club of Canada, 1913

to obtain federal aid for the provinces for road-building; to urge a speedy completion of the King Edward highway; the early construction of the Montreal-Quebec route, and the macadamizing of the international highway, and pushing the work already started at St. Hubert and Chambly.

The membership fee is \$10 a year.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

The West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York has inaugurated an automobile class entirely for women.

It is reported from California that the Chinese residents of San Francisco are among the best automobile purchasers in the state.

The Chinese government plans to build a road between Taomafu and Changtu. It will cost about \$75,000 and is for a military automobile service.

Motor buses are fast winning their way into the innermost parts of Europe. There is a line running between Jerez de la Frontera and Arcos in the province of Cadiz, Spain.

The city of Los Angeles has some \$300,000 invested in automobiles. Provision has just been made for the purchasing of 15 more for the fire department at a cost of about \$100,000.

A speedway program of the old-fashioned sort will be offered at Sioux City July 4, with \$25,000 as prizes in cash for four days' racing. The Iowans have an excellent two-mile dirt track, oiled and fully fenced at an expense of about \$20,000, the net proceeds of four years' racing, and feel they would like to break into speed racing. What their oval is capable of, the performance this fall of Rickenbacker, who turned a complete circuit at an average of 82.5 miles an hour, amply proves. The best of cards will be sought, the assistance of the Indianapolis speedway being solicited in this respect. It is planned to induce a number of the foreigners who will come over for the 500-mile race to enter the Sioux City sweepstakes also. The Hoosier track has offered every assistance, short of loaning its personnel, perhaps. As manager of the contests, it is said, B. E. Moross, who formerly led the destinies of the Indianapolis oval, may be secured.

During the past week a number of mammoth electric trucks have been put to work in the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway freight yards, transferring incoming and outgoing freight from one freight house to another. It transpires that experimental and research work by the engineers of the company, assisted by the electric vehicle engineers, showed that a great amount of time could be saved the shipper, the receiver and the railroad company by the introduction of electric transfer trucks, and therefore for the purpose of facilitating freight handling these great five-ton electric trucks are being put in operation.

BAY STATE AUTO REGISTRATIONS SHOW INCREASE

Number of Cars for Which Number Plates Have Been Given by Massachusetts Highway Commission Reached 61,000

BETTER CHAUFFEURS

Not only do the figures compiled by the Massachusetts highway commission regarding automobile registration in the Bay state for 1913 show that the use of the motor-car is rapidly growing within the confines of this state, but they show some other interesting facts regarding the industry.

Between the time of Jan. 1, 1913, and Nov. 1, 1913, no less than 61,850 automobiles were registered in Massachusetts. During the corresponding period in 1912 the number was 49,287. This shows an increase for 1913 of no less than 12,572, representing a growth of 25 per cent.

Not only does this statement show an increase for the first 10 months of the year; but it shows that the growth has been so large that even should the highway commissioners fail to register another car between now and the end of the fiscal year, the registration for 1913 will exceed that of the entire year 1912 by 11,457, which is a growth of over 20 per cent.

The following comparative statement shows the number of certificates of registration and licenses granted in 1913 and 1912, as well as the amount of fees received:

	1913	1912	Inc.
Automobiles	61,850	49,287	12,572
Motorcycles	7,000	4,972	2,028
Man & dealer	1,323	1,101	222
Operators	16,234	13,094	3,140
Op. renewals	37,084	31,006	6,078
Chauffeurs	4,933	5,169	-236
Cha. renewals	16,930	13,417	3,513
Fees	\$755,034	\$608,105	\$146,929

It is interesting to note in the above table that the only division that has not noted a good increase over 1912 is in the number of new chauffeurs' licenses issued. In 1912 5169 of them were given out, whereas in 1913 the number was 4933, a decrease of 236. This loss, however, is more than made up for in the increase in number of chauffeurs' licenses that have been renewed. In 1912 only 13,417 of those issued in 1911, were renewed, whereas this year notes 16,936, a gain of 3519. This would seem to indicate that the chauffeur of 1913, was a more competent man than that of 1912.

That the growth has been very rapid

Advance and Exclusive Models in Furs

This ermine trimmed seal coat illustrates one of the newest fancies, showing straight up the front from the knotted stripe of ermine to the standing collar.

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THE PLAZA HOTEL
NEW YORK

This collection was formed in the XVIII Century and never before has been out of the Mansion. All the objects are very rare specimens, many unique and far exceeding anything of their kind ever seen in any museum.

SEVERAL CHINA, ENGLISH CHINA, FRENCH AND ENGLISH FURNITURE, TAPESTRIES, ITALIAN XV AND XVI CENTURY BRONZES, ENGLISH, AUGUSTINE AND NUREMBERG SILVER OF THE XVI, XVII AND XVIII CENTURIES, LOUIS XIII GOLD ENAMELLED WATCHES

Exhibition Daily Until 10 P. M.

is shown by the fact that in 1904 there were but 4201 registrations issued. Three years later the number had increased to 16,739. The year 1909 saw the number for the first time exceed the 20,000 mark at 23,971. The increase since 1909 has been extremely rapid, the 60,000 mark being passed last month.

The following shows the growth in automobile registrations. The figures for 1913 are to Nov. 1 only; other years for fiscal periods ending Nov. 30:

	Total no. registrations	Inc. over prev. year	% inc. over prev. year
1913	61,850	12,572	25
1912	50,132	11,225	22
1911	38,907	7,547	19
1910	31,340	7,380	23
1909	23,971	5,919	24
1908	18,062	1,513	8

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ART STUDENTS TO EXHIBIT NOV. 12-19

Work by graduate students of the department of design from the Museum of Fine Arts school, and Miss Sacker's school will be exhibited at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street, Nov. 12-19, inclusive. This is the first of a series of exhibits and in later ones other schools will be represented.

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Art Coming into Business More in United States

Phil Sawyer Points Out Advancement in This Way Abroad and Says Movement Is Progressing in the United States

COOPERATION HELPS

CHICAGO—After spending several years in travel and study abroad, Phil Sawyer, who professes deep devotion to art in the most genuine sense, says that art and commercialism are not necessarily incompatible, and that he looks for a tie between the two in the United States which will prove of large benefit to both interests.

In searching for a chance to lend his talents to practical purposes, Mr. Sawyer has just completed a series of etchings of Illinois coal mines to be used in the advertising of a coal company. On completion of that work, he sees a new field opening up in America: the opportunity for real, serious and good art in the making of billboard posters.

Commercial art in America, it is said, has been neglected and shunned by the dreamers who would carry out the best traditions of art. American artists have been hampered by the dictates of the manufacturers, who have insisted on a host of unnecessary details, slogans and petty information regarding their products.

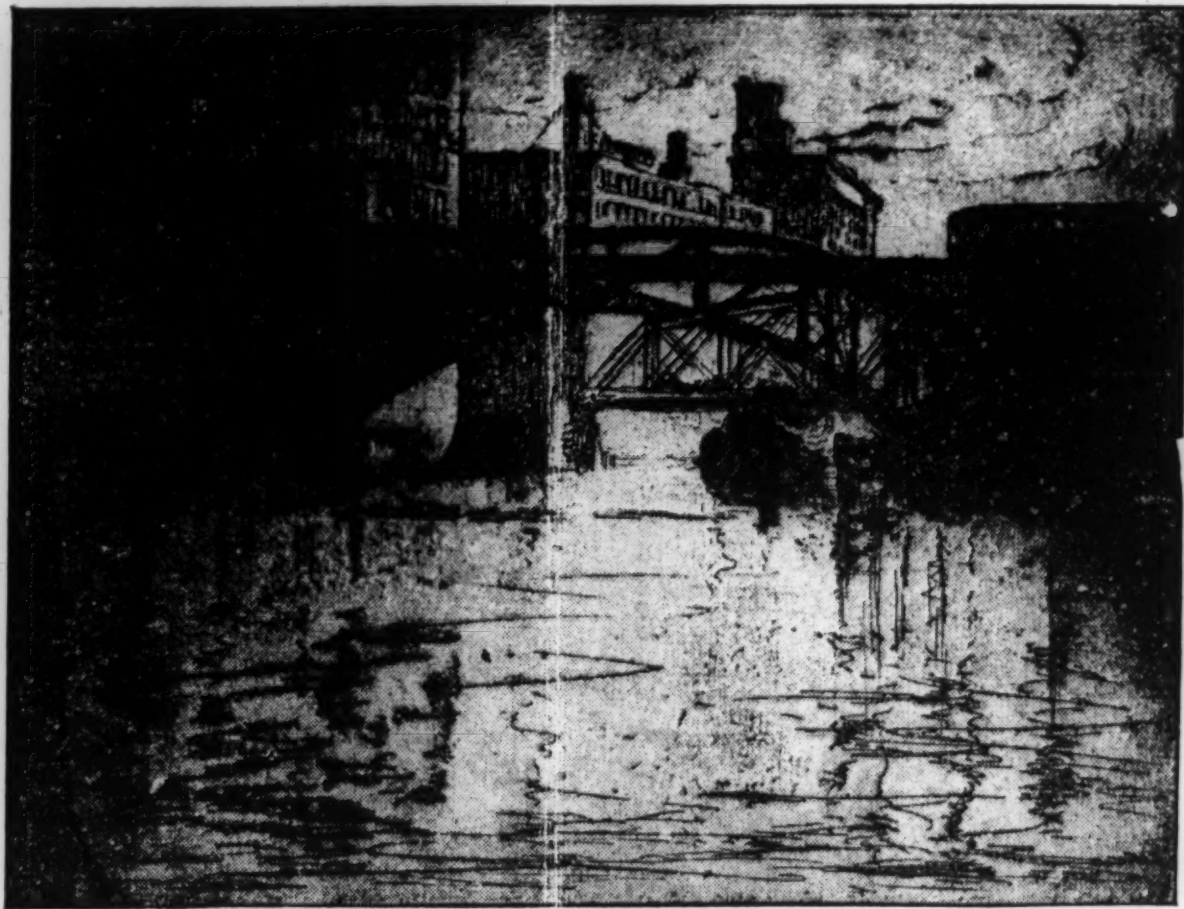
Americans are beginning to learn from Germany and France that good art is good business as well, and may join hands to the benefit of both. At present, with very rare exceptions, authorities say, American billboards are offensive in design and color. The best posters, it is declared, like the best in any art, are simple in motif, direct in assertion and refined in taste.

Mr. Sawyer, who has left the garret studios of Paris to become identified with the art of his own country, began his art training in Chicago, studied in different academies in Paris, and for several years worked under Leon Bonnat in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, traveled and studied in Germany, Holland, Spain and Italy. At the opening of the Salon d'Automne he was made an associate member.

His etchings are represented in the Library of Congress and the New York public library. At present he is engaged in combining art with commerce and still being a real artist.

Speaking of art and business, Mr. Sawyer says: "Real, true art is not and never was conceived or carried out for money alone. Michael Angelo was paid for his frescoes in the Sistine chapel, but in his heart he was happy only for the opportunity it gave him of pouring out his whole philosophy, knowledge and emotion in the work."

"What must I do to turn my knowledge of art principles into money? In former years I have worked as a carpenter, as a school teacher, at anything to avoid commercializing my talents. There are many ways the man with a knowledge of design and color may touch the market. One man I know of has an apartment on the Champs Elysee which he maintains by drawing conical little bugs for a magazine. The man with ideas may turn them with his pen and



From etching by Phil Sawyer of "jack-knife" or lift elevated bridge over Chicago river

pencil into cartoons. We pay readily to be amused. The man with method and patience may make lettering. Occasionally a good portrait is painted and paid for. The man who paints a romantic landscape and throws his whole talent, ability and effort into it may get little or nothing in return, and often does; but his deprivation is sweet.

"Leaving generalities aside, let me speak of a specific market and need for the man with artistic taste and—yes, I may say, the real artist. A chance to elevate the public taste and a chance to be of real service to his brother, the man of business.

"We are a nation of advertisers. We have our cities plastered with billboards and posters. In America it has been considered beneath the dignity of a real artist to have anything to do with billboard designing. Consequently our billboards are a horror to the eye, petty in design and atrocious in color.

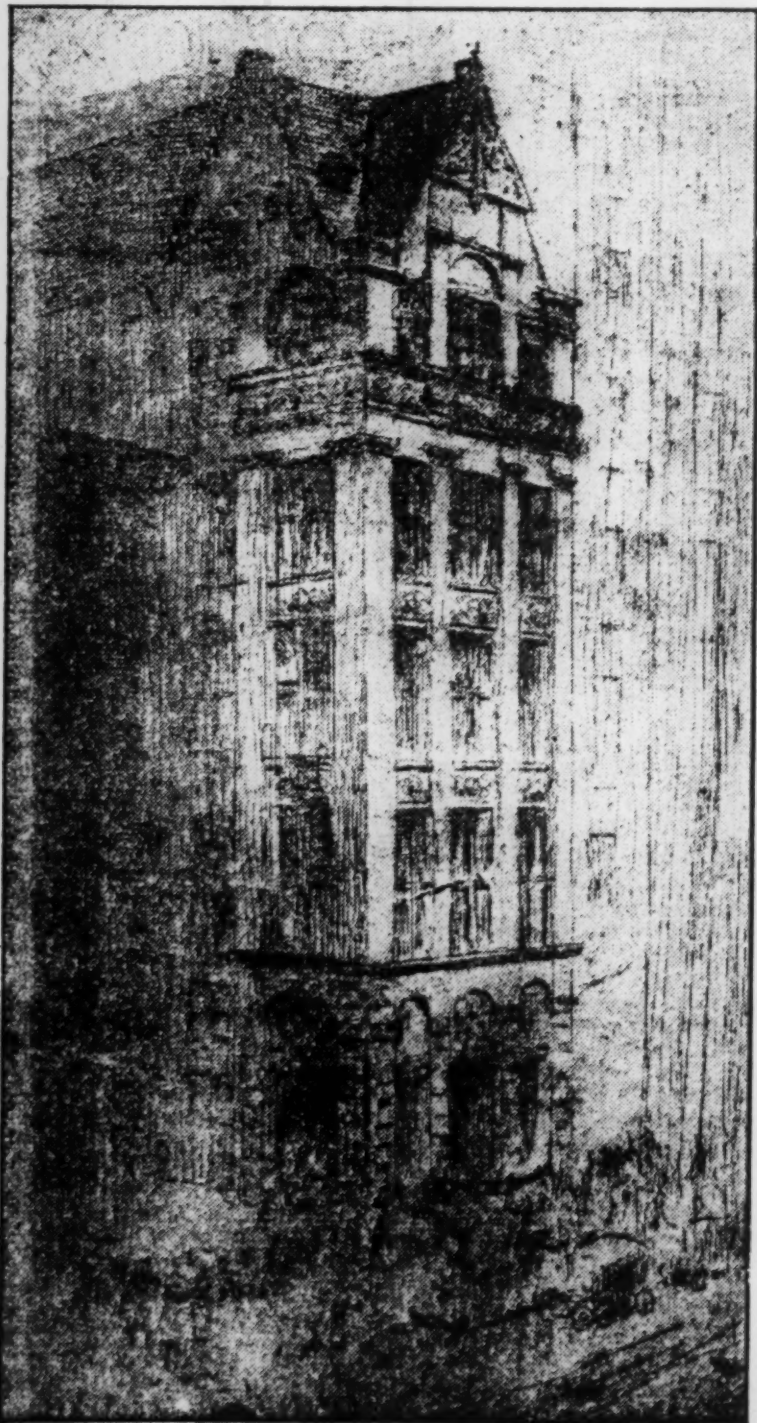
"In deference to the American business man I must say that he is ahead of the artist and is beginning to send good American gold abroad to get the kind of posters he can get there, which, I may add, are splendid art."

DAVIS WATER COLORS SHOWN

Fifty-seven water colors by Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., retired, were placed on exhibition at the Copley gallery, 100 Newbury street, during the week. Many of his subjects are taken from Conanicut island, where Admiral Davis has his summer home.

Though he is self-taught, the paintings show a developed sense of harmony and contrast in coloring and an understanding of order and rhythm in arrangement and execution.

HOME OF THE CHICAGO PRESS CLUB



Reproduced from Phil Sawyer's etching, prized by members

MINNEAPOLIS PLANS A LINE BETWEEN HARBOR AND ROADS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In the most important step yet taken relative to the actual operation of the river terminals of Minneapolis, where outbound and inbound steamers and freight barges soon will be plying, the Civic Commerce Association committee on river development has had plans prepared for connections between the harbor and the great railroad yards of the city.

Chairman W. E. Decker said recently relative to the fact that the city council has concerned itself with the matter of the issuing of \$50,000 of the \$300,000 terminal bonds authorized, that the prospects are that money sufficient to pay for land required and make a start on the sea wall will be available in the not distant future, and the prop-

osition of the interchange of freight between the river carriers and the railroads is the next important move.

The navigation committee of the city council, says the Journal, has in its charge the recommendation of the ways and means committee for the issuance of the \$50,000 in bonds, and the navigation committee will report it back to the council. On the assumption that the council will favor it, the most important step toward beginning of actual construction work will have been taken.

There are three plans to bring the Washington avenue bridge territory, that will be the harbor of Minneapolis when river improvement work is completed next year, into direct interchange relationship with the railroads.

SCHOOL MUSIC RECITAL DRAWS IN WORCESTER

County Teachers Hear Coworkers in Kindergartens Give Program in Church in Connection With Their Annual Session

OFFICERS ARE CHOSEN

WORCESTER Mass.—The Worcester county teachers held their annual meeting here Friday with music, addresses, and discussion of class-room work in Mechanics hall, morning and afternoon. A recital of children's music by kindergarten teachers was a special part of the program and was given in the Church of the Unity.

Miss Olive Lesley of Cambridge, teacher of physical culture and folk dancing, gave a talk and demonstration on kindergarten work. At the high school section the chief address was by Dr. Ira N. Hollis, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, who spoke on "When Is a Man Educated?"

At the business meeting these officers of the association were elected: President William F. Butler, Worcester; vice-president, Miss Alice Louise Harris, Worcester; and Fred E. Corbin, principal of Southbridge high school; secretary, Miss Kate E. Smith, Worcester; treasurer, Joseph E. Underwood, Worcester; executive committee, Miss Marion F. Lane, Leominster; Horace G. Brown, Worcester, and G. H. Derry, Milford.

Walter I. Hamilton, agent of the state board of education, spoke at length during the closing hours of the forenoon session on "The Teacher's Retirement Law."

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission has suspended until Mar. 12, 1914 the 5 per cent increase in freight rates proposed by eastern railroads, Nov. 24, 1913, has been set for the first hearing. About 21,000 tariffs are suspended by the order.

MAGAZINE ORIGINALS SHOWN

Original drawings and paintings by many magazine illustrators including Howard Pyle, Jules Guerin, Henry Hutt, A. B. Frost, Edward Penfield, Charles Dana Gibson, James Montgomery Flagg, Frank X. Leyendecker, Violet Oakley, Harrison Fisher, Joseph Pennell, Andre Castaigne and many others are shown in the publishers art exhibition at New York, at Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street, until Nov. 15.

Sienees vellum and leather repousse work of the Italian renaissance by Mrs. Lucia Mead Priest is also being shown at Doll & Richards

SCHOLARSHIPS TO BROWN AWARDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The state of Rhode Island Friday awarded scholarships amounting to \$2425 to 33 students at Brown University.

C. ARNOLD SLADE'S WORK IS EXHIBITED



"Camel and Driver," one of artist's smaller oriental works

C. ARNOLD SLADE'S MURAL-LANDSCAPE PAINTINGS SHOWN

Works by C. Arnold Slade, being shown in Copley hall this week and through Tuesday next, make up an interesting one-man exhibition. As at his exhibition here two years ago, Mr. Slade's large religious paintings attract the most comment. Many persons find them impressive in feeling.

These large works reveal courage, facility, well-rounded talent, a joy in large masses of color, and sound feeling for mass as well as competent drawing. "Entry of Christ into Jerusalem" has such quality that it appealed to John Wanamaker and was recently purchased by him. Deserving of special praise is the handling of the costumes, which were all brought by Mr. Slade from Palestine.

While on this tour Mr. Slade made many smaller works, transcribing well

SWORD GUARDS FROM JAPAN ARE ADDED TO MUSEUM

Specimens of work in Japanese sword guards produced in the seventeenth century, and others of a later date, known as the Chikami collection of Japanese sword guards, recently acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, are now on exhibition and make a notable addition to the sword furniture already belonging to the museum. Its importance lies in the extent to which it illustrates the art of the tsuba maker and supplements the material on hand. The collection adds several new names to the list of artists hitherto represented in the museum collection and greatly extends and strengthens the representation in the various renowned schools. There are early specimens of the Awa the Goto, the Iigo, the Hoan, and the Kaga schools; but especially are there important guards of the Umetada, the Kaneiye, the Miochin and the Akasaka schools. Twenty-two specimens are ascribed to the Umetada artists and four fine guards illustrate the work of the early Kaneiye.

In addition to the guards of first importance there are five times as many in the collection to draw on for illustrations of the development of the tsuba and the art of the tsubamaker, and many varieties of technique and design are added. Selections from the most important of these sword guards have been placed on exhibition in Japanese Reserve II.

Several additions have also been made recently in the department of western art, including a bust of Ole Bull by Samuel J. Kitson, lent by the estate of Ole Bull Vaughan, which has a place in the rotunda, a silver urn by Paul Revere in case 28 lent by Gamaliel Bradford of Wellesley Hills, and four pewter plates in the wall case lent by John Atkinson, Dr. Lizzie D. R. Atkinson and Miss Maud L. Atkinson. In the early American gallery there is a silver mace from Boston, Eng., lent by Mrs. Washington B. Thomas. In the western art corridor a case of Indian dresses lent by George A. Kittredge and selected from the Ross collection makes an interesting exhibit. Three cases of bronze reproductions and original Italian and French medals lent by the Fogg museum, Dr. John H. Storer, with examples from the museum collection have been placed in the Renaissance court.

EXHIBITION OF CHINA

Miss Amy F. Dalrymple announces an exhibition of her latest designs and processes in china decorating at the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, for the first two weeks of November and the second exhibition the first three weeks of December in her own studio in Trinity court.

SETTLEMENT HOUSE CHILDREN ILLUSTRATE TRAINING IN ART

Designs and drawings made from objects in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, specimens of stenciling and other forms of handicraft made by the children from the settlement houses in greater Boston under the direction of Miss Deborah Kallen go on exhibition tomorrow in the trustees' room of the museum until Nov. 16, inclusive.

The children, numbering between 30 and 40, represent the Lincoln house, Ruggles Street Neighborhood house, Moore Street Neighborhood house and the Cambridge Social Union. The classes work in three groups the year round, and meet with Miss Kallen once each week at the different settlement houses. At this mid-week hour, the principles of order, harmony, balance and rhythm, which they use on Saturday in their work at the museum, are taught. They are drilled so thoroughly in these principles that soon they are able to work independently and speedily.

Having learned the principles, they apply them in their study of museum objects, the most simple ones being used for instructive purposes. Textiles and objects in the Japanese room are the favorites as they are the most logical and clearly defined. Many studies in color pencil in the exhibition are easily recognized.

dividual ideas in their work. As one small boy said, "We are the boss of our own art." The teacher may recommend certain changes in the design, but no child is forced to accept the change if his basic principles are correctly applied. The results of this method are apparent in the unusual originality of the work shown, and many of the designs are of such a quality as might be expected from students much older.

The study of color is started as soon as possible. The Ross color scale is used. The children think in color and read in color. The children learn a new language in which to express themselves. In the designs shown at the exhibition, yellow, orange and red predominate, orange being the favorite color. Development of pictorial imagination and training of memory in drawing are two important issues in the museum training. To assist in this development Miss Kallen has introduced story-telling, the stories being illustrated by the children. If the story is long each child illustrates a different incident. The illustrated story of the "Fox and the Grapes," the "Ugly Duckling" and several Japanese tales are being shown.

The lines are firm, clean and determined, each drawing having been made in about 20 minutes. Miss Kallen finds



Class of pupils in textile gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

nized by those familiar with the screens and paintings in the children's Japanese room.

It is said that the children begin to apply their artistic training at once in a practical manner and unconsciously learn to recognize the elements of beauty and excellence wherever they see them. By study of the pictures at the museum they are soon able to select the most perfectly balanced painting in the room. In the classes are found children from 5 to 15 years of age, of all nationalities. They are allowed to express their in-

that the children's sense of value is not so keen as their color sense. Reproduction of the brilliant colors in the pottery of the museum in different values in Indian ink is the method used to remedy this.

Besides the drawings and color sketches shown, there are lamp screens, stenciled pillow tops and trays. The actual instruction given to the children at the Art museum on Saturdays is free and is but one phase of the work planned by the directors of the museum for the education of children.

MARY ANTIN'S AMERICANISM

Editorial View of Her New Declaration of Independence Upholds Her Claim for That of '76

There seems to be need for Americans to be led back to the beginning of the nation now and then, by some newcomer who has made the discovery that then was written a statement of the reasons for separate national existence. This service falls to the lot of those who are represented by students of life like Mary Antin, by whom the country and its institutions are not taken for granted, but are studied from the starting point of their gain through the freedom here insured. Mary Antin's recent visit to Boston was interesting, first, in bringing her back to the city of her girlhood, as an immigrant child, and of her schooling up to the point of her going to New York to continue it in Barnard College; and next, in its instruction to the people of the city to whom its institutions are a matter of course, a lesson made effective by the contrast in the conditions under which she and her kind view it and those affecting the so-called natives.

It may easily be appreciated that the Declaration of Independence stands to the newcomers for the highest political gospel. Its primary assertion is the equality of all men before the law. It may as easily be understood how the people who inherit the principles it sets forth become indifferent. But what distinction is there in its meaning to the youth growing up together in the land, or to the men and women of varying origins? It may very well be that the citizens of the old families, who are concerned about the understanding the newcomers will acquire of American institutions, should themselves be led back to the primary truths of the first statement of national being.

Miss Antin had heard of the woman of a Vermont town who was a descendant of a signer of the Declaration and claimed by reason of that inheritance to be in a position to know that the men who signed that document did not mean literally what it says. The descendants of the signers are many, and this view of the insincerity of the men who wrote and subscribed to the document is familiar, in the form it always takes of a superior interpretation. But to the newcomer the declaration means what it

says. It is for this Russian woman, come up from the low estate of the immigrant population of Boston, to reassert its plain truth.

Another person Miss Antin had found was the man who denied that the Declaration was law. He is not rare. Americans have developed a facility in getting away from the plain statement of the document of July 4, 1776, whenever it supplies an obstacle to some new policy or project. But it would be gross untruth to charge that they have broken away from the truth of freedom and equality as their foundation article of faith. They are more dutiful followers than they know. The laws of every year are fuller realization than those of the year before of the gospel of equality. Miss Antin does not challenge the loyalty of the American-born to the statement of the nation's being. The service she does is to lead those who listen to her back to the primal truth. She does not chide, but she reminds and lets the chiding be self-inflicted. And always she sums up much in the simple statement that a man's Americanism is not a matter of parentage or birthplace, but of ideals. For to be an American, she says, is to be a convert to the American idea.

ARTS AND CRAFTS SHOW

The next weekly exhibit at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street, will be hand-made jewelry by Mrs. Josephine Hartwell Shaw. The Danish exhibition which has been in the society rooms for some time closes today. The committee say that they feel amply repaid for having the Danish work sent over. Following the jewelry exhibit, comes the exhibition of the holiday season, including hand painted cards, articles for children and embroideries.

BAY STATE WINS MILK MEDAL

AMHERST, Mass.—Massachusetts Agricultural College has been awarded the gold medal at the national dairy show, held in Chicago, for the best certified milk in competition with the whole United States. Washington State College was second.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1913

Many Business Men Take Time for Noon-Hour Dancing

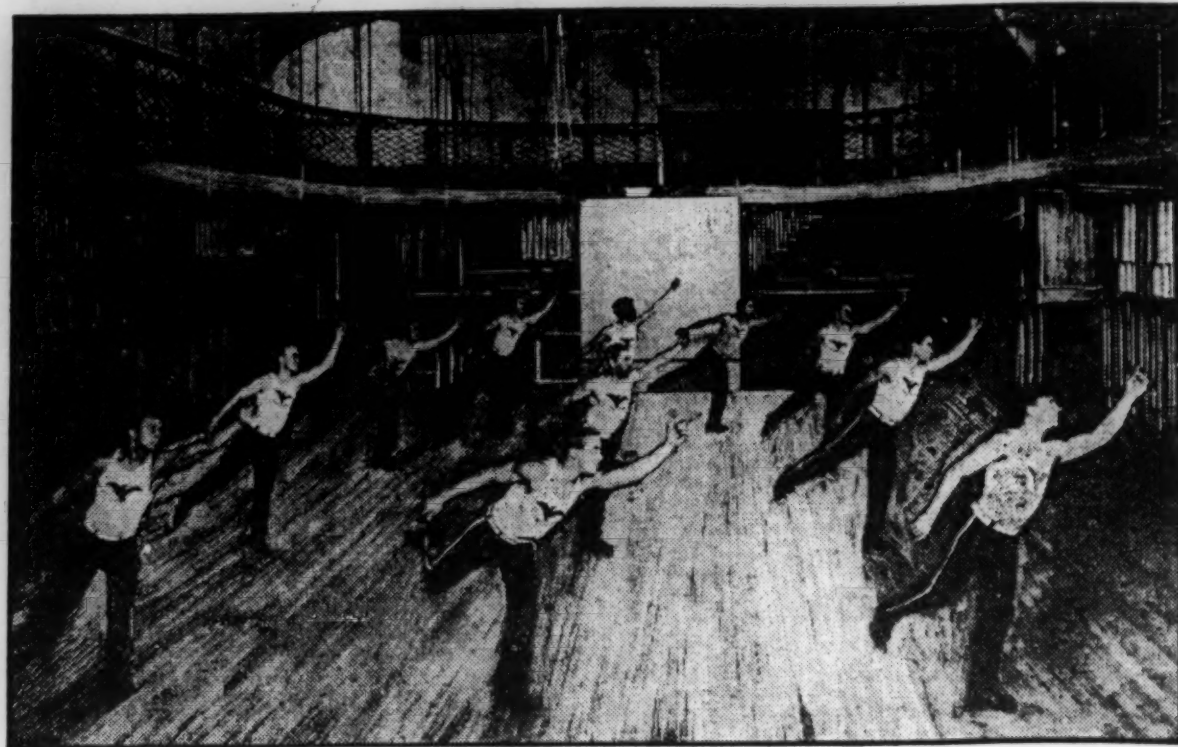
Busy Bankers and Staid Manufacturers Find Pleasant Relaxation and Refreshment in Day Classes Now Popular

PRACTISE SPREADING

To call up the picture of a group of staid and able business men earnestly engaged in taking the steps and postures of the ballet may require the exercise of a good deal of imagination by the average person, yet such a scene is enacted daily in many of the large cities of the United States. For the American business man is awakening to the possibilities of fancy dancing as a light recreation.

Noontime classes in downtown halls and gymnasiums have ceased to be a novelty and, for a short period of the day, at least, the exigencies of trade and finance are called upon to yield to the lure of the Spanish bolero and the joyous rhythm of the morris dance.

A visitor to one of these business men's classes recently found therein the opportunity to learn much about his fellow citizens. As he took his place in the balcony he could not escape surprise at the character of the class. He had expected to find the clerks and salesmen, but here as well were men who occupied positions of great trust and dignity in the city. In the very front row he recognized a bank president whose impressive



Members of this group take their dances in athletic costume in a gymnasium

countenance he often had glimpsed behind the glass partitions of his private office.

Dignitaries There

Next the bank official stood a well-known manufacturer who had for many

years been a prominent figure in the suburban community where the visitor resided. And at the end of the row was another figure that seemed somehow familiar and which the visitor associated vaguely with some position of authority.

Then he remembered. It was that of the traffic policeman whose station was at the intersection of two great thoroughfares.

By this time the young lady who sat at the piano in a corner of the hall was striking the opening bars of a popular prelude, and as the director took his stand at the head of the class it arranged itself in formal equi-spaced rows. First, the primary positions of the dance were practised. Toes pointed and tapped the floor. Arms outstretched in poses which were meant to be very, very graceful. Knees and ankles flexed and relaxed in steady tempo.

Gradually the director began to lead the way into more difficult postures and more complicated steps. The class was warming to its work, and its members were revealing capacities for grace and litheness that would never have been suspected by their business associates.

The visitor's attention was attracted by the banker. Obviously he was an enthusiast. The hands that directors at bank meetings had learned to watch as indications of the emotions of their possessor were now fluttering in imitation of the falling of autumn leaves. The financier pirouetted and whirled in easy grace. His face glowed. Stock quotations, loans and mortgages, assets and liabilities; the words were forgotten as if they had never been.

Policemen Less Graceful

At the other end of the row, the artistic temperament of the traffic officer was not finding expression such an easy thing. He worked, and worked hard. But his feet would swing off on tangents that were quite unpremeditated. His arms, more accustomed to the direction of the traffic of a great city, lent themselves but reluctantly to their appointed tasks. And his cycloidal gyrations had little in common with the tripping of slender fauns over sunlit greenwards, which the music was hinting.

As for the manufacturer, he would have done well but for his keen sense of humor. The picture that his associates presented was too much for his sense of gravity and he could only join in the exercises when his laughter would permit.

And so the business men's dancing class danced its way into good humor and relaxation. And when the members filed out of the gymnasium door at the end of the period they were laughing as freely and good naturedly as a lot of schoolboys at the end of a noon recess.

The inventor of this kind of fancy dancing is Prof. Oliver L. Hebbert, former director of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium in Providence, R. I., and now director of the Y. M. C. U. gymnasium in Boston. Some ten years ago Professor Hebbert's attention was called to the

number of business men who sought some form of physical relaxation in the middle of the day. Running around gymnasium tracks and pulling chest weights were declared tedious and uninspiring. So Professor Hebbert, who had long been interested in musical gymnastics and in the national dances of other countries, introduced a few simple forms of the ballet and the folk dance and invited participation by Providence business men.

Pleased From the Start

From the first the innovation was a success. The class was soon a large one. Other dances and more difficult steps were added to the repertoire and Professor Hebbert soon had a group of prominent citizens enthusiastically devoted to the mystic mazes of the interpretative and national dance.

The idea was soon taken up by other cities. Gymnasium directors from other parts of the country came to ridicule the business men's dancing class, and remained to learn the steps for their own classes, and now practically all of the large cities in the country, it is said, have such organizations.

Even Harvard College has now included a course in dancing in its summer school curriculum, and last year Professor Hebbert taught a class of more than 200 teachers and others his methods in this course. Schools, municipal gymnasiums and colleges have taken up the idea and it promises to become an important and popular feature of similar exercises throughout the country.



PROF. OLIVER L. HEBBERT
Director Boston Y. M. C. U. gymnasium

lar exercises throughout the country. Every few years Professor Hebbert travels abroad learning new dances and new methods and studying with ballet

Ladies Do Not Figure in These Occasions, Whose Character and Purpose Are Athletic Rather Than Social

ACTIVITY IS ABUNDANT

masters. The continental folk dances, the morris dances, the Spanish dances and the Russian ballet all are drawn upon for new steps and useful features.

BAYONNE ALSO HAS BIG SWEET POTATO

BAYONNE, N. J.—A big sweet potato recently was enjoyed by a family in the northern section of Bayonne. It was given to them by Robert Jones of Cape May. The potato weighed 4 pounds and 12 ounces, says the Jersey Journal. It was secured by Mr. Jones from a South Jersey man. The latter only recently became a farmer, having previously been a sailor. He told Mr. Jones that, had he been an experienced farmer, he could have done better as far as the size of the potato was concerned.

Last week Congressman Kinkaid received a sweet potato 24 inches long and weighing four and a half pounds from South Jersey, to show to President Wilson.

WOMEN'S COLLEGES ARE INDIVIDUAL

Some Less Known Throughout United States Have Marked Characteristics, Practical as Well as Incidental

GIRLS WEAR UNIFORMS

What is it that gives each college its stamp of individuality? Probably most students would agree that it is the college festivities, songs, publications, club and social life, rather than the study life; and the differentiations seem to be rather more noticeable in the women's colleges than in the men's. Graduates of men's colleges and universities look back to the big games or other athletic events of the course, but college girls remember the wonderful masque given in the college barn, the garden party on the green and the sheet-and-pillowcase parade introduced as a Halloween celebration.

Some of the smaller or less conspicuous colleges offer the greatest variety in student occupations and festivities. In one of the magazines published by a Colorado college the general ideals and study life of the students are summed up in rhyme:

"Technical scientific and philosophical sever,
Art in music, books and pictures
Serve to bring the goal more near;
For we're training for the service
That will make each life worth while

Higher, broader, altruistic
Facing struggle with a smile.
Classes, lectures, and commingling
Each one helpful in its way
We are grateful for this session
And will come another day."

Conversational Club

One of the notable clubs among girls' colleges is found at Judson College, Alabama, where a conversational club has been formed by the students for purposes of outside culture. A line of reading and study is pursued each year which is used as a basis of conversation. In this way information is transferred from one to another in a pleasant, informal manner and thus many receive additional inspiration and more refinement is gained. Through the year the club gives several recitals, plays and concerts.

In the same college the "morning watch" has been established, when more than 100 girls keep a quiet hour. To prevent rivalry in dress, a dark green uniform with an Oxford cape is adopted for winter wear, and white wash goods is worn in summer. The winter suit is bought from the college at a cost of \$19.50, which covers cap and gloves. Parents are advised not to supply much pocket money, and no costly jewels are allowed.

Another college which strives for simplicity is Athens, also in Alabama. Here chaffing dishes and boxes of "goodies," excepting fruit, are tabooed, and there is a rule prohibiting the custom prevalent in so many colleges of the North of borrowing books, clothes to wear on special occasions, jewelry or money. Horseback parties, weekly club meetings, and annual fall and spring outings help to arouse plenty of college enthusiasm.

Girls of the East would scarcely think of going to a college where agriculture is the leading course, but those who live in Arizona enter classes with the young men where the principles of plant culture, farm crops, live stock judging, the elements of dairying, home and market gardening and poultry husbandry are studied.

Work is the keynote at the University of Arizona. Pupils in every course are stimulated to good achievement by the system of presentation of medals for best

results. At Henderson-Brown in Arkansas there is a medal offered for house-keeping, the care of one's room, Bible study, French, German, music, art, and technical studies.

A round table is a popular custom at Central College in Arkansas. An hour is set apart each week when students may ask questions and receive answers in an informal way about etiquette, self-cultivation, friendship and the myriad of other things that most girls want to know. The uniform at Central is a golden brown, secured for \$17.50, with hat to match. The Centralian quarterly magazine, published by the students, is one of their greatest sources of interest and pride.

Many subjects have been made the basis of college clubs at Pomona College in California, the Rembrandt Club for art students, the Choral Union, the Mathematical Society and Literary Seminar among them. In all the clubs the members are chosen for good standing in classes. A paper which has a current events number issued weekly and a magazine number once a month is carried on.

In some colleges the domestic side of education is accentuated as much as the academic, as instanced at Hamilton College in Kentucky, which offers a prize each year for good housekeeping. Literary clubs at Hamilton, one to stimulate original literary effort known as the Blackfriars, and the Marlowe Club for dramatic aspirants, form centers of the social activity there.

Liberty College in Kentucky, advertised as free from fads and social vagaries, has for its annual outing a trip to Mammoth cave.

In connection with the music course at Alma College in Michigan are a choral society, an orchestra and a glee club which supplies much of the entertainment through the year. The glee club makes annual trips to other colleges through the state, making opportunities for return engagements and helping to broaden the college life of students. Alma girls have real frolics too, picnics on the river, corn roasts on a section of the campus called the Jungle and impromptu dramatic performances. Plenty of work supplemented by plenty of play is the aim.

Outdoor Festivities

Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Yankton have had a May pole every year for so long that now it is almost as much an established part of the college program as a class in French or German. Natural surroundings have much to do with the play time of college girls. At Wellesley, a beautiful lake borders the campus, water sports afford much fun, including canoe parties, floats, etc. Lake Waban and the foliage of its timbered shores are becoming an established background and stage setting for the Wellesley senior play, and nothing could be substituted for the use of the "green" for class day "numerals," folk dances and other pretty figures.

The October drive, with a woods dinner following, is a fun feature at Ellsworth College in Iowa. A lake there also affords a place for canoeing parties, and hockey, the popular winter game. Toboggan parties at many of the northern colleges are good times missed in localities which winter does not visit, but students in southern states can rejoice in flower carnivals, flower showers and daisy chains.

This latter is a regular commencement event at Maryland College, and at the May carnival the queen is crowned by the seniors before a procession of peasants, gypsies, milkmaids and others. A May pole is a part of the ceremony. Peasant dances by girls in costume and an out-of-door pageant are held each year. If winter touches Maryland College the girls are most happy in their "treat" and its attendant frolics and they make a special observance of the event. Cherry blossom season has many pretty

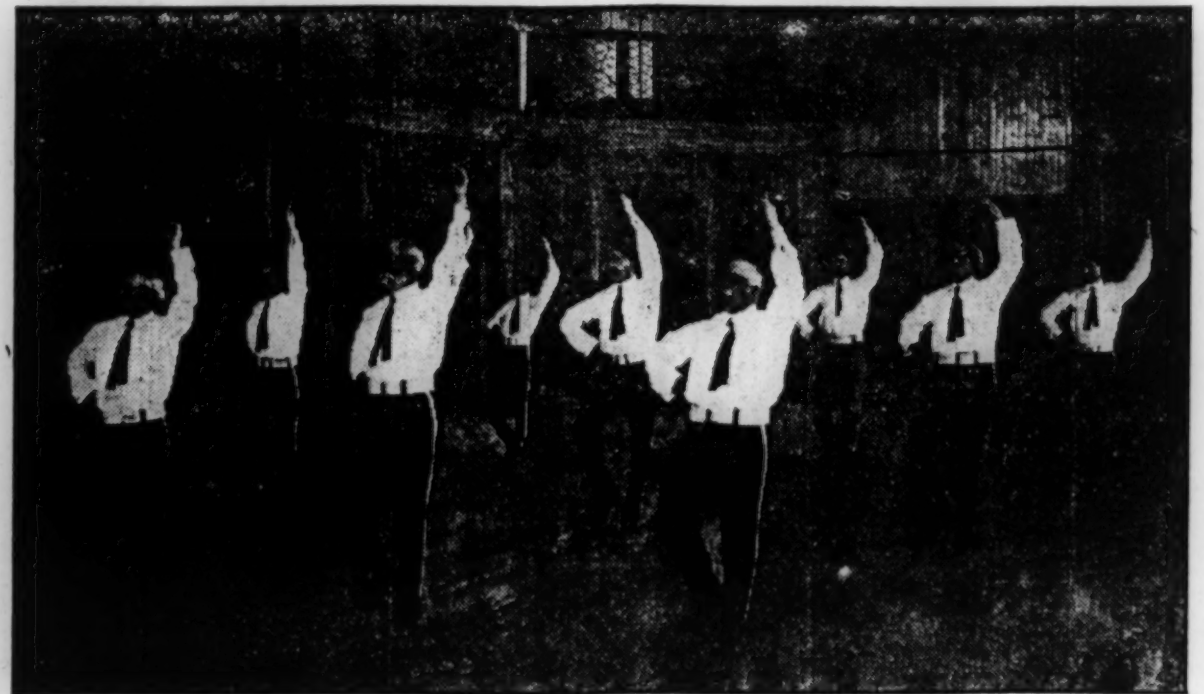
STATES JOIN FOR IMPROVEMENTS

KANSAS CITY—Kansas and Missouri will join hands in improving the district about Thirty-ninth and State Line streets, says the Times. Boundary lines will be forgotten in the work of making the district on both sides of the line attractive both for a home and business through the Interstate Improvement Association which has just been organized.

BOY BEATS GIRLS AS CAKEBAKER

SPOKANE, Wash.—The best juvenile cakebaker in the state of Washington is a Spokane schoolboy, says the Chronicle. Lloyd Reynolds, 11 years old, won first prize at the boys' and girls' agricultural and industrial show as the best cakebaker in the state. His prize was a \$12 alcohol chafing dish.

CLASS OF MEN ENJOYING A DAYTIME DANCE



Typical noon-hour dancing class for business men such as are now conducted in large cities

WATER POWER SITES IN MAINE WOODS

State Assessors on Canoe Trip Through Aroostook's Wild Timber Lands Find Opportunities Said to Be Valuable

Water power sites, thus far unused, have impressed the Maine state assessors during a trip up through the wild country of Aroostook county from which they have just returned.

The expedition was made in connection with work, in progress several months, intended to effect a more equal distribution of the state tax. During the spring and summer the board held conferences with assessors of various towns and cities to obtain information to help them in making such a readjustment.

While the assessors were especially interested in the timberlands, according to the Portland Evening Express and Advertiser, they were very much impressed with the fact that, in the northern part of the state where men have rarely gone except on expeditions through the Alleghash, are rapids and falls capable of developing many thousands of horse power for manufacturing.

The falls of the Alleghash river, owned by the Maine Central Railroad Company, are 30 feet in height. At another point on Alleghash stream, which should not be confounded with the Alleghash river, but is the stream flowing from Alleghash lake to Chamberlain lake, where a sluiceway has been built for sending logs over the falls, is a natural mass of ledge surrounding the lake, leaving only the small outlet where the sluiceway is. The cost of the erection of a dam there, the assessors say, which would be capable of affording a great amount of power because of the fall, and the possible reservoir on the little unnamed lake and Alleghash lake back of it, would be exceedingly small, relatively speaking, while various other points all easy to harness for industrial purposes are shown in photographs which the assessors took.

The assessors climbed Alleghash mountain and, with spy glasses, were able to

wild tract will be less valuable for cultivation, if the woods shall ever be cleared away. There are some scenic bits, though, along the route, which are said to be well worth seeing.

From the junction of the St. John and Alleghash rivers across a great territory hitherto regarded as almost inaccessible is an old road known as the California road and running from Ashland in a west-northwest direction to the foot of Long lake across the old Harvey farm, entirely across the state into Canada. From the Harvey farm westward the road is still suitable for carriage driving. East of there, however, the only means of transportation is on foot.

The Maine board of assessors consists of Bertram G. McIntyre of Waterford, chairman; E. W. Johnstone of Brownville and John J. Dearborn of Newburg. Mr. McIntyre was unable to make the journey, and in his place Clerk Sterling of the board went along.

The great timberlands of Aroostook county were the territory the party especially wished to see. Accordingly, on Sept. 4, they left for the Moosehead region, there to follow to some extent the established route through the Alleghash. This trip has been made famous by sportsmen who have been accustomed to go by canoe from Moosehead lake to Ft. Kent.

It is about 200 miles from Northeast Carry, at the upper end of Moosehead lake, to Ft. Kent by the regular canoe route. The assessors departed from the route. Instead of going across Chesuncook lake directly to Chamberlain lake they swerved to the westward, from the head of Chesuncook, going to Caucomog and Alleghash lakes and returning by the Alleghash stream into Chamberlain, then going across to Eagle lake, making a detour that added 40 or 50 miles to the journey.

The assessors climbed Alleghash mountain and, with spy glasses, were able to

examine the territory for many miles around.

Alleghash lake is the highest body of water in that section of the state and the Alleghash stream, which runs into Chamberlain lake, is very swift water. Following downward to Chamberlain lake they made their way by carry down into Eagle or Heron lake. Chamberlain is the headwaters of the Penobscot river. Following up what is properly the headwaters of the Alleghash river they entered upon Churchill lake, which the assessors say is the most beautiful sheet of water seen during their travels.

Going farther down the waters of the Alleghash they came to Umasakis lake. Here they made another carry across to Priestly lake, landing on the southwest shore and climbing Priestly mountain, the highest point of land in that part of the state and probably the highest mountain in northern Maine west of Mt. Katahdin.

They continued their journey down through Long lake and Round pond into the Alleghash river proper, and from there continued down the rest of the journey, making side trips to examine the timber, meeting some of their surveyors along the route.

The whole country through which the assessors passed is heavily wooded. Very little pine is to be found there now, the main growth being of spruce and cedar with some fir and a sprinkling of hard woods.

In their examination of the wild land in the future it is expected that the state assessors will some day take the trip from Ashland to Seven Islands on the Upper St. John river. On some other occasion, it is understood, they will go from Moosehead lake to the upper waters of the St. John, down the St. John in a canoe, getting thus a pretty thorough impression of the entire Aroostook tract.

BOOK BOUGHT AT CLOSE OF REVOLUTION OWNED IN IOWA

Ancient Volume Was Originally the Property of Samuel Hale of Ohio, Who Purchased It in 1798—Shows Early Style of Keeping Accounts

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—Yellowed and blurred with the passing of time, an ancient account book, originally purchased by Samuel Hale in February, 1798, just at the close of the revolutionary war, according to a memorandum on the inside of the front cover, is now a prized possession of C. J. Stilwell of Glen avenue. He obtained the book among some papers and records of his grandfather, who was administrator of Hale's estate, says the Nonpareil.

Mr. Hale began his career in the latter part of the eighteenth century in the wilds of Ohio, then far in the West. His home was at Magrader, a frontier settlement long since forgotten, about six miles from Akron, where Mr. Stilwell's grandfather, Sumner, made his home.

Mr. Sumner, who was the father of Mr. Stilwell's mother, was a cousin of Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, and an influential man in Akron. He came into possession of Samuel Hale's account book as administrator, and it was found not long ago in the attic of the home of Mr. Stilwell's mother, when he was visiting her.

The accounts in the ancient volume are nearly all kept in the English system of money, with pounds, shillings and pence charged up against the patrons of the Hale establishment, and credited to them in the same style of money when they did a day's work to reduce their indebtedness to him.

In the later days of the book's use, along about 1820, the entries are all in dollars and cents, indicating that the American system of money had gradu-

ally won its way to the westward, supplanting the old English system.

The entries in the quaint old volume are in the old handwriting that now looks so queer, with the old style "s" and "d" that at times make it very difficult to make out the meaning of the entries. The writing was dimmed and few indeed are the entries in the book that are less than 100 years old. In that time the ink has faded, the covers of the book have become worn, and the whole book has a venerable appearance that of itself reminds one of the long ago.

INDEPENDENT CALL BOARD INSTALLED

SEATTLE, Wash.—Work of installing an independent long distance switch board in the main office of the Bell Telephone Company in Seattle, has been completed and hereafter subscribers to the Bell system will have only to ask central for "Independent" to get the independent service to other cities along the coast, says the Sun.

The special board has been installed by the Bell company as the result of a hearing held before the public service commission in May, when it was charged by the independent companies that the Bell company had diverted "Independent" calls to the Bell system. The expense of installing the board was borne by the Bell system, but the cost of operation will be paid by the independent companies.

Public School Is to Be Forum for People of Boston

What the corner grocery used to be and still is in some communities, so the public school building is to become in Boston, if the signs of the times point true. This year is to show a more marked advance in that direction.

Usually it may take a stretch of the imagination to see in the electrically lighted, well ventilated, classically decorated lecture halls, in the attractive club and reading rooms, their prototype—the cracker barrel, the rusty stove, the rickety chairs and the kerosene lamp—but they are there. The future will record it, even though it be but faintly discerned at present. As national and local affairs, political and social, all are brought to the grocery store for argument, so will they be presented in the modern schoolhouse, but along broader lines and probably with a more immediate and effective bearing upon the things involved.

Use of Schools Granted

This year, for the first time, any responsible citizen who wishes to hold a meeting in the interest of educational or civic welfare or individual intellectual advancement can do so free of charge in the schoolhouse of his district, or for the small sum that will cover the charge of janitor service. Anybody connected with the public schools, such as parents' associations, alumni organizations and school athletic clubs, can hold meetings in the schoolhouse free of charge, but local improvement associations and others of that nature must pay a small fee for janitor service. The one thing of local interest that is barred from the schoolhouse is politics. No political meetings are to be held there.

While this is true it almost looks as if any one who wanted unprejudiced information regarding a political issue might seek it at the schoolhouse, for there it can be discussed on its merits, but irrespective of party. The one great difference between the schoolhouse forum and that of the cracker barrel is that the one is formal and the other informal. The informal may develop at the schoolhouse, but it will have to be a growth.

Schoolhouses in Boston are coming to be more than places where children are taught. If they are not civic centers it will be the fault of the people, not that of the buildings or the people who manage them, for their doors are open so that all who will may enter and find therein education, recreation, opportunity. Few are the schoolhouses that are not open regularly at least some evenings of the week. Those that are not may be depended upon to be old buildings not adapted to night use and hardly worth fixing up for the purpose, for they are to be abandoned for modern structures as rapidly as funds will allow.

Now, in going about the city in the evening, instead of finding the school buildings glowering down upon you with blank, lidless eyes, you see them brightly lighted with their doors swinging hospitably outward. Music, singing, a brass band, an orchestra, a piano that is unmistakably playing a dance may call upon you to enter, and if you do there is a multiplicity of things for you to choose from to entertain you. If you think you would like to come regularly you can join, but if you do not care for that but would like to drop in now and then there are lectures and motion picture entertainments that you can attend, and at once your are introduced to the people of your neighborhood. You are no longer a stranger and alone. You are a part of the community life. Six buildings are used in this special way. They are school centers and are a part of the plan for the extended use of school buildings, under the management of Ralph E. Hawley. Started as an experiment in one school in the fall of 1911, the work was extended last year to four school buildings and lectures were given in various others. This year two more have been added. Others will be opened as the demand grows and funds permit.

The school committee of Boston is doing its best to promote the use of its school buildings by the general public and is planning its new buildings with direct reference to such use. This is noticeable in the assembly halls, which are being placed on the first floor instead of the top, easily accessible from the street so that they can be used without opening the entire building, and in the general arrangement of the class rooms. The next marked change that doubtless will be made is in the desks, which will be easily removable.

Lecture Courses Appeal

As now carried on the activities likely to appeal most to the man and woman are the lecture courses, the Saturday evening entertainments, to which no children are admitted, the Commonwealth Club in Charlestown and the Welfare Club in East Boston. Both men and women are members of these, a distinct advance from the old grocery store. A lecture or talk is followed by open discussion. The subject may be a presentation of some work of the city or the federal government by a member of the department. Perhaps it will be the navy yard, playgrounds, mothers' pensions, employers' liability act, the development of the port of Boston, the jury system, probation.

Those who prefer informal discussion may sit and chat in the library or reading room where there are papers, magazines and a few books. Here, also, the children who cannot be left at home may be taken by the parent confident that they will be in safe keeping while their elders attend club or lecture.

The following outline of social and recreational activities at the evening

centers may serve as a guide to those wishing to take advantage of the benefits offered:

Charlestown high school: Wednesday evening, library club, commonwealth club, minstrel club for those 16 years old and over, girls' dramatic club, boys' athletic, games, novelty sewing club and the junior city council. Friday evening, library club, band, boys' dramatic club, folk dancing for girls, games for boys, girls' dramatic club, novelty sewing, plain sewing, drum corps, cadet club, art club. Saturday evening, young women's civic club, library club, athletic club, mixed chorus, boys' dancing club, boys' game club, and, especially for adults, lecture or motion picture entertainment. A mothers' club is held on one afternoon.

East Boston high school: Wednesday evening, junior city council, mixed chorus, senior dramatic club for young

women, Irish crochet, art, mandolin, folk dancing, novelty sewing, boys' club, beginners' orchestra, welfare club, young men's dramatic club, lessons in social dancing for young men. Thursday afternoon, mothers' club; Friday evening, young women's civic club, assembly parties, orchestra, minstrel club, dramatic club for junior girls, boys' glee club, games club, drum corps, novelty sewing, cartoon work, Irish crochet. Saturday evening, lectures and motion picture entertainment, the athletic club.

South Boston high school, Wednesday evening: for young women, orchestra, game room, campfire girls, choral club, dramatics, girls club, sewing, reading room; for young men, orchestra, gymnasium, game room, reading room, glee club; Friday evening, gymnasium, sewing, dramatics, art club, game and reading rooms for young women; junior

city council, dramatics, art club, five and drum corps, minstrel club, games and reading rooms for young men. Saturday evening, games and reading rooms for all, club parties for young women and gymnasium for young men. For older people and all over 17 years of age there will be an entertainment for some kind on every first and third Saturday evening of every month. On the second and fourth Saturdays there will be a social dance. Other clubs will be organized from time to time as there is demand.

A similar program of activities is to be carried out in Roxbury in the new high school of practical arts building. As the completion of this has been delayed from week to week the organization of the work has not taken definite form. The building being constructed with direct reference to the social center, its opportunities are exceptional.

EARLY MAINE RAILROAD IS RECALLED

Bangor, Oldtown & Milford Line's First Locomotive Imported, Cars Like Stage Coaches and Rails of Wood

TIME 8 MILES AN HOUR

Maine had one of the earliest passenger railroads in the United States, known as the Bangor, Oldtown & Milford. The line was opened to traffic in 1836 and was in continuous operation until 1869.

The first locomotive which was used on this road was named the Pioneer. It was built in Newcastle, Eng., by Stephenson in 1832, and was brought to this country on a sailing ship. Its total weight was seven and a half tons, scarcely as much as the driving wheels of some of the big machines used on present-day railroads. At that, the Lewiston Journal says, it was a greater curiosity to the people along the 12 miles of road between Bangor and Oldtown than a present day engine.

It was of the original drop hook type and had no cut-off. It had to go ahead or back at full speed. This, probably, explains why the engine was never used for switching purposes in the yards at terminals. The Pioneer had no cab, the engineer and fireman standing out exposed to all conditions. The bell was located inside on the bulk head.

There were no truck frames and but two pony wheels, one on each side, as in the case of the ponies. The wheels were all of wood with iron rims or tires. There was no brake on the locomotive wheels, but there was on the tender. This brake was placed at the side, as on the old stage coaches, and operated in the same manner.

Start Was Difficult

It was in 1832 that the Maine Legislature granted a charter to the Oldtown Railway Company to build a railroad between Bangor village and Oldtown village. Work was begun that year. The road bed was graded for part of the distance between Bangor and Oldtown and a number of the bridge piers across the rivers and streams constructed. Then the company stopped. It sold its charter and such of the right of way as was completed to the Bangor & Piscataquis County Railroad Company, for \$50,000. But this concern did not complete the road.

In 1833 the Legislature granted another charter for a railroad and canal from Bangor to the Piscataquis river. This company did not begin work until 1835. There was rivalry between the two companies, which resulted in the absorption by the railroad and canal company of the B. & P. C.

When this consolidation was completed the work was pushed rapidly forward and on Thanksgiving day, 1836, the line was opened between Bangor and Oldtown. The road cost \$500,000 or an average of about \$40,000 per mile for stations, cars, bridges and grading.

Road Was Crude

Compared with railroads of today this one was crude. Its rails were two-inch planks, 15 feet in length, with a strap of quarter-inch iron two inches in width spiked to the top surface. These straps had a tendency to spring or draw up, curling like a hoop and pulling the spikes out of the planks. Sometimes this resulted in a rail striking the bottom of a car and penetrating it.

The section man always carried a bag filled with pine plugs on trips over the line. These plugs were used to drive into spike holes, when spikes drew out. The spike would then be driven back and the plug would make it hold tighter.

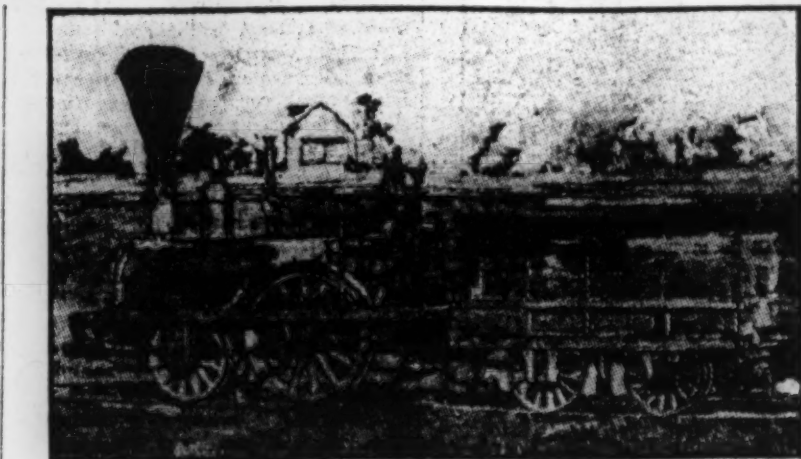
After a time these wooden rails, with their shoe of strap iron gave way to what was known as the chair rail, which was followed by the double chair rail. These were 14 feet long and weighed 36 pounds to the yard.

Engine's Peculiarities

It was not a part of the engineer's duty to watch the track ahead for signals and obstructions. This was done by a man who rode on top of the first car, the baggage car. If this lookout saw anything which required stopping the train he notified the engineer by pulling a cord attached to the bell.

The firebox was 24 feet and the crown was of copper. When the old engine was scrapped the copper in its construction sold for \$900. The heating surface of this engine was not so great as it ought to have been. This was true of all the early locomotives.

Because of this the water had to be heated before it went into the boilers, be-



(From the Lewiston Journal)

Maine's first locomotive, built in Newcastle, England, in 1832

cause they would not make steam from cold water. In order that they might be assured of a supply of warm water all water tanks were built with a chimney passing up through the center and a fire was kept in a huge stove below.

The passenger cars were similar to those on all the early railroads of the United States and England. They were little more than stage coaches hung upon a different running gear. Passengers were looked in and the conductor took the tickets through the windows.

About half an hour before the train was due to start, in winter, two 10-gallon cans filled with boiling water were placed in each car. When the train was ready to start these were taken out and two more, each full of boiling water, put in their place. This was the heat of the car for the 12-mile run to Oldtown.

Practically none of the freight cars were equipped with brakes. The means used to stop them was to shove a stout stick between the spokes of the wheel and let it come up against the sill of the car.

The running time of the trains was an hour and a half for the 12 miles between Bangor and Oldtown and a train usually consisted of four to six cars, both passenger and freight. All baggage was marked with chalk. The fare was 37½ cents between the two terminals.

For a good part of the distance between Bangor and Oldtown the right of way of the road can easily be traced and except that it is grass and brush grown and the rails have been removed, it remains unchanged from its condition when abandoned as an active part of Maine's transportation system.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN ARGENTINA TALKS REFORMS

Ideals and Purposes of Progressive Party in United States Are Expounded by Former President Before Museo Social

RECALL IS EMPHASIZED

BUENOS AIRES—Theodore Roosevelt spoke for an hour Friday before the Museo Social Argentino, outlining and explaining the work of the Progressive party, whose standard-bearer he was in the presidential campaign of 1912, has set itself to accomplish in the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke at length on the recall of judicial decisions. He said the courts had gradually assumed certain powers which are non-judicial, purely political, and that popular control must be asserted. He said, too, that certain great privileged interests had sought to abrogate the people's sovereignty by dividing it between the courts and the Legislature. Among the many reforms written on their program, he said, were these:

To make the process of constitutional amendment easier, speedier and simpler; to make the people the supreme arbiters between their servants, the court and the Legislature, when the court and the Legislature differ as to the proper interpretation of the constitution which the people made; to provide mother pensions; to protect the right of children to their childhood; to make the government a most potent instrument in working for the uplifting of mankind.

Colonel Roosevelt attended the session of Congress. He was escorted to a seat among the members of the chamber of deputies and listened to speeches by several of the deputies eulogistic of the United States and himself. He attended a reception in his honor at the home of Dr. Ernesto Bosen, minister of foreign affairs.

MR. TAFT ATTACKS THE REFERENDUM

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—Prof. William H. Taft, former President of the United States, spoke before the Electrical Manufacturers' Club here Friday night and the address dealt with the desirability of conservatism in government. Arguing against the referendum, he said:

"Sixteen per cent of the population vote and one-half the voters pay no attention to the referendum attached to the ballots, so of this eight per cent we have only the majority, or a little over four per cent, ruling."

WORKINGMEN OPEN NEW CLUBHOUSE IN MINNEAPOLIS

New Citizens' Society Hopes Eventually to Have Many More Workers for Members

MINNEAPOLIS—South Minneapolis working men are in possession of the new Citizens Club, Minnehaha and Franklin avenues, where recently they organized a club membership committee, began plans for social events, enjoyed the amusements provided and voted thanks to George H. Christian, who donated the new clubhouse.

The membership committee is made up of C. W. Kirkland, William Thompson, W. A. Norling, Prof. S. O. Silverson, Charles McCabe, John O'Donnell, John Sianer, James Gallagher, Alexander McCollum and Matt H. Wittich.

Superintendent Herbert Nelson says membership applications continue to pour in and more than 140 have been listed. The proposed canvass is to present to every working man in the locality of the club the advantages of the organization and invite him to join.

POTATO AND FISH PRICES RISE IN EASTERN CANADA

ST. JOHN, N. B.—It is observed here that the recent reduction in the United States tariff is of benefit to the farmer, lumbermen, fishermen and lime manufacturers of the maritime provinces of Canada. In the rural districts the price of potatoes jumped in less than a week from 75 cents to \$1.20 per barrel, and 25 car loads were shipped over the Canadian government railways billed to New York immediately after the new tariff went into effect. Raising the prices in the dry fish market has been noted in the maritime provinces and Newfoundland, and it is believed that in a very few years from now half of the annual catch of cod fish will find its way to the United States market.

With this immense market at their door many farmers are greatly enlarging the extent of their farming operations. Shown that the increased business is taxing the equipment of the Canadian government railways, the minister of railways at Ottawa has authorized the purchase of additional rolling stock.

OVERHEATING THE ENGINE

Care should always be taken to see that the muffler of the car is kept clean, as a stopped muffler will not only go a long way toward overheating an automobile engine, but will take away a lot of the car's power. It does not take much time or energy to keep the muffler clear, and a dirty muffler will affect the entire running of the machine.

ITALIAN MAIDS IN DUTCH DRESS SERVE DAINY FOOD THEY PREPARE THEMSELVES

Neat Paul Revere Lunch Room Pleases Patrons and Gives Those Who Work in It Valuable Instruction Which Will Influence Their Homes

On any day of the week except Sunday and Saturday, as the hands of the clock approach 12, walk up Salem street to the very shadow of the old Christ church. Probably you have not been there in a long, long time. Pick your way along the crowded street as best you can, and six steps beyond North Bannet street you will see some big windows with scrim curtains and screening from view the Paul Revere lunch room. Formerly a wooden lantern of the Paul Revere type hung without, but because of some technicalities regarding a license it was taken in and you can see it now behind the door.

At the big doors that swing outward to the street, ask the black-gowned and white-aproned attendant where the lunch room is and she will direct you through various corridors and down a tiny passage way. The room is not at all what you expected to see. There bursts upon your surprised sight a picture of Dutch blue, and black and cream, with little round black tables crossed with white crepe scarves, an old-blue linen doily in the center of each, a brass candlestick gleaming on top of that, a delicious fragrance, a cheerful hum of voices pervading all.

You Are Served Promptly

You are taken somewhat aback, remembering the streets outside, but you rally and direct your steps to a vacant seat. As you take it at the small table that seats four and which happens to have no other occupant just now, three small lassies make a rush at you. One brings you a knife and fork and spoons. The second has a glass of water, and the third would like to know what you will have. Their dresses surely came from Holland with a touch of the French put on for style. They are of the same old blue linen as the doilies and have wide white turnover collar and turnback cuffs and a pretty little white Dutch cap. The costumes are unmistakably Dutch, but what of the rosy, smiling faces that beam at you from the white caps? The dancing brown eyes, the dimpling lips and the olive skin are surely those of Italy.

Today it is creamed salmon with salad, biscuit, blanc mange with chocolate sauce and some other things that you may have. You take them all, just because you do not want to disappoint those expectant lassies by leaving some choice viand out. Off fly the waitresses to return at once and arrange all these things before you. You are so busy watching the eager faces that you never think of tasting the food, no matter how hungry you were, and you ask, "Did you make this?" Brown Eyes No. 2 fixed the salad and Brown Eyes No. 3 made the dessert. Unknown Brown Eyes made the biscuit and other things.

Beyond the Blue Wall

You taste each thing and find it no stretch of the imagination to pronounce them excellent. Indeed, they are so delectable and so dainty you are surprised and can hardly believe that the small fingers could have put them together. But they did. That corner of the room which is partitioned off is where they did most of it. Some of it was done in the bigger kitchen upstairs.

If you wait until the rush is over they will let you peep through the open door to the other side of the blue burlap wall, and there you will see the kitchenette with its polished stove and shining dishes, the white tables and all the little Brown Eyes, piling, sorting, arranging the dishes. It is as picturesque in its way as the lunchroom proper, and be-

lieve it all is the wonder that small boys and girls did it.

The North Bannet street industrial school, Alvin E. Dodd, director, which has made the Paul Revere lunch room possible, is an experiment station for trying out educational and social methods and fostering them until they are accepted and adopted as a part of the general scheme of things. When the school gives them over and takes up something new. In its educational experiments the industrial school works with the public schools of Boston and has assigned to it certain boys and girls of the Eliot and Hancock school districts, with whom it is working out a scheme of pre-vocational training. These boys and girls are usually 12 years of age when they come to the North Bannet street industrial school and intend to leave school as soon as they are 14 years of age to go to work. That is why they were chosen for this school. The wish of the industrial school is to give them an all-round training in industrialism that will be the best possible that can be given to children of that age. This school is working out an experiment as it cannot well be worked out by the public schools, in the expectation that when it has reached a satisfactory stage the public schools will adopt the system. The work is being done not merely for Boston, but for all schools, everywhere.

The lunch room came about in this way. A lunch room was started for eight teachers. More teachers begging to be admitted it was decided to enlarge the room and let come all who would. The boys of the pre-vocational classes were told about it and set to work in the big bleak room on the ground floor. They sawed and hammered, painted and polished. They made tables and cases and devised conveniences, even to a warming shelf over the range, of which housewives would do well to take note. It is made of an open framework covered with strong wire netting. Upon this the dishes can be piled out of the way but within easy reach and be kept warm.

The girls, that is the seniors or second year girls, meanwhile made the doilies and curtains and their own costumes. These are picturesque and they have "style," and they cost something less than 50 cents apiece, the exact number of cents depending upon the size of the girl and the corresponding number of yards that she must buy.

When all was ready the girls were divided into three groups to go into the lunch room each two days a week. They select the menu, do the marketing, prepare the food and serve it, from noon to 1 o'clock, all under the direction of their teacher, Miss Warren. Then, while junior girls come down and receive a lesson in the housewifely task of clearing up, the little cooks have their own lunch, change their dresses and are ready for class at 1:30. In class they compute the cost of the luncheon, how much profit they made, or what the loss.

How it Came About

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This seems matter-of-fact in the telling. It is a real adventure in the doing. Paring potatoes and stirring food and water to a smooth paste are not in themselves especially delightful occupations even in a roomful of white capped and white aproned little girls, but when it is done for the lunch room the importance of it looms large. And the after problems of pounds and quarts and dollars and cents are a vital issue that cannot be neglected or glossed over.

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FLEET TO DISPERSE FOR THE HOLIDAYS

WASHINGTON—The navy department Friday announced that upon the return from the present Mediterranean cruise, about Dec. 15, the vessels of the first and fourth divisions of the Atlantic fleet would disperse to their various home navy yards, there to remain until after the holidays.

CALUMET INQUIRY PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—Representative McDonald of Michigan has prepared a resolution to investigate the Calumet strike and announced on Friday he would introduce it Monday.

BUSY SCENE IN PAUL REVERE LUNCH ROOM



Girls serving food they prepare for patrons of tables in North Bannet street industrial school

Paderewski Playing Delights Throng

Winning the applause of a capacity house for his playing of some of the finest woven melodies of Beethoven, for interpreting the most characteristic sentiment of Schumann and for revealing to perfection the national color of the music of Chopin, Ignace Jan Paderewski, the pianist, resappeared after an absence of four years, in Symphony hall Friday afternoon. His program was as follows: Bach-Liszt, prelude and fugue in A minor; Beethoven, sonata in E major, op. 109; Schumann, "Carnaval"; Chopin, nocturne in E major, op. 62; mazurka in B minor; sonata in B-flat minor; Liszt, "Waldesrauschen" and "La Campanella."

Mr. Paderewski, the Polish pianist, is like Mr. Toscanini, the Italian opera conductor, in respect to the effective device known as crescendo. He can produce it with absolute certainty and he uses it with an economy that out-Greeks the Greeks. To our ears the crescendo is a gradual increase in volume of tone from soft to loud, but to our inner sensibilities it is the opening of a door to some rich treasure chamber, or to a tower balcony which looks out over housetops, shipmasts, bay and hills. It does not occur at every step and it touches our imaginations poignantly only as it takes place after a long spell of expectation.

The crescendo came in twice significantly in the program of Friday, first when the performance was about two-thirds concluded and again almost at the close. It was a long time from the beginning of the Bach fugue, through the Beethoven sonata, the "Carnaval," the nocturne, the mazurka and the first two movements of the Chopin sonata for the player to spend in preparation, but he had abundant resource with which to hold his audience engrossed. Not until he came to the solemn march prelude in the slow movement of the Chopin sonata did he swing open the door of surprise for us. What he kept us hoping for as he led us about the halls and courts of his palace of tone, what he hinted at in the variations of the Beethoven number and in passages here and there in the Schumann piece and almost made us think we were going to be let into in the nocturne, he at last disclosed to us. The treasure of melody which is the masterpiece of the greatest of musical goldsmiths never had such gleam as on this day, because of the impressive way in which we were introduced to it.

Mr. Paderewski's crescendo in the introduction to the famous song theme was equal in persuasion to the one which Mr. Toscanini once realized in his reading in Boston of the prelude to "Tristan and Isolde" with his operatic orchestra. While in theory a piano crescendo does not compare in power with an orchestral crescendo, such a theory does not count where a Paderewski is concerned. The second crescendo of the recital, the great moment of the whole occasion, was in the "Campanella" study of Liszt. If anybody who did not hear this piece were to say to one who did hear it, that an orchestra with its 80 or 100 instruments can develop a crescendo with greater contrast between the quiet and the loud end, and with more evenly graduated swell of tone than a piano, he would be warmly refuted. The actual volume of sound, the Paderewski champion would declare, has nothing to do with the question. Crescendo is a problem of compelling listeners by degrees out of an attitude of partiality to one of absorbed attention to an idea. According to this definition, the crescendo which Mr. Paderewski effected on the trill near the end of Liszt's "Campanella" is not to be surpassed by any interpreter, whatever his means of production, either, but a declaration of the highest attainment in musical expression, regardless of medium. It was Mr. Paderewski's best surprise. It opened the door to a platform which commanded a regal view.

The program of Friday with any other artist might have been just a program, having its selections arranged conventionally in the order of their epochs. With Mr. Paderewski it was a single piece of music. Considered as a whole, it carried out the scheme of a cyclic work, with serious introduction, earnest, yet optimistic, allegro, social scherzo, meditative andante and brilliant, restless finale. By no mere chronological chance did the numbers thus fall together. Each composer stood for one of the grand divisions of mood which music deals with. Bach led off, expressing through the fugue his sober pleasure in artistic law; Beethoven followed, declaring in his variations his delight in expanding a thematic idea; Schumann with his "Carnaval" pageant, told his joy in the world of people, and in its holiday manners; Chopin, putting his finest melodic jewel in a sonata setting, taught us how to distinguish between the beautiful and the common; Liszt in his rhapsodic pieces made the forests and the streets echo with a call of triumph.

Mr. Paderewski must be appraised as a player among players, his unsurpassed popularity notwithstanding. He brought to the day's work a technique so controlled that the instrument did not exist. It was completely subordinated to expression. But when it comes to tone, it has to be said that his tone is not remarkable for richness. It has luster, but not variety of color. Indeed it is a white tone. Its charm is not in its brightness of tint, but in its incomparable shading. His playing is wholly for his hearers and not at all for himself. If he calls across the hall during a pause in the music and requests that a swinging exit be bolted and barred, it is not because he would forbid all doors from opening except those of the fancy which he controls, but because he wants to defend his audience. And a house whose interests are so well looked out for will naturally



(Photo by Matzene, Chicago)

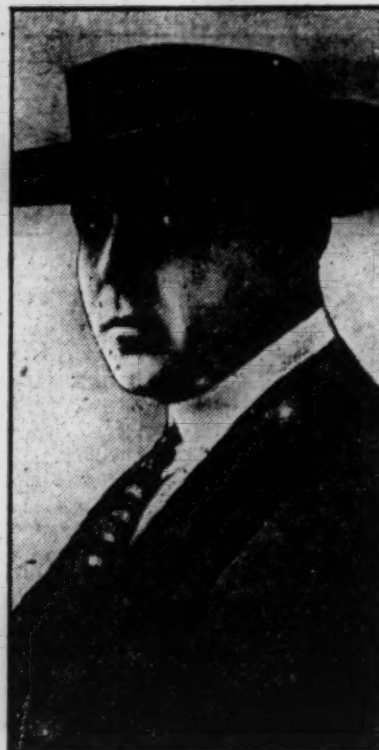
MISS MABEL RIEGELMAN

Singer of light voice expected to take girl's part in "Hansel and Gretel" be the most attentive and respectful conceivable. Conscious that the afternoon was theirs as the sovereign musical public of Boston, the listeners at this recital gave all that was in them to the business of getting the artist's message. Conscious that the afternoon was theirs as citizens of the musical world, they gave heed as to something actually their own rather than the performer's product. For the situation calls for explanation on larger grounds than politeness between player and audience. It is possible that the message of the day was less of a discovery made by the artist himself than a task done at the behest of humanity. It all depends on how big or how little a thing we regard interpretation to be.

An operatic voice of extraordinary range is that of Mme. Matzenauer, who through a highly trained singer of the Metropolitan opera company of New York, becomes a regular member of the Boston opera company this season and resides in Boston. Listed among the contraltos of the company, Mme. Matzenauer might as well be among the sopranos; for the only reason why she is generally named in the playbills for contraltos roles is because voices of the depth and power of hers are rare to find. This artist sings both the soprano and contralto parts of dramatic demand in the Wagnerian operas. In "Tristan and Isolde" she can take the character of the heroine, Isolde, or of the heroine's handmaid, Brangäne. She sang with the Boston Symphony orchestra in one of its tours last winter and was assigned an aria with a range so far down the scale that the managers regarded it as a risk for the deepest of contraltos. But Mme. Matzenauer had something to spare in her low register after singing the bottom note of the piece. Then she was assigned an aria with such an upper reach that the managers thought it too much for the usual dramatic soprano. But after performing this selection Mme. Matzenauer had a note or two more she could go in her high register.

Just who will replace Miss Bernice Fisher, the impersonator in former seasons of the daughter of the broom maker in Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel," at the Boston opera house, will probably depend on the results of a few test performances. A visiting artist from the Chicago opera company, who is expected to sing the role of Gretel, is Miss Mabel Riegelman. This artist is an American who has made a success in Chicago comparable in many ways with Miss Fisher's success in Boston. An opportunity possible for her in addition to Gretel is Micaela in "Carmen."

The cycle of Beethoven's nine symphonies will be completed with the con-



(Photo by J. E. Purdy & Co., Boston)

GEORGE COPELAND

Pianist who presents new works of Debussy at Jordan hall recital

ductions of two men, Max Fiedler and Karl Muck, when the "Pastoral" symphony, No. 6, is revived at the Boston Symphony orchestra concerts of Nov. 14 and 15. Mr. Fiedler, always looking for big undertakings, gave the "Choral" ninth, which is neglected because of the difficulty musical directors have in finding singers for it; Dr. Muck, ready to champion minor repertory pieces, gives the sixth, which may be supposed to suffer neglect because of its antiquated treatment of the descriptive or "program" method of orchestral writing. Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony is on the program, also Haydn's concerto in D major for violin and piano, with Mr. Warnke, first cellist of the orchestra, as soloist.

A Sunday afternoon audience will hear Dr. Muck's interpretation of Beethoven's fifth symphony in C minor this year, the Symphony hall managers having engaged the orchestra to appear on Nov. 16. The concert will be in aid of the pension fund of the organization, which means that the program will have a popular number in it somewhere. To many listeners this will be the symphony; to others it will be among the following works of dramatic comment or local color: Bizet, "L'Arlesienne" suite, being part of the incidental music written for the folk play of Daudet; Rimsky-Korsakoff, "Spanish Caprice"; Liszt, second Hungarian rhapsody.

Dr. Muck is to present Miss Ruth Deyo, an American pianist who has won her way to a place among orchestral assisting artists, at the Cambridge symphony concert of Nov. 13, in the Brahms second piano concerto. The conductor is also to offer for the approval of his academic listeners the Sibelius fourth symphony, which awoke the sensibilities of the Boston audiences of an October pair of concerts to new melody, new dissonance and new structure in orchestral composition. The short number on the Cambridge program will be the overture to Smetana's "The Sold Bride."

Mme. Frieda Hempel, soprano of the Metropolitan opera company, appears in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon assisted by an orchestra of Boston Symphony men, Otto Uraek, conductor. The program is as follows: Overture, "Magic Flute"; Mozart, aria of Astrid from the same opera; ballet music from "Orpheus"; Gluck, four songs with piano, "Du bist die Ruh," "Hark, Hark, the Lark," Schubert, "Erleneid," Wolf, and "Ständchen"; Strauss, "Peer Gynt" suite, No. 1, Grieg, aria, "Il dolce suono," from "Lucia," Donizetti; "Dance of the Hours," from "Gioconda," Ponchielli;



(Photo by J. E. Purdy & Co., Boston)

MISS FANNY LOTT

Dramatic soprano who gives song recital in Jordan hall Nov. 11

waltz song, "Parla," Arditi; overture, "Alfonso and Estrella," Schubert.

At Mechanics building on Sunday afternoon a band of 300 players, directed by Emil Mollenhauer, will give a concert under the auspices of the Boston Musicians Mutual Relief Society. The soloist will be Earl Cartwright, baritone.

Miss Bessie Talbot Salmon makes her first public appearance in a song recital at Jordan hall on the evening of Nov. 10 at 8:15 o'clock, with Miss McDowell, pianist, assisting. On Miss Salmon's program are songs by Scarlatti, Haydn, Schubert, Rubinstein, Borodine, Rachmaninoff, Sinding, Kaun, Weckerlin, Paladilhe, Trepard, Saint-Saëns, Cadman and other composers, and arias by Puccini and Massenet.

Miss Fanny Lott, the dramatic soprano who reappears in Boston after a period of study and work in Europe, giving a song recital in Jordan hall on the evening of Nov. 11, has learned the vocal art through the routine of Italian and German operas as well as through concert practice. Among her operatic roles are Leonora in "Trovatore," Elizabeth in "Tannhauser" and the name part in "Gioconda." Her accompanist at the recital will be Walter E. Young.

A Bohemian folk song recital by Louise Llewellyn is among the Jordan hall at-

DEBUSSY GAINS NEW REALMS

Interpreter of French Composer Discusses Works He Is to Play

Approved by the Boston public after the test of a number of seasons as an authoritative interpreter of the music of Debussy, George Copeland, the pianist, reappears in Jordan hall on the evening of Nov. 13, giving the first production here of eight new pieces by the famous Parisian composer. The works bear designations which, to the idea of the general listener point to a descriptive or "program" intention, but which, according to the view of Mr. Copeland indicate only a mood. One or two of the pieces, the pianist declares, drop the plummet into depths of feeling hitherto unfathomed by composers. In line with the familiar conceits on former Debussy title pages, the names are as follows:

"Bruyeres," "Ondine," "Brouillards," "La terrasse des audiences du clair de lune," "Les fees sont d'exquises danseuses," "General Lavine," "Eccentric," "La Puerta del Vino" (Habenera), "Feux d'artifices."

These pieces are played in the second half of the program. Works from the classic repertory leading up to them are the first movement from the "Moonlight" sonata of Beethoven, a waltz of Chopin and the "Symphonic Studies" of Schumann.

In talking on his program with a representative of the Monitor, Mr. Copeland said he was convinced that Debussy has no descriptive aim in his works and he went so far as to declare the opinion that the time would come when the composer would not associate his pieces with pictorial titles. "His tendency seems to be," said Mr. Copeland, "to free music from all literary trammels. He has composed vocal pieces without words, apparently to get the voice away from all notion of telling a story; why should he not rid his piano pieces from designations that take attention off his real purpose? Debussy, as I understand him, is interested only in beautiful sound; he does not try to tell you about goldfish swimming in a fountain or about somebody setting the table for dinner. That is the notion many people have of him, but it seems to me to be far from correct."

Comparing the works in the new book of preludes with those of the former book, Mr. Copeland said that his first piece, "Heather Blossoms," corresponds in idea with "The Girl with the Golden Hair." He calls it pastoral in character and of the old school of harmony. The fourth piece, "The Terrace," is like "The Cathedral." He described this as a work of great beauty, calm and strange in the way it ends. "General Lavine" re-

tractions of the coming week. The artist will appear in the national costume of Bohemia and will interpret her pieces with dramatic action. The date is Nov. 12, in the evening.

John Chipman, a tenor who prepared for his musical career under Isidore Luckstone, appears in recital in Steinert hall on the afternoon of Nov. 18, presenting groups of songs in English, French and German.

Wilhelm Bachaus, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Nov. 20.

Miss Maggie Teyte, soprano, is to give a costume recital at the Copley-Plaza hotel on the afternoon of Nov. 20, presenting eighteenth century French songs. The Boston quartet of ancient instruments and Charles Lurvey, pianist, will assist.

Mr. Paderewski, the pianist, appears in the Symphony hall Sunday afternoon series of concerts on Nov. 23. He is expected to play from his regular classic repertory, a group of short pieces by Schumann being included in the program.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the violinist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Nov. 24.

Mme. Johanna Gadsaki, soprano, is the artist of the Symphony hall Sunday afternoon concert of Nov. 30.

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, plays in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 7.

Heinrich Gebhard, the pianist, appears in recital at Steinert hall on the afternoon of Dec. 8.

The Dow Choral society, Miss Ida E. Dow, director, gives a concert at Huntington Chambers hall on the evening of Dec. 9, presenting Gounod's "Gallia" and a program of part songs.

Miss Irma Seydel, violinist, and Huyman Buitkan, pianist, give a joint recital in Steinert hall on the afternoon of Nov. 18.

Uriah S. Richards of Atlanta, Ga., gives a song recital in Steinert hall on the evening of Nov. 25, with Wesley I. Howard, violinist, and Theresa E. Stubbs, pianist, assisting.

Miss Maud Scheerer, reader, and Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt, contralto, are preparing a version of "Samson and Delilah" for a Steinert hall recital, the principal part of the libretto to be interpreted as a dramatic reading and the leading contralto arias to be sung.

Mme. Antoinette Szumowska, the pianist, gives a lecture recital in Steinert hall on the afternoon of Dec. 6.

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HER VIEWS PRESENTED

Mrs. Eva W. White, who knows much about the newest kind of Americans and their possibilities as home-makers, says that a real need of the present is the homemaker school, adapted to the requirements of industrial workers, and with the courses varied to correspond with the varied community demands on the housewife.

Mrs. White is head of the Elizabeth Peabody house, teacher at the school for social workers and a member of the state board of education. She presented her view as to homemaker schools before the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, which held its seventh annual convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., the last of October, and her view is the result of years of active experience in both the social settlement and the educational world.

Period of Readjustment

In her address Mrs. White referred first of all to the fact that Americans are in a period of industrial readjustment in which there is a growing recognition that the two lines of approach to the industrial training of women—that of the home and of the business world—must be made to play into each other. This is necessary because, although women are entering industry in increasing numbers, it is also true that the majority of women turn from industry to home life before the twenty-fifth year. Trade schools alone will not meet the situation, for their aim is trade training in specific industries. Therefore, their presence in a community must be supplemented by schools which prepare for homemaker rather than merely to increase the wage-earning power of the pupils. The homemaker school, therefore, is a separate proposition, and, as planned for the future, a certain curriculum which Mrs. White grouped under cooking, home sewing, millinery, laundry work, sweeping, dusting, cleaning, general upkeep of the house and expenditure of the income. She said:

"Consider the subjects as listed and break them up into their process steps. Sewing, for example, sewing for the home. What does it not include? Possibly not the making of the \$500 dinner gown, but it does include mending and darning, baby clothes, children's dresses, adult clothing, remodeling, etc. To teach home sewing so that the wife of the man who only earns \$800 per year will equal in appearance the sum of the man who earns twice that sum who has not her ability in the selection of material or her skill in designing, cutting, fitting and making of the clothes, means that the highest standards in sewing instructions must be maintained. The time given to the making of a shirtwaist in the homemaker school should practically be the same as in the trade school, as we want our housewives to win leisure by gaining speed in the doing of the household tasks.

Considerations Offered

"To this process work must be added the related subjects and the cultural work. In my own state we have divided the time on the basis of 50 per cent to the actual running of the home or to hand work; 30 per cent to related work, and 20 per cent to cultural studies. In deciding on the subjects to include in the 30 per cent devoted to related work I offer the following considerations:

"A woman must know enough about arithmetic and simple methods of book-keeping to be an efficient buyer and manager of the family income. She must understand something of the tremendous

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enable you to sing the songs you like and play your own accompaniment as an artist would play it. Words appear just at the right time they should be sung. Patented system of marking shows proper phrasing and breathing. We carry a choice library of these rolls with music and words. The following are a few from the many selections, especially adapted for church and home use:

"Breaking Through the Clouds of Darkness" Horwood

"Peace Be to This Congregation" Wesleyan

"He That Giveth Faith with Warming" Hastings

"In Heavenly Love Abiding" Waring

"I Know No Life Divided" Spotts

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HOMEMAKING SCHOOL FOR THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS URGED

reach of her influence as a consumer; she must define for herself the position of the wife as copartner with the husband in the matter of family finance.

"Women should know something of sanitation as it affects the household, something of house construction, Renting versus owning a house should be understood; taxes, too, as they affect the home. House furnishings and house decoration should be covered. A homemaker should have knowledge of the care and rearing of children. Further, a girl should know the significance of the woman's movement. She must understand the demands the world is making on the home, if not from the point of view of her own life, at any rate for the sake of her children.

Cultural Elements

"Now for those cultural elements which influence us all and have much to do with developing character. We should bring within our course of study those masterpieces of literature and art which can be interpreted in the light of a common experience. Current events, cities, must have a portion of time allotted to them. One most important point I wish to emphasize is that these schools should be adapted to the community of which they are a part. A course mapped out for a city girl should differ from that mapped out for a country girl. The latter would need to know in many instances, butter and cheese making, something of small fruit growing, to be intelligent about farm methods in general.

"Some one may ask how families can afford to send their daughters to these schools which have no direct wage-earning object. It is true they do not prepare for paid work but it so happens that many in the schools, or who have attended the schools, are working in some one of the household lines. For example, in the smaller cities the housewife, to house seamstress is continually in demand and earns from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Accommodator service has been another line. Lunch room work, management of a summer camp have been taken up and successfully done as a by-product of the training in household arts. Even though many may leave these schools without the training needed in the particular line of industry into which they may go, the students have received a kind of practical training which will enable them to be mentally more alert, to have concentration and definiteness of purpose and a broadened view of life which cannot but make them more efficient women and later more capable mothers. And as the home is at the foundation of our civilization, therefore training for home-making should be included in our scheme of vocational training for women."

AMUSEMENTS

Fruit Show

Horticultural Hall

OPENS

WEDNESDAY NOON

First Corps Cadets' Orchestra

ADMISSION 25c

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 10, at 3:30

Pension Fund Concert

BOSTON

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

DR. CARL MUCK, Conductor.

Programme: Symphony C minor, No. 5, Beethoven; Suite "L'Arlesienne," No. 1, Bizet; Capriccio Espagnole, Rimsky-Korsakoff; Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1, Liszt.

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00. Nov.

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 9, at 3:30

FRIEDA HEMPEL

The brilliant Coloratura Soprano of the Met. Opera House, N. Y., and Royal Opera, Berlin, assisted by an Orchestra of Symphony Players.

OTTO URAEK, Conductor

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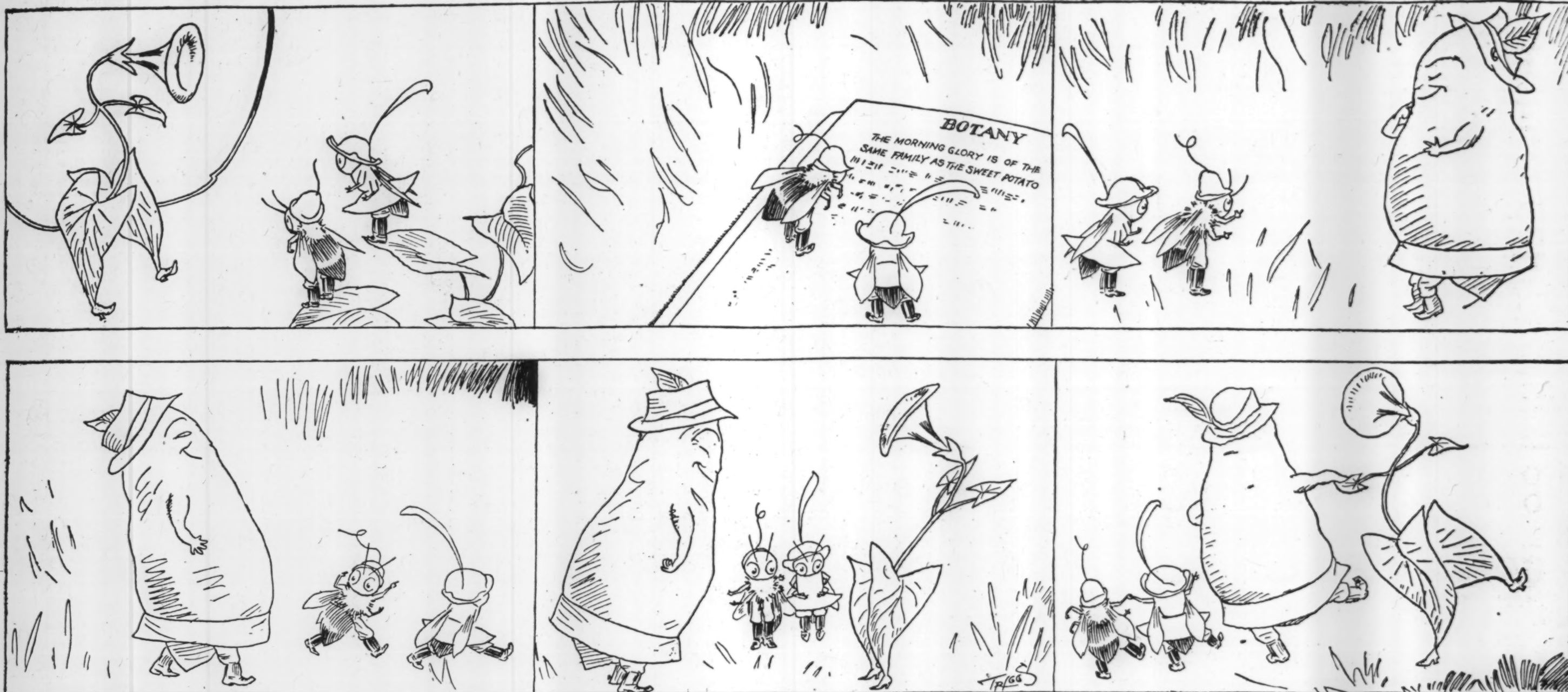
(Photo by Mishku, New York)

Mme. Matzenauer to appear first week of opera

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Pretty Lady Morning Glory
Swinging on her vine,
Is proud of her adorning glory,
So the bees opine.

"Was there e'er," she asks of Buzz,
"A sweeter flower than I?"
Sue replies she thinks there was—
In Sweet Potato Pie!

For they chanced to see just then
A Sweet Potato walking;
(It slipped out of the basket when
The grocer's boy was talking).

But Morning Glory bids the bees
"Just LOOK at that queer creature!
Oh, I am much more sure to please
In every form and feature."

But Sue and Buzz now skip away
To ask the stranger's story:
They learn that once upon a day
She was a morning glory!

She, too, had held a trumpet out
And waved it to the sky,
Till by and by her roots grew stout,
And people came to buy.

To verify this story strange,
The Monitor they sought,
Where Botany, just for a change,
Is sometimes mildly taught.

And "Sure enough," young Susan quoth,
"The Glory and the 'Tato
Are named the Ipomoea—both
Are cousins, true and straight O!"

They found Potato saying,—she
Is slow and sure and candid—
"I'm nicest when they sugar me,
Like yams, I can be candied."

Potato goes without demur
When asked to call on Morning Glory,
A lesson it will be to her,
And show the need of scorning glory.

For if we glory in our fame,
And think we're great and greater,
We're sure some day to learn our name
Is just plain human nater.

So Buzz here introduces next
The meek and plump relation;
Miss Glory looks a little vexed
And feels some con-ster-na-tion.

But soon she learns how sweet, if slow,
And kind is her connection;
A heart of gold—as well we know—
Beneath her brown complexion.

So now they dance with merry song
And hand in hand enlance;
While Sweet Potato bounds along
With Ella Fantine Grace.

And now I'm sure you all agree
This story has a moral;
"Twixt lightness and solidity
There really is no quarrel."

SUMMER DAYS IN CAMP OF
SCOUTS ON DELAWARE RIVER

Camping affords the golden opportunity of the year for the scout and scout master. How existence in the open and lessons in self-reliance make it possible to make the days in camp, many or few, the most profitable and happy in the process of character building!

The success of the period depends largely on the preparation made for the outing and the carrying out of well-defined plans and the way in which new problems are met during camp. Nothing is more gratifying to those who deny themselves their vacation to give the boys one, than to feel that after the camp is over much good has been derived from it and the respect of the scout for the scout master or leader has been strengthened in such a way as to cause the winter's work to be looked forward to with pleasure.

This has been the experience of the scouts and officers attending Camp Delmont, the camp conducted by the Delaware and Montgomery county council at Whites Island on the Delaware, five miles above Trenton and two miles from the historic spot where Washington crossed it. The camp was open nine weeks and had an enrolment of 175, some staying as long as six weeks. The following items are some which helped to establish an esprit de corps that has made the camp and its associations dear to all who attended, says Secretary Stephen S. Oplin in Scouting.

The scout law was the standard of conduct required from every boy attending. The efficiency of this was proved by the fine way in which a boy went about his task or pleasure and the fraternal feeling existing between members of different troops. The best in the boys was drawn out and new friendships were made which will assist in rounding out the boys' character.

Good plain food, well cooked, and punctuality of meals were much appreciated by the boys. Thrift was encouraged by the establishing of a camp bank, into which a camper on arrival was encouraged but not compelled to put his spending money. This prevented losing it around camp and gave the scout an opportunity to distribute it over his camp period. A camp store was deemed a necessity, as there is always a demand for sweet stuff, and it is necessary to control both the quantity and quality of these things consumed by the scouts. By this method we were able to check up the boy who was liable to go to excess in this line.

Cleanliness was encouraged by the establishment of a laundry in connection

with the kitchen, the cook finding time between meals to attend to it, and clothes were cleaned and rough dried for a nominal sum.

The tables at the mess hall were commented on by the visitors for their cleanliness. The plain boards were used and their clean appearance was attained and preserved by the industry of the table detail, who gave them a thorough scrubbing after each meal. An honor flag was awarded to the cleanest table and dishes.

The contest for all round efficiency and camp letters and honors kept the boys from getting into mischief. Only five cases were necessary to bring before the camp council during the whole camp. We had a "camp circus." It gave the campers something to enjoy and kept them busy; it gave the neighbors and bungalow dwellers an opportunity to see the fun scouts can have helping others, and it raised funds for the less fortunate brother scouts who could not afford to attend the camp but for the help given by the money raised by this means.

A camp newspaper was published from time to time and read at the camp fire. This was an excellent medium for news, jokes and matters of general interest.

A wireless station was a novel feature of the camp.

During the camp arrangements were made for several naturalists to make visits and instruct the scouts.

BAGWORM TAKES
ALONG ITS HOUSE

The caterpillars, or larvae, of certain moths that belong to the psychode family, of which the American bagworm is a well-known example, are among the most curious and wonderful in the insect world. They build remarkable little houses, which they carry about with them on their travels. These houses differ in shape and material in different species and some of those found in South Africa and India are more than three inches long. One described in Knowledge was formed of small sticks cut into short lengths, symmetrically arranged and fastened together with silken threads. "The inside is lined with a smooth blanket of silk, quite closed at one end, but having a door at the other end, made of a number of stiff pieces of dried grass fastened round the edge of the blanket, and so attached to it that when the occupant retires within, it can

close them down. They then interlace so effectually that not even the smallest of insect enemies can gain admittance. When night approaches, the caterpillar suspends its house from a branch of a tree by a silken cord, and then, retreating inside, closes the door, and snugly reposes in its blanket until the morning."

WHY?

Why has a station a clock with one hand? At many of the tube stations in London a curious clock face will be seen at the end of the platform, with a single hand that moves backwards and forwards, but does not indicate in any sense the true time, says the Children's Magazine. The figures on the dial run round from right to left, instead of from left to right, as on an ordinary timepiece. This clock is not meant to indicate the time at all. It is really placed where it hangs for the use of the drivers, who can tell by the distance of the hand from the nought, or zero, how many minutes previously the last train passed out of the station. As each train passes, the hand goes back to nought, and then begins to move to the left as the minutes pass, until another train leaves the station. These clocks are known to the railway men as head-way clocks.

COUNTRY BOY

The country boy knows lots of things—
A bird has but to whir its wings,
And he can tell you what it is;
He knows each tree, and he can class
Each shrub, each leaf, each blade of grass,
And never make a single miss.

The country boy knows herbs from weeds,
And he can tell you just the feeds
The stock must get to make them fine;
And as for insects and for bugs,
He knows them all from snails to slugs,
And when and where and how they dine.

The country boy can tell each rock,
And as for time, the sun's his clock;
There is no end of his resources—
He knows the instant that the asp
Awakens from its winter nap—
And takes its annual upward course.

The country boy may not be wise
Enough to gain the Euclid prize—
And he may not his Virgil know;
But I believe in nature's class,
That he'll be very apt to pass
Away up in the foremost row.

—Exchange.

HELP FOR BOYS IN SOLVING
PROBLEMS IN ARITHMETIC

Subtraction is not to be thought of as a new operation, but rather as a variation of the work in addition. Think of the number which, added to the lower number, will give the upper number. This additive method is called the Austrian system of subtraction because the Austrian schools were the first to adopt the scheme. An example will make the method clear.

234567
186539
2150137

In this problem you proceed as follows: 9 and 7 are 16, because you seek a number which, added to 9 gives a 6 in the units place. Put down 7 and carry the 1 to the next figure, 3, 4 (3+1) and 3 are 7; 5 and 1 are 6; 6 and 9 are 15; 9 (8+1) and 5 are 14; 2 (1+1) and 1 are 3; 0 (blank) and 2 are 2. You see that you have changed your subtraction problem to an addition problem, and that makes less to remember—less machinery.

Most problems are easier than this and frequently, as in addition, we can subtract, by addition, from left to right. So if you want to know the change from half a dollar after you have spent 17 cents, you say 30 cents and 17 cents makes 47 cents, and 3 cents makes 50—thus 33. But you do it mentally much quicker than you can say or write it.

In multiplication there are 45 combinations, but the one times one up to one times nine need hardly be counted. The two and the five are so easy that you use them in counting games. This leaves only 21 combinations that need a much drill. Learn them just as you did the addition tables. Look at 27 this table of nines, up to 9 times 27 this is called 90. Notice that 45 the tens run up from 1 to 9 and 54 the units run down from 9 to 1. 63 Notice, too, that the two digits in 72 any one row make 9, thus 72, 7+2 81 is 9. Say the table over, beginning 90 with 9×9 are 81, 9×8 are 72, 9×7 are 63, down to 9×1 is 9. You see it is really a very easy table; 9×9 begins with 8, 9×8 with 7 and so through the table.

To multiply a number like 60, 70 or 80 by such a number is just as easy as to multiply 6, 7 or 8.

60 60 600 600
9 9 9 90

In every one of these four problems

the essential part is 9 times 6. Now try the multiplication of two-place numbers, first in the ordinary way from right to left, but then in the quick way, from left to right.

62 73 86 620
9 9 9 9

In the first of these problems you think 540, 18, 538. If the combinations are automatic you do not need to say 9×60 is 540, but looking at the 9 and the 6 you read it 54 and so with 9×2, quite as you read any word as a whole, and not as separate letters. In the second you read 630, 27, 657; and in the others as follows:

720, 54, 774.
5400, 180, 5580.

Another important point in multiplication is to be able to multiply mentally by numbers like 50, 25, 250 and like numbers, writes Louis C. Karpinski, professor of mathematics at the University of Michigan, in the American Boy. Fifty times a number is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 100 times the number, and 25 times is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 100 times. So 50×837 is read by dividing 837 by 2 and thinking two zeros attached to the 837, which is the same of course as multiplying it by 100. Thus 50 times 837 is read or written 41850, from left to right; and 25 times 837 is obtained by dividing it by 4, giving 20925.

Frequently you wish to know only the approximate value of a large number of things and here especially these rules apply. Thus 51 cows at an average of \$65 per head would be something more than 50 times 65 or over \$3250, which is obtained by dividing 6500 by 2. The exact cost would be 3250×65; 77 cents at \$65 per head would be 3250+11025 or \$4875. That is 50 times + 25 times and the 25 times here is obtained by taking one half of 50 times, or half of \$3250. The exact cost would be obtained by adding 2×65 or \$130, but frequently you care only to know whether the total is near \$4000 or \$5000, or the like.

In short division problems you use the 45 combinations of multiplication again, just as in subtraction you use the addition tables. In long division you have a series of multiplications and subtractions. If you needed to use long division frequently it would be well to learn a shorter process, but the main thing is first to learn the other operations more thoroughly for those are more necessary in the business world.

In fractions practise with fractions which you are likely to use in business.

Possibly every boy should know how to add $\frac{71}{358}$ and $\frac{38}{196}$, but certainly every boy and every girl needs to know how to find quickly the cost of $\frac{7}{8}$ yards of ribbon at 8 cents a yard or at 9 cents a yard. You read or think the first, $\frac{56}{358}$ making 60 cents, and the second, $\frac{63}{358}$, for the store takes that extra $\frac{1}{8}$ cent, making 68 cents. Think of $\frac{3}{4}$ as $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ and figure the cost of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard in that way.

Make the rules which we have given your own by steady, regular practise for 10 minutes a day for a month, and after that your teacher will find no fault with your arithmetic. Even more important is the fact that in every office and in every business, in the store or on the farm, readiness and facility in arithmetic is one of the first essentials for success.

GAME CAPTURED
IN PHOTOGRAPHS

All the skill of woodcraft that goes to the making of the successful hunter with the gun must be possessed by him who hunts his game with the camera, says Our Dumb Animals.

He bears home his game, wearing still its pretty ways in the midst of its loved surroundings, the swaying hemlock, the bending ferns about the deer's couch,

the dew-beaded sedges where the woodcock skulks in the shadows of the alders, the lichened trunks and dim vistas of primeval woods, the sheen of voiceless waterfalls, the flash of sunlit waves that never break.

His game touches a fine sense, and furnishes forth a pleasure that never palls upon the taste. Moreover, this gentlest of sportsmen is hampered by no restrictions of close time, nor confronted by penalties of trespass. All seasons are open for his forays, all woods and waters free to his harmless weapon. Neither is he hampered by any nice distinctions as to what may or may not be considered game.

Everything counts in his score. The eagle on his craggy perch, the highhole on his hollow tree are as legitimate game for him as the deer and grouse. All things beautiful and wild and picturesque are his, and he makes them an enduring joy to himself and all who behold them.

HARD TO FORGET

Bobby was spending the afternoon at his aunt's, and for some moments had been gazing out of the window in a thoughtful sort of way. "What makes you so serious, Bobby?" asked his aunt. "Why, ma told me that I must remember not to ask for anything to eat, and I am trying to remember it."—Union Signal.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

DOUBLE TAG

THE players are divided up into a series of pairs. These pairs are then arranged in a large circle with a space of about eight feet between them, thus forming a sort of double circle. Now, A chases B around the outside of the circle until he either tags B or until B takes refuge in front of one of the pairs. If the former is the case, the conditions are just reversed, B chasing A. If the latter, the outside man is the one whom A tries to tag. This game keeps all on their tip-toes and is brimful of fun.

TAG THE BALL

The players form a large circle around one in the center who goes "it." Then a ball (it may be made of paper tied with string) is thrown

from player to player. The one in the center tries to touch it; the others try to keep him from doing so. If he does touch it the last person to touch the ball before he did goes "it."

CUP AND BALL

Take raw cotton or tissue paper and form into a small, hard ball by wrapping with cord. Knot a long, coarse thread and draw through the center of the ball. The cup used for catching the ball is just an ordinary tin funnel. The long string coming from the center of the ball is tied to one end of the handle of the funnel. The ball is tossed as high in the air as the string will let it go, and the players must try to catch it in the funnel. It sounds very simple, but it is really quite hard to catch it.—Baltimore News.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

Because of its incomparable melodies and imitative powers, the mocking bird is the most renowned singer of the western hemisphere, says Farmers Bulletin 513, on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard" in America. Even in confinement it is a masterly performer, and formerly thousands were trapped and sold for cage birds, but this practice has been largely stopped by protective laws. It is not surprising, therefore, that the mocking bird should receive protection principally because of its ability as a songster and its preference for the vicinity of dwellings.

The mocking bird (*Mimus polyglottos*) is most easily distinguished from the similarly colored logheaded shrike by the absence of a conspicuous black stripe through the eye. It is resident from southern Mexico north to California, Wyoming, Iowa, Ohio and Maryland, and casually farther north. Its place in the affections of the South is similar to that occupied by the robin in the North. It is well that this is true, for the bird appears not to earn protection from a strictly economic standpoint. About half of its diet consists of fruit, and many cultivated varieties are attacked, such as oranges, grapes, figs, strawberries, blackberries and raspberries. Somewhat less than a fourth of the food is animal matter, and grasshoppers are the largest single element. The bird is fond of cot-



MOCKING BIRD

ton worms, and is known to feed also on the chinch bug, rice weevil, and bollworm. It is unfortunate that it does not feed on injurious insects to an extent sufficient to offset its depredations on fruit.

OPPORTUNITIES THAT THE COUNTRY BOY HAS AT HOME

From actual experience I know that the boys who stay on the farm are enjoying the better and bigger things in life, while the farmer boy who lives in the city rooming-house existence frequently finds it as lonesome as a desert and lacking the beautiful and interesting things he dreamed of, writes Chalmers Lowell Pancoast in Farm and Ranch.

Every country boy who wants to come to the city to win fame and make money should take the advice of one who has gone through the mill, and learned that the biggest diamonds are nearly always found close at home. The boy who leaves the farm steps over dozens of opportunities he cannot see because his eyes are on the far-away horizon.

When you get the idea into your head that nothing but the city life will do for you, stop, open your eyes, and look about you.

I left a good country home and came to the city because I thought there were no chances to make money at home.

The only work I was able to obtain in the city was selling household articles from door to door. It did not take me long to see that I had a better opportunity to do the same thing back home among friends and neighbors.

The farm papers I had never given much attention to back home now revealed to me a dozen and one ways of making money, of going out through my section and selling appliances and articles which people actually wanted and needed.

When I was on the farm I did not realize the country boy had the same opportunity to wear stylish clothes as the city boy, that he had more time for playing baseball, for sports, for recreation in the open, than a city fellow can ever hope to have.

WILD TURKEYS ONCE PART OF THANKSGIVING FEAST

The wild turkey of North America, ranging from Mexico to Canada, is the original of the barn-yard turkey. When imported into Europe, after the discovery of America, it was mistakenly believed to have come from Turkey, hence the common name. The early explorers found the turkey in domestication among the Mexicans; it was carried to Spain by Cortez in 1530, or to England by Cabot in 1524.

History tells us that the Pilgrim fathers caught "a great store of wild turkeys" to serve at the first Thanksgiving feast ever held in this country. The Pilgrims were familiar with the bird before coming to America, as they had probably eaten it in England.

The bird belongs to the fowl family, and so is related to the barn-yard hen, the guinea-fowl, the peacock, and the pheasant. Wild turkeys are now found only in mountains or swamps far from civilization, though they formerly ranged the entire eastern, central and southern sections of states.

When domesticated, the turkey changes slightly in form, coloring, and habits. Wild turkeys eat great quantities of vegetable food, and in the spring when the foliage is young and tender they live almost entirely upon herbs and buds. They are very fond of blue-grass and clover. Later in the season, their diet consists of insects, nuts, grains and fruits. Acorns are a favorite food, and the birds will make long journeys in search of them. The young are fed on insects, particularly grasshoppers.

Audubon, in his famous work, "Birds of America," devoted the longest description in the book to the wild turkey; his plate illustrating the chapter is most rare, not being found in all the sets.

He thus describes the actions of the birds when they are on a journey: "When they come to a river, they betake themselves to the highest eminence and there remain often for a day or two. At length, when the weather appears settled and all around is quiet, the whole party mounts to the tops of the highest trees, whence, at a signal, the flock takes flight to the opposite shore."

CORRECT ENGLISH

An inquirer writes: "Is 'that' properly used in the following sentence: 'It is a small college, but there are those that love it?'"

In reply the Library Digest says: Yes, it is altogether proper. The clause is a restrictive clause, and that (as distinguished from who and which) is the restrictive relative pronoun. There is a tendency to substitute who for that when the antecedent refers to persons, and which for that when the antecedent refers to lower animals or to things; but it is better to keep up the distinction between the restrictive relative clause and the additional (or explanatory) in form as well as in punctuation. Only when the use of that would offend against euphony should who or which be substituted.

WAITING FOR CAR

The little daughter of a friend of mine had been cautioned not to cross the car track until the car had passed. One day her mother watched out the window. There was no car in sight and there stood Hilda waiting on the curb. Her mother called to her, asking why she didn't go on, and she replied: "Why, I am waiting for the car to go by."—Chicago Tribune.

TEXAS GIRL TELLS ABOUT SEWING SCHOOL LESSONS

(Written by Vera Newman, 12 years old, Tuleta, Tex., rural high school)

Each girl in our class has a sewing basket in which she keeps thread, needles, pins, tape, scissors and her piece on which she is sewing. These baskets, as well as the supply box, are kept in order and inspected regularly by our teacher.

The first article I made was a tea towel. When making this I learned to turn a neat hem, to baste, and to make the hemming stitch. This towel, and the holder which I next made, were to be used in the cooking class. In making the holder I learned the correct way to sew on binding.

I next made a dust cap, something each housekeeper should possess to keep her hair in a sanitary condition. While making the sweeping cap I learned to put in gathers, to stroke gathers and to make my first button-hole.

The next lesson was the French fell, the French seam, feather stitching and sewing on buttons, all of which I learned while making a soiled handkerchief bag. This article led me to think of keeping my room attractive, and at the same time learning "to have a place for everything and everything in its place."

In making my sewing apron I reviewed some of my first stitches and was taught to sew on and join lace and beading.

To make my room still more attractive, I made for my pillow a slip which I hemstitched, and which I decorated with an embroidered initial. On this article I made my first seams by machine.

In the meantime each girl in the class

helped to hem the table cloth and napkins for our school dining table. Here I learned to put in a napery hem, something about the care of table linens, their quality and weave.

I next made a cook apron to be used in class next year. In making this article I learned to sew on bands, and to put a hem on a garment. This apron, as well as the princess slip which I next made, was mostly machine work.

I learned to place patterns, to cut simple garments, as well as to join the different parts. In making the slip I learned to make a placket and to sew on a ruffle.

Some of the sewing lessons were devoted to the study of spinning and weaving. We studied the history of these arts from the time fibers and grasses were rolled and twisted between the fingers, or tied to a stone that whirled round and round to make thread, from the time that boughs were interlaced to make shelters, up to the present day factories, where skillful workmen and complicated machinery are used in spinning and weaving.

We studied different plants and animals and the fibers they furnish, also something of the different weaves and quality of cloths.

We also discussed the most suitable goods to be used in different garments, the thread and trimmings to be used in each case, as well as the color combinations.

The lessons in our art class were a great help to us in this work.

Patching and darning were valuable lessons of this course.—Farm and Ranch.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS ARE INDORSED BY AN OFFICIAL

The next step in the boys' and girls' club movement, it seems to me, is really a two-step, said C. H. Lane, assistant in agricultural education, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., in a recent address. We are agreed that it should be constructive and permanent, and in order that it may be so I would first make the club work a permanent part of the rural school curriculum, and second, give this home demonstration or home project work, whichever you may please to call it, permanent financial support.

The club movement is one of the most effective educational farm services now being carried on in the world. It helps directly the good farmer and the man who needs help most, the poor-unsuccesful farmer. It is particularly the only farm educational force that reaches and improves the farmers who do not read farm bulletins or farm papers, do not attend farmers' institutes, and do not learn from successful farmers.

The corn clubs have tended to increase the productivity of the fathers' fields year by year. This increased yield improves the farmers' credit and raises the selling value of their lands. The increased prosperity resulting from the club movement reflects on the business

men, improving their welfare and financial standing.

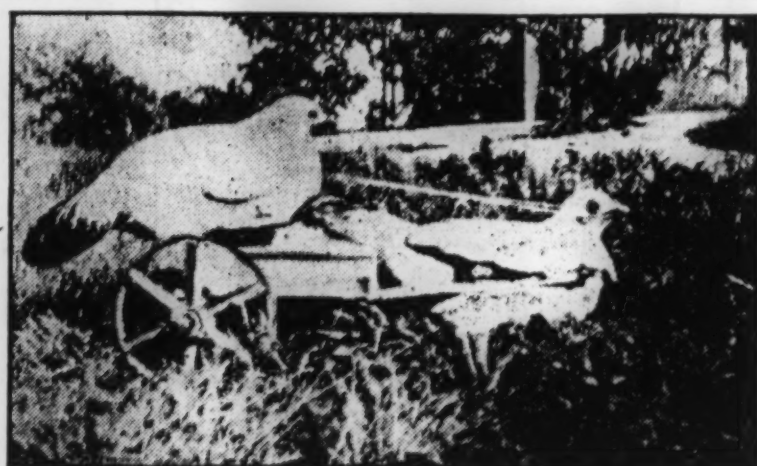
Individually the members of clubs are led to observe more closely, to recognize good and bad qualities in the products they grow, and in the insects, fungi, and other various conditions affecting their work; they meet and learn to solve some problems in the improvement of plants, fruits, animals, and housework; they learn that improvement in one direction is not always or even usually accompanied by improvement in all directions. From the farmer's viewpoint, grammar, geography, history, language, and even arithmetic fade into insignificance before the practical utility of this kind of training.

It is scarcely necessary for me to add further that the great immediate need of the rural schools today is for teachers who will help to prepare boys and girls for farm life.

PLAYING IN BARN

The barn's the nicest place to play—I guess 'twas meant for little-boys; You shout and tumble in the hay, With nobody to mind the noise.—New York Sun.

CAMERA CONTEST



Bantam chicken hitched to a cart by a Swampscott (Mass.) boy

About the first of June, writes a Swampscott (Mass.) boy, I bought the two little white bantam chickens which I am going to tell you about. The boy from whom I bought them takes a great interest in chickens, especially bantams, and it was with difficulty that I purchased them.

When one first sees Jean and Jane he thinks they are pigeons. Jean has white feathers, with a light black or grayish tint on the ends. His tail is black with a white border. Jane is white with a little more black on her feathers. Her tail is black with a white border.

When I first bought them, they were wild, but good food and care soon made them so tame that I can pick them up nearly every time I wish to. If they see me, they try to hide; but as I know where they conceal themselves, it is easy to find them. When I can not pick them up without chasing them, a little food brings them to me.

I made a two-horse cart for them, but they did not like it, for they flew away with it and the shafts were broken. I made a one-horse cart after this for the one that seemed to like it the better. Jean pulls the cart now, while Jane sits in it and has a ride.

Next I fashioned some reins for Jean. He seemed to like these. For I find it

an easy task to put them in his mouth. Jane likes to hold the reins under her wings, as this helps her to keep her balance.

If I put the chickens on my shoulder they will stay there until I take them off. They like to eat out of my hand and a little food makes them the best of friends.

One thing which they refuse to do is to come home nights. I let them out in the morning and they stay out until I go and find them.

One-dollar award: Alan Ricker, Swampscott, Mass. Honorable mention: Kathryn L. Dietrich, San Diego, Cal.; Dolly Atkinson, Cliftondale, Mass.; Martha E. Pipkom, Milwaukee, Wis.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

Over a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

DINNER ONE MAY GET FROM TREES

If one could gather together the products of the different food producing trees he could get quite a substantial meal, says the Washington Post.

For instance, in Venezuela is the cow tree, which derives its name from the fact that when the trunk is cut a stream of milk gushes out—milk of thick, creamy consistency, with a balmy fragrance. The milk flows best in the early morning and at sunset. At these times the natives come from far and near with bowls or pails to get their family supply of the milk. It is of such thickness that if left to "set" it very soon becomes cheese.

Another one of nature's dairies is the butter tree. The name is also given to several tropical trees which yield certain oils that can be used for butter. The real butter tree grows in central Africa. From the kernels of the fruit is obtained rich butter that can be preserved for a year or more.

There should be bread to go with the butter, and this is provided by the bread tree, which flourishes in the islands of the Pacific. The tree is of good size, with large lobed leaves and fruit of a roundish form, from four to seven inches in diameter. This fruit, when baked, resembles bread somewhat, and is eaten by the natives as such.

In order to provide light the natives of the South Sea islands make use of the candle tree. Its fruit is heart-shaped and the seeds when boiled make tallow that is excellent for candles. The natives remove the shells, bake and string the kernels and preserve them. Five or six of the kernels are enough to supply a good, clear light.

Another kind of tree has leaves that closely resemble the plantain. No part of it is edible, but the large leaf stalks are used for the partitions and walls of houses, and the leaves themselves for thatch roofing.

COIN THAT WILL NOT KEEP STILL

Here is a little experiment that will always prove interesting to people who have not tried it before, and will pass a pleasant quarter of an hour at a boys' and girls' party, says the Children's Magazine. We take a piece of cotton about 18 inches long, and to one end of it we fasten a penny by means of a little piece of sealing-wax.

Then, resting our arm on top of a rule or other stick about a foot long, we let the coin hang down on the thread so that it is suspended in an empty tumbler. We must do our best to keep the coin perfectly still, but it will be found that, however still it is held, it will gradually get more and more swinging on it until it knocks against the sides of the tumbler.

According to the steadiness or otherwise of the arm that is holding the coin suspended, it will take a longer or shorter time to get up sufficient swing to strike the glass, but even if a boy or girl held the thread perfectly steady the coin would in time begin to swing, and would at last strike the tumbler. This swinging is owing to the rotation of the earth, which always causes a pendulum of this character to swing, sooner or later.

An interesting game may be arranged by means of this suspended coin. The players take it in turn to hold the coin in the tumbler, and the one who is able to hold it longest before it touches the glass is the winner. Of course, if, while a player is holding the thread, the rule slips away, his turn ends, and the next player takes the suspended coin in hand. While a player is holding the thread, the other players must keep perfectly still, and should not talk so as to divert the player's attention from the coin which he is holding.

SMALL GUESTS

Thanksgiving day I had some friends To dinner, five in all. I spread my table in the yard; My guests were very small.

Miss Chickadee quite early came, Dressed all in black and gray. A woodpecker flew to her side, Red-capped, with neck-band gay.

Pert Mr. Nuthatch next arrived, A gymnast of renown. He could do stunts on any tree With head or up or down.

Miss Sparrow then came, smartly dressed In pretty mottled brown; And last of all a squirrel gray From home in squirrel town.

When all my friends had found a place At my Thanksgiving board, They made a very charming sight. And I could well afford

To give them all that they could eat, For I knew in the spring They'd be my unpaid foresters, And gaily work and sing.—Our Dumb Animals.

LITTLE PROBLEM

91. A courier who goes at the rate of 37½ miles in five hours is followed, after six hours, by another, who travels at the rate of 42 miles in four hours. In how many hours will the second overtake the first?

Answer to Little Problem No. 90.—The river was 240 feet wide.

LITTLE INDIAN GIRL WHO IS VERY FOND OF FLOWERS

Way out in northern Montana, near the Canadian border line, where the winters are very long and the summers all too short, there is a little mission school where the children of the Sioux Indians come to learn to read and write English, writes a reader of the Monitor.

Montana is very dry. Sometimes there is no rain for several months, so there are no wild flowers found in such abundance as in the Southwest; but the government is planning to irrigate that great state, and then it will blossom like the rose.

There are about 50 boys and girls in this mission school, none of whom can speak a word of English when they come to school in September. They come right from the topees with their Indian names, such as "Growing Thunder," "Afraid-of-his-track," "Owl's Head-dress," "Eagle Feather," and last but by no means least, "Flying Bird." The Indian names, of course, are dropped after they enter school and they are given English names.

From the beginning Flying Bird learned English very quickly. She soon learned to sing the hymns that were sung every evening in chapel, her favorites being, "Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown?" and "Sweet Peace, the Gift of God's Love." She was passionately fond of flowers and nothing gave her so much joy as watering the plants in the garden and keeping them free of weeds.

Around the teacher's house was a low iron fence, which was covered with a profusion of sweet peas. They were a constant source of wonder and delight to this child of nature, for, as said before, they have no wild flowers, and many of these children have never seen a flower of any kind. One day one of the teachers found Flying Bird gazing at the sweet peas, and every little while she would stoop over them and whisper something in her own tongue and touch them very gently. Looking up and meeting the teacher's eye, she said: "I think 'bout song we sing in chapel—it truth!"

"Oh, yes," said the teacher, "but aren't all the hymns we sing the truth?" "Yes, but I know this one is truth, cause I see it," and pointing to the flowers, she said: "You know, one I mean, 'bout Sweet Peas, the gift of God's love."



"FLYING BIRD"

Of the Sioux tribe of Indians

BIRCH HAS SERVED WELL IN CANOES, PEGS AND SPOOLS

From furnishing material for a canoe in which to hunt whales some 100 odd years ago to supplying New England factories of today with 11,000 cords of wood annually for shoe pegs and shanks is, according to the department of agriculture, only part of the services the birch tree has rendered and is rendering the people of America. Sir Alexander Mackenzie hunted whales in a birch bark canoe. The animals were found at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. While the canoes are frail, it is pointed out that the bark of which they are made resists decay longer than any other part of the tree.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of the service of the birch bark canoe in the discovery, exploration, development, and settlement of the northern part of this continent. From the Arctic circle to the Great lakes, and southward, for a century and a half, that light but exceedingly strong and serviceable vessel threaded the lakes and rivers, bearing trade and carrying civilization where no other boat could go. The French explorers and missionaries made journeys of hundreds of miles in these canoes, often carrying cargoes which would seem beyond the capacity of such frail vessels.

According to the department, the ar-

ticles into which birch goes range from organ pipes to newel posts. We may have our first sleep in a birch crib. The spoons on which we get our cotton and silk thread are birch spoons, and the lasts on which our shoes are made are likely to be birch lasts. The largest of the spoons hold 12,000 yards, the smallest 20 yards. The wood's beauty, strength, and rigidity make it prominent as a material for musical instruments, and the same qualities bring it into extensive use for flooring.

Birch, the department says, is often put on the market in imitation of other woods, and we may open many a door, sit on many a chair, and write on many a desk which we imagine to be mahogany, but which is really birch stained to resemble the genuine article.

Nine species of birch grow in the United States, but sweet, yellow, paper and river birch are those most used. About 45,000,000 board feet of the wood finds its way to the market yearly. Paper birch is one of the few American species with a hold on the forest stronger than it had when America was discovered. Large tracts are now covered with this birch where there was little of it a century ago. It comes in after fire, and some tracts it has taken possession of cover hundreds of square miles.

TWENTY THOUSAND BADGES GIVEN TO NEW BOY SCOUTS

One of the most interesting and significant features of the report of the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America for the past summer is the fact that 21,643 badges were issued to boys and that 1141 of these were merit badges. It means, of course, that boys are steadily progressing from tenderfoot rank to second class and from second class to first. And then they do not stop contented, for the field before the first-class scout is such that he can go on indefinitely winning proficiency medals, gaining information about conditions, requirements and prospects in all branches.

Other items in the report, however, are equally interesting, as, for instance, that 935 men were commissioned to act as scout masters, 286 as assistant scout masters and 109 as scout commissioners. The headquarters' correspondence, which was 53,883 pieces of in-and-out first-class mail in the summer months of 1912, increased to 97,967 pieces in the same period of 1913.

In an article in the Outlook on the boy scouts, Jacob Riis gives this incident: "I am a crossing watchman in Philadelphia, at Second street and Girard avenue. I have a signal on a high post, and every evening I have to put a lighted lamp up there and take it down in the morning to refill it. It is hard work and risky for me. So there is a little scout who passes every morning at 6 o'clock, serving milk for his uncle. He takes my lamp down for me. He told me it was his duty; every scout was to do a kind act every morning of his life. Three cheers for the boy scouts!"

HIDDEN STATES

Gladys R. Anschicks, a youthful reader of the Monitor in Champaign, Ill., sends this original puzzle of hidden names of states:

1. Ma, I never did do that.
2. Oh I ought to get my music lesson.
3. Can Eva dance as well as Alice?
4. Mr. Mulliken, tuck your papers in your pocket.
5. A Packard automobile is blue, a Cole gray, a Marmon tan, and an American green.
6. Has your ore gone down far enough into the water?

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THE MONITOR AS A HOME PAPER IS A SUCCESSFUL MEDIUM FOR SCHOOL ADVERTISING.

Hawthorn Is Now Feature of Arnold Arboretum

Three Specimens at Least Are Showing Their Greatest Beauty This Month, Some of Largest Plants Being on Side of Bussey Hill Overlook—Conifers Flourish

Three species, at least, of hawthorns show their greatest beauty in November, according to Bulletin 51 just issued by the Arnold Arboretum.

"The first of these plants, the so-called Washington thorn, is a narrow, rather slender tree which in favorable situations grows to the height of 20 or 30 feet," it continues.

"The largest plants of this hawthorn in the arboretum are on the side of the Bussey hill overlook, and there is a good plant on Hickory path near Center street.

"In habit, in brilliancy of foliage, in its autumn colors, and in its abundant flowers and showy fruit *Crataegus nitida* is one of the handsomest of the American hawthorns which has grown to a large size in the arboretum. There are several good specimens of this tree on the

bank on the east side of the shrub collection.

"*Crataegus persiciens* retains its leaves which are now as green as they were at midsummer, after those of all the other hawthorns have fallen, and the crimson fruit remains without change of color on the branches until late in the winter, making this tree the most conspicuous of all the winter-fruited plants which have yet proved hardy in New England. This tree can be seen among several large hawthorns at the foot of the bank on the parkway near the Forest Hills entrance of the arboretum, where it can be easily recognized as it is now the only plant in this collection with perfectly green leaves.

"October has been favorable to conifers, and many of the trees in the pinetum have never looked better than they do today."

WELLESLEY GIRLS HEAR CONSUMERS LEAGUE WORKERS

College Branch Takes Instruction Regarding Factory Improvement, Labels, Early Shopping

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The Wellesley branch of the Consumers League, under the direction of Miss Esther Berlowitz, Milwaukee, Wis., listened to Miss Southwick and Miss Wiggins of Boston last night, who spoke of the work and aim of the league in investigating factories, in educating all people to procure therein better conditions and fire protection. The girls were urged to demand the goods guaranteed by the Consumers League label, to accept no substitute, and shop early. There will be a sale of Consumers League goods at the students' building far Nov. 15.

At the Barn the Wellesley Barnswallows will attend a party tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

On Sunday, at the 11:30 service, Mr. Robert Spear, secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement will speak in the Houghton Memorial chapel. There will be musical vespers at 7:30.

NEW FIRE ALARM BOX NUMBERING IS PLAN FOR BOSTON

Boston's fire alarm signal box system is to undergo extensive changes soon. George L. Fickett, superintendent of fire alarms, in conjunction with other officials has completed plans for renumbering every box in the city and outlying territory in conformity with a new arrangement designed to eliminate confusion in case the bell alarm should be counted at any station inaccurately.

The city proper is to be divided into two sections. Starting from the foot of the Charlestown bridge, the line continues up North Washington street to Hanover and Tremont to the center of Massachusetts avenue. The boundary extends west to the Charles river and east to the Roxbury channel. For every box south within the territory the first numeral of the box number will be 12 and 14. On the west side of the line the boxes run odd, namely 13 and 15. The first box will be 12, the second 21, third 1211 and so on up to 1299.

Under the new system boxes are numbered in geographical progression so that when the first digit of any number is sounded the firemen will know immediately in which district the box is located. If a miscount is made the apparatus would drive to within a block or two of the correct box and could easily be guided to the fire.

JUDGE RUGG'S SON TRIES FIRST CASE

Charles B. Rugg, president of the Harvard Legal Aid Association and son of Chief Justice Rugg of the supreme court lost his point on the first case for which the association has had occasion to furnish counsel since its organization. His case comes up on Dec. 1 however for a hearing on its merits.

Thomas A. Hill of Watertown was preparing to fence in a piece of property that he had purchased from the town of Watertown at a tax sale and upon finding that two of his neighbors had applied for an injunction sought aid from the Harvard Association which supplies counsel from students of the Harvard law school free of charge.

SIGNATURE PLAN ELECTION URGED

Prof. J. H. Beale of Harvard Law school, speaking at the weekly luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, this afternoon recommended the appointment of the members of the city council by the signatures of a certain number of voters instead of by election. By this method each voter would have the right to sign for one member only. John Nelson, expert city planner and landscape architect, Cambridge, spoke on "City Improvement" in place of Prof. F. M. McMurry of the Columbia Teachers' College. The president of the club Charles F. Dole presided.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSION WOMEN SOON TO CONVENE

Greater Boston Delegates Complete Plans for the Annual Meeting in Springfield

Plans at the Boston headquarters, Congregational house, Beacon street, for the convention of the Woman's Board of Missions to be held in the First Congregational church, Springfield, next week, three days beginning Wednesday, are nearly complete. The list of delegates going from this section includes Mrs. Charles H. Daniels of Wellesley, president; Miss Helen B. Calder, home secretary; Mrs. Frank Gaylord Cook of Cambridge, in line to be vice-president, and Miss Sarah Louise Ray, treasurer.

Other delegates going from Greater Boston are: Mrs. W. M. Macnair, Cambridge; Mrs. E. L. Barker, Brookline; Mrs. S. I. Blake, Brighton; Mrs. J. C. Lane, Norwood; Miss Harriet Crowell, Chelsea; Mrs. J. L. Hanson, Roxbury; Mrs. Susan Morrill, Foxboro; Mrs. William C. Gordon, Auburndale; Mrs. Emilie W. Fletcher, Somerville; Mrs. Lawrence Stearns James, Dorchester; Mrs. M. H. Holmes, Hyde Park; Miss Isabella B. Pratt, Boston; Mrs. Frederick H. Page, Waltham; Mrs. John L. Knowlton, Cambridge; Miss Orva Evans, West Somerville; Miss Laura Wheeler, Miss Margaret Bayer, Newtonville, and Mrs. Warren Lyman Carver, Jamaica Plain.

CANDIDATES IN SALEM PRIMARY MAKE A CONTEST

SALEM, Mass.—The time for filing nomination papers for the municipal primaries to be held Nov. 18 closed this afternoon. Under the new charter there are but two directorships and one member of the school committee to fill to be elected at the final election Dec. 9, for three-year terms. Wallace L. Gifford, the present director; Albert Anderson, Edward M. McIntire and Marcus Shea are candidates for director of public property; William H. Colbert, the present incumbent; Thomas J. Lally, Dr. Camille Cote; Harry R. Noble and Herman F. Curtis are candidates for director of public health. Lewis F. Bridgman is a candidate for the school board. For the offices the primary will select two nominees.

BOSTONIAN URGES LOANS TO LABOR

Ten Greater Boston labor officials, including James T. Moriarty, former president of the Boston Central Labor Union, Edmund Ward, John D. Mullen and Charles L. Baine, international secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, are in Seattle today in preparation for the opening of the A. F. of L. convention there.

John J. Fenton, international vice-president of the federation, is to introduce at the sessions a resolution recently presented by Henry Sterling asking Congress to authorize deposits in the postal savings banks to be loaned to working people desirous of having their own homes.

EIGHT TRAINS DIVERTED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Main line Boston & Maine traffic through here was rearranged for nearly two hours when two driving rods broke on the locomotive of an inbound local due here at 7:45 o'clock today. Eight trains were diverted to outbound tracks.

MEETING TO HONOR MARY COES

There will be a memorial meeting Monday afternoon at 4:30 in Sanders theater, Harvard, in honor of Mary Coes, late dean of Radcliffe.

MR. BRANDEIS GIVES PRAISE TO THE "NEW FREEDOM" POLICY

PHILADELPHIA — The American Academy of Political Science here Friday night discussed "proposed changes in the currency system of the United States."

Louis D. Brandeis of Boston spoke on "The Concentration of Money Power." Among those participating in the discussion were F. A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York; George C. Roberts, director of the mint, Washington, D. C., and C. J. Rhoades, president of the Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Brandeis said among other things:

"President Wilson has wisely preached the gospel of the new freedom. And the freedom must be new. America had industrial liberty once; had it, indeed, half a century ago. But history never goes backward. The industrial liberty

for which we are now struggling will be something different from that of the past. But it will be won under the old flag E Pluribus Unum.

"Money and credit are essentials of business and the concentration of money and credit has proceeded to such an extent that no large enterprise can be successfully undertaken or pursued without the consent of a few men to whom tribute must be paid.

"President Vanderlip answered Mr. Brandeis. He said in part: "There is no such thing as a money trust. Mr. Brandeis has talked about facts that are not facts.

"There need be no haste about getting currency legislation. There is no money stringency. On the contrary, general business is contracting, and that will add ease to the money situation."

COMMERCE CHIEF TO INCREASE TRADE IN PAN-AMERICA

Mr. Redfield Has Plan for Banking and Credit System and Commercial Attaches

WASHINGTON—William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, has prepared a plan to increase United States trade in Central and South America. It involves the working out of a banking and credit system and the appointment of commercial attaches to the American consulates to aid American salesmen there. He intends to ask Congress for an appropriation of \$700 to inaugurate the scheme.

This project became known when Mr. Redfield held a conference with Edward M. Hurley of Chicago, vice-president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. The secretary wants Mr. Hurley to work for the government as a special agent, to report upon a banking and credit system that will give American manufacturers the same opportunities in Central and South America as now are enjoyed by English, French and German manufacturers.

MT. HOLYOKE HAS ITS FOUNDER'S DAY

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—The celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Mount Holyoke College on Nov. 8, 1837, took place at the college yesterday. The morning exercises were held in Mary Lyon chapel at 10:30, when the address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dean Purinton, in the absence of President Woolley, entertained the trustees and about 60 guests at luncheon in Mead hall. An alumni meeting was held in Dwight hall, and a meeting of the trustees was called at the same time in the president's office. A reception to alumnae, members of the faculty and the senior class was given at 4 o'clock in the Pursons hall, and in the evening a concert was given in Mary Lyon chapel by the Tempo male quartet of Hartford, Conn.

Papers have been taken out for the nomination of Thomas F. Lomasney of ward 8 as a candidate for city council.

FRESHMEN GUESTS OF RADCLIFFE '15

Radcliffe juniors are giving an "advertisement party" to members of the freshman class in the gymnasium this afternoon. Each junior comes dressed in a costume representing some well-known advertisement and the guests are supposed to determine what company is represented.

ART, ARCHITECTURE AND DRESS DESIGNS SEEN IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK — The first important general exhibition of the season, that of the New York Water Color Club, opened Thursday with a private view and will continue during the month. Much capable work is shown and there are a few pictures of exceptional merit. There is an unusual number of purely decorative paintings, the post-impressionists having a lively wall section to themselves.

In connection with the water color show, which will be noticed at length later, W. H. Drake is showing about 125 small sketches representing the recent trip of the artist around the world. These are really more than sketches, being finished little pictures and presenting the subjects they portray with quick accuracy. Some of the best of the lot were done in India, a country for which Mr. Drake expresses a great fondness. Egypt, Burma, Ceylon, China, Japan and the Philippine islands are also shown. The exhibition, which is instructive as well as artistic, will probably be shown "on tour" in a number of cities during the winter.

A decoration, a frieze for the main hall of the Lewis H. Lapham residence, New Canaan, Conn., done by the Herter looms, is one of the chief exhibits of the architectural show of the Greenwich Society of Artists, now open in the art museum in Bruce Memorial park, Greenwich, Conn. W. B. Tubby is the architect of the Lapham residence. The W. R. Hearst residence in California, of which James Green was the architect, is shown, as are

BOLT OF KELIHER FORCES CONFIRMED BY HIS ADVISER

Congressman and Others Are Busy Circulating Mayoralty Nomination Papers

That the John A. Keliher forces bolted the Citizens Municipal League has been confirmed by Parker D. Morris, Mr. Keliher's political adviser. Mr. Morris says that Congressman Keliher is in the mayoralty contest to the finish; that already he had filed 1500 names with the election commissioners and soon would file between 3000 and 4000 more.

Mr. Morris says there is no doubt that the East Boston members of the league will bolt for Mr. Keliher, though he does not think they will resign their membership in the league. Charlestown members will also stand by Mr. Keliher, he believes.

John J. Walsh, who represented East Boston at the league convention Thursday night, said that he and his friends were through with the league and its candidate, but as yet no resignations have been received by the league.

Mayor Fitzgerald spoke before the Hartford Board of Trade last night and witnessed the Harvard-Princeton football game this afternoon. As yet no positive statement has been secured from him, although it is generally conceded by both his friends and opponents that he will be a candidate. Congressman James M. Curley's paper are in circulation, and he expects to have the required 5000 signatures soon. Papers circulated for Mayor Fitzgerald have already received more than 9000 signatures.

Nomination papers of John R. Murphy and Councilman Earnest E. Smith are being circulated. Former Mayor Edwin C. Curtis denied that he either is or will be a candidate.

Papers have been taken out for the nomination of Thomas F. Lomasney of ward 8 as a candidate for city council.

WELLESLEY 1915 ROWS TO RECORD

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Bringing their boat in fully two lengths ahead of the junior and senior crews, the eight-oared crew of the sophomore class at Wellesley won the annual inter-class race on Lake Waban yesterday, breaking all previous records for the course. The time was 3m. 6s. for the 781-yard course.

HAWAIIANS OPEN NEW COURT HOUSE

HONOLULU—Between 150 and 175 residents of Waiolua and vicinity and visitors from all parts of the island attended the big luau (feast) recently that celebrated the opening of the new court house, says the Star-Bulletin.

Ewa's new court house has been finished, and as soon as the yard is cleaned up and grassed, Ewa people are going to give a luau that they say will surpass that at Waiolua.

LUNCHES AT DOCK FOR ALIENS URGED

Among those who spoke at the hearing before the commission on immigration last night at the State House were Mrs. Julius Andrews, president and Mrs. R. Sternberg and Mrs. Van Baalin of the Jewish council for women, who advocated the establishment of state lunch rooms at the steamship docks for immigrants. They claimed that the present lunch-rooms overcharge the newcomers.

CITY TO USE BOLO KNIVES ON WEEDS

PORTLAND, Ore.—Real Philippine bolo knives are to be used by city employees hereafter in cutting weeds and underbrush on vacant property. Following recommendation by City Commissioner Dieck, the city commission has ordered the manufacture of the bolos to replace the present supply of scythes, says the Oregonian.

The shop employees have exhibited their ability to make the knives by turning out a keen-edged sample. It is said that by using the knives weeds can be cut easier than with scythes.

Y. W. C. A. WORK IS EXEMPLIFIED IN BIG PAGEANT

Fifteen Hundred Girls Take Part in Spectacular New York Entertainment

NEW YORK—"The Ministering of the Gift," a pageant was given Friday night, in the seventh regiment armory, at Thirty-fourth street and Madison avenue. More than 1500 young women, all members of the Young Women's Christian Association, took part in the fete, intended to portray the work of the organization, which has 219,000 members.

Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, the daughter of the President, and Francis B. Sayre, viewed the pageant as the guests of Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.

There was not a hitch in the proceedings. Group marched on the floor after group and passed off again. The gayest of the girls were those who gave an exhibition of the industrial work of the association. There were pretty girls wearing long blue aprons and pointed blue caps, with housewifely implements in their hands. There were little milliner's maids carrying big bandboxes, and dressmakers, and they sang as they danced, hand in hand.

MAYOR PLEADS FOR A UNITED NEW ENGLAND

HARTFORD, Conn.—Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston was the principal speaker at a dinner given the members of the extension party of the Boston Chamber of Commerce by the Hartford Chamber of Commerce last night. The Boston men who completed a tour of southeastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut with the meeting here visited Waterbury and Meriden during the day. The party returns to Boston today, confident that this, the third extension trip made, has been successful, and that the results will be the establishment of reciprocal relations between the cities of southwestern New England and Boston.

"It is time," said Mayor Fitzgerald, "that southern and western New England should get in touch with the territory of eastern New England, and by co-operation develop the possibilities of this great section of the country. It is one of the objects of our great Chamber of Commerce to win the confidence and support of this section of the country."

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DEDHAM CHURCH TO OBSERVE 275TH ANNIVERSARY

DEDHAM, Mass.—The two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the First Parish (Unitarian) church will be commemorated on Sunday, Nov. 10, and on Tuesday, Nov. 18, with a special vesper service.

Sunday morning a historical sermon will be delivered by the pastor, the Rev. William H. Parker. In the evening the new \$5200 organ will be dedicated and played for the first time by the church organist, Arthur A. Thayer. An original hymn, written especially for the occasion by the Rev. Leth C. Beach, a former pastor, will be sung.

The Rev. William Wallace Fenn, D. D., dean of the Harvard Divinity school, will preach the anniversary sermon.

At the Tuesday evening service selections from Stabat Mater will be sung and there will be a church reunion.

HAWAIIANS OPEN NEW COURT HOUSE

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DR. BRECK TO LECTURE

A free illustrated lecture on "The Wild Pets of the North Woods" will be given by Dr. Edward Breck at the Boston public library tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. Doors will be open two hours before the lecture and entrance will be by Boylston street only.

DESTROYER IS LAUNCHED

CAMDEN, N. J.—Mrs. Katherine V. Simons of Washington, wife of Lieut. Charles H. Simons and a descendant of Capt. John Downes of Tripoli war fame today named the destroyer Downes launched at the New York Shipbuilding Company on the Delaware.

MODERN LANGUAGE STUDY IN BAY STATE CONSIDERED

"Some Observations on the Modern Language Situation in Massachusetts" was the subject of a talk this afternoon by Clarence D. Kingsley, high school inspector for the Massachusetts board of education. The talk is a feature of the meeting of the Boston group of the New England Modern Language Association, held in the Walker building, Institute of Technology.

Mr. Kingsley said in part: "The board of education is recommending that high school pupils in the first year be allowed to choose between Latin and a modern language and that the language

chosen should as a rule be continued for four years so as to give a genuine command of the language. An increasing number of colleges and technical schools now accept three or four years of one language as meeting the foreign language requirement. For the large majority of pupils in the high school, the study of two foreign languages seems inadvisable."

Prof. H. C. Bierwirth of Harvard was on the program to tell how to read German at sight and Prof. Fernand Hallem-sperger of Sorbonne, exchange professor at Harvard, was to give an address on "Alfred de Vigny et l'Angleterre."

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

Merchants on Main street have sent a petition to the selectmen asking that the square be oiled to abate the dust nuisance, which has developed because of the digging up of the street for new water mains, wire conduits and other work.

About two miles of new road is to be built on Vernon street, which forms the main highway between this town and Lynnfield Center. The Lynnfield side of the work is being done by the state and that town, and the local work by the Wakefield highway department.

MALDEN

H. G. Berry post 40, G. A. R., was last evening presented a large flag by the social club connected with the Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. W. F. Bacon making the presentation.

Nomination papers have been filed by J. H. Kelley for reelection as alderman in ward 2, by Samuel Sigilman for the school committee, and by L. L. Gilligan and P. H. Gilbride for the common council.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Richard Ransden has been appointed official referee for the high school basketball team and will officiate at all the home games.

Plans are being completed for the field day to be held at Bridgewater with the high school in that town Nov. 15. About 12 boys have already signified their intention of entering the meet from the Howard high school.

LEXINGTON

The Rev. J. Rockwood Jenkins of Prescott, Arizona, will preach at the church of Our Redeemer (Episcopal) Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The pulpit at the Lexington First Baptist church Sunday morning is to be occupied by the Rev. A. T. Kempton of Cambridge, who exchanges with the pastor, the Rev. Samuel Knowles.

WILLIAM B. YEATS' POETRY AND PLAYS ARE ANALYZED

In his lecture on Irish drama at Boston University this morning Prof. Joseph R. Taylor gave a critical analysis of William Butler Yeats' "The Shadowy Waters." "This was the favorite play of the author," said Professor Taylor. "He had brooded over this theme from boyhood. We might fairly look for the creed of Yeats himself somewhere in a play which is so fully the outcome of these many years of brooding."

"The Shadowy Waters" is an exquisite poem, but it has the dramatic defects which we find in so many of Yeats' plays."

HEARING ORDERED UPON A PROTEST

Col. Joshua D. Upton, chief of ordinance, M. V. M., was today ordered by Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson to hold a hearing between now and Dec. 1, to be decided by Col. Upton, to act on a protest made by Capt. Holden B. Perkins, commanding officers, Co. D., first corps cadets, against the awarding of the first prize in the company championship match, which was held at the Wakefield range Oct. 15.

In his protest, Capt. Perkins alleges that the squad from Co. G, Capt. John E. Parker, commanding, fired four shots overtime at the 200 yard range and in doing so forfeited the first prize.

MORE CANDIDATES FILE EXPENSES

Additional returns by candidates for the state election of Tuesday for money expended, filed this morning, include those of Alvin C. Howe of Middleboro, for senator, \$250; John W. Armour of Worcester, for representative, \$55.50; Frederick H. Bishop of Quincy, for councillor, \$55.00; Florence W. Burke of Westfield, for representative, \$91.21; Edward M. Hall of Pittsfield, for representative, \$140; Frank H. Pope of Leominster, Democratic candidate for auditor, paid Democratic state committee \$500 and other expenses making his total \$709; Julius Meyers of Cambridge, for representative, \$50; George H. Miller of Worcester, for representative, \$46.55; Chauncy Pepin of Salem, for representative, \$90.

MAYNARD

Following the harvest supper this evening in the First Methodist Episcopal church, under the direction of the Parsonage Aid Society, an entertainment and a public session of the second and third quarterly conference, in charge of the Rev. George B. Dean, superintendent of the Worcester district, are to take place.

A party and entertainment, under the direction of the members of St. George's Episcopal church, will be held in Masonia hall this afternoon and evening.

ARLINGTON

From now till Nov. 24, there will be an exhibition in the art room of the Robbins Memorial library a group of 51 photographs showing examples of colonial architecture in South Carolina and Georgia.

The annual inspections of the comrades of the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., and the ladies of the affiliated woman's relief corps, No. 43, will be held in Grand Army hall next Thursday afternoon and evening.

MEDFORD

The telephone company plans to place its wires now along High street, Summer, Walnut and Emerson streets, underground.

At a meeting of the school committee last evening it was voted to ask an additional appropriation of \$2500 from the city, \$2000 to be used for fuel and \$500 for additional text-books.

BOSTON ROADS RECEIVE ORDERS REGARDING RATES

Notice has just been served by the trunk line railroads with routings out of New York, including the New York Central, that on and after Jan. 1 next the Boston railroads must file new import rates via the so-called standard routes on a 75-cent scale, or the same level as prevails for such rates from New York. This is being done with the view of meeting the recent order of the interstate commerce commission that existing differences between import rates from Boston and New York be abrogated for at least two years.

There remains the possibility of the bringing of litigation by parties other than the railroads to enjoin the new scale of rates.

Offsetting any prospective falling-off in import tonnage, Boston continues to show increases in transatlantic passenger traffic. During October 12,880 overseas travelers passed through this port, against 12,341 in the corresponding 1912 month.

MORE MEN SOUGHT IN CIVIL SERVICE

Applications for clerical and subclerical positions in the classified service in Boston are being issued in large numbers by Edward E. Stebbins, secretary of the United States civil service commission. Examinations will be held Feb 7 and will be for appointments to the customs, internal revenue, navy yard and custodian service.

The examination for clerks and letter carriers in the Boston postal district started yesterday. Ninety applicants are being examined each day and the tests will continue until Dec. 17. There are 2750 applications.

CANDIDATE SITS IN MAYOR'S CHAIR

Thomas J. Kenny, president of the city council and candidate for the mayoralty, is acting mayor of the city of Boston today in the absence of Mayor Fitzgerald. At city hall this is said to be the first time that a candidate for the office has had the opportunity of sitting in the chair during the campaign.

LAW SCHOOL MEN DINE

With the luncheon at 1 o'clock today of the Boston University Law School Association at the American House, members begin their monthly luncheons for this season. It also marked the first appearance of Daniel T. O'Connell as presiding officer.

CUSTOMS MEN SEIZE PLUMAGE
E. B. Osgood, customs examiner, today said that in Boston about three dozen seizures of prohibited feathers have been made and he has found that in every case they were genuine.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 15 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

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Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

REAL ESTATE

Wm. E. McCoy & Co.

Real Estate, Mortgages and Insurance
451 Old South Bldg., Boston
1345 Beacon Street, Brookline

BROOKLINE HILLS
JUST OFFERED—A desirable single house of 10 rooms, 2 baths and laundry, with hardwood floors and finish, combination heat, electric lights and all improvements; attractively located opposite the playground and adjacent to schools, stores and steam and electric cars.

HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE
MODERN HOUSE, near Coolidge Corner; 3 rooms, bath and laundry, with hardwood floors, hot water heat, several fireplaces; about 6000 sq. feet of land; a desirable purchase either for a home or for investment.

WE WANT AN OFFER
SINGLE HOUSE in Brookline of 10 rooms, reception hall and bath, with hot water heat, open plumbing, hardwood floors and every modern convenience; will be sold at a remarkably reduced price if taken immediately.

SUITES IN BROOKLINE
At Reduced Rentals
SEVERAL unusually desirable suites of from 3 to 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience, including heat, continuous hot water and guaranteed janitor service; rentals from \$23 per month upwards.

WM. E. MCCOY & CO.
Telephone: FT. HILL 5035; Brookline 5210

LONG ISLAND SOUND

FOR SALE
20 rooms, 6 baths; Southern Colonial style of architecture; beautifully shaded plot, 40x200 feet, running down to water; excellent bathing; safe yacht anchorage; among refined neighbors; convenient to church; 5 min. to Stamford, Conn., R. R. Station; 50 min. to New York City; wonderful panoramic view of 30 miles over Long Island Sound and surrounding country can be seen from any part of the property. Price, \$45,000. Particulars sent on request.

BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD
603 Fifth Avenue, New York

CAMBRIDGE

FOR SALE
The owner recently purchased this property and without considering expense thoroughly renovated the house, making it one of the most beautiful and up-to-date estates in the city. 12 rooms, 2 baths, garage for two or three machines. We are asking \$14,000, but the necessity of an early sale, as owner's interests are transferred to another city, make us willing to sell at a great reduction. Terms cash, or we will accept other form of payment to suit the buyer. All details of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High st., June, Summer.

Helen Keller's Wrentham Home
FOR SALE—Pictured details posted by CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 200 Washington St., Wrentham station by appointment.

FARMING FOR LADIES—Neighbors near old-fashioned estate 9 rooms; stable 20x30, 2 stalls, carriage room and large hay loft; shop 14x15; cut hay for corn and cow; 15 acres of land; other fruit; 2 1/2 acres smooth strawberry land, no rocks; lake for canoeing half mile; price \$1600. Chapin Farm Agency, 200 Washington St., Boston; Frank Williams, carriage at Bridgewater station arrival 8:34 train from Boston.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

On account of the Andover-Exeter annual football game at Exeter today the Boston & Maine road operated a first class ten-car special train from North station at 12 o'clock noon, which will leave Exeter immediately after the game.

The Boston & Albany railroad private car No. 99 was attached to the western express from South station at 1:25 o'clock this afternoon for the convenience of Vice-Pres. Howard M. Bisbee and party en route to Albany.

Members of the Boston Symphony orchestra occupying reserved New Haven railroad equipment return home tonight from their southern tour via New York city at 11:20 o'clock.

The Appalachian Mountain Club journeyed to Topfield, Mass., today, leaving North station in special cars attached to the Boston & Maine road's 12:10 p. m. express.

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, occupying special Pullman equipment, arrived home over the Boston & Albany road from Hartford, Conn., via Springfield, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

For the Myopia Hunt Club en route from Hamilton-Wenham to Hampton, Falls, N. H., today, the Boston & Maine road provides a special train.

A special New Haven railroad train having on board Harvard graduates returning from the Princeton game is scheduled to leave Grand Central station, New York, for Boston at 6:35 o'clock tomorrow evening.

The Cornell freshmen football team, occupying special sleeping cars, arrived at South station over the Boston & Albany road from Ithaca, N. Y., at 7:05 o'clock this morning, returning in the same equipment at 7:35 o'clock tonight.

The Boston & Albany road received from the Allston shops yesterday two all steel jumbo mail cars, which have been rebuilt inside for Boston and Chicago through service.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS CONDUCT MEETING

Friday afternoon social hours at the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage, 678 Boylston street, began yesterday with 75 members present and Mrs. Barrett Wendell presiding. She introduced Mrs. George W. Pfeiffer, state parliamentarian of the Massachusetts Association of Daughters of the American Revolution.

John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston finance committee; Miss Lucy J. Price of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. Henry Weston White, chairman of the Brookline branch of the association, will be the speakers at a meeting Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, in the Brookline town hall.

REAL ESTATE

Woodbourne

IN BEAUTIFUL FOREST HILLS

CONCRETE AND BRICK

6-7 Room Houses

Latest Improvements—Easy Terms

Charming natural environment, with artistic improvements combine to make this an ideal, restricted home community.

TO RENT

A FEW BRICK HOUSES

Five-Room Apartment, Steam-Heated, \$30.00. Just one left.

These are the most attractive homes to rent at the price of any in the city. Take any desirable Hyde Park car from Elevated.

308 Hyde Park Ave. Tel. Jam. 51448 Forest Hills

Fisher Hill

Brookline's Choice Section.

Ideal for those wanting ease of access with wholly satisfactory surroundings. A community of good neighbors and individual homes costing from \$10,000 to \$100,000. Restricted almost all objectionable features. Quiet, secluded, attractive, yet but 11 minutes from Trinity Place, 15 from South Station, with completion of Boylston street subway 20 from Park street. Two honest houses, one \$11,500, the other \$15,500. Also large or small restricted lots. Deferred terms of payment to good neighbors. All details of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High st., June, Summer.

FOR A ROOF ON A NEW OR OLD BUILDING, OR ANY KIND OF A ROOF ON ANY BUILDING, OR WE WILL REPAIR ANY ROOF. CONSULT US. WE HAVE BEEN IN THE BUSINESS OF ROOFING FOR FIFTY YEARS AND EMPLOY OVER FORTY MEN IN OUR ROOFING DEPARTMENT. WE WILL BUILD THE KIND OF A ROOF YOU WANT, OR WE WILL REPAIR ANY ROOF IN SELECTING THE KIND YOU SHOULD HAVE. IF YOU ARE NOT SURE, WE WILL REPAIR YOUR ROOF FOR FREE. OUR WORK IS RIGHT—SO ARE OUR PRICES. DON'T WAIT FOR THE NEXT STORM BEFORE YOU CALL.

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
62-75 Pitts Street, Boston

FOR SALE—In Andover, 23 miles from Boston, one of the best residences, located on the main street, two minutes from the business section, five minutes from the railroad station; has six living rooms, eight sleeping rooms, bath, sewing room, pantry, butler's pantry, large upper and lower hall, modern plumbing, hardwood floors, open fireplace, electric lights, hot water heat, cemented cellar and large piazza; a barn 30x30 with a 12x18 addition; lot is 100 feet front and runs 313 feet back, making 23,000 sq. ft. of land with all kinds of fruit. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL P. BULMER, Andover, Mass.

Established 1836. Incorporated 1894

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS

Gutters, Conduits, and Electric Lights

Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

For Sale—Quincy Center

An unusual opportunity to obtain an attractive and beautiful 8 room and 2 1/2 bath house; all modern conveniences; built for owner's occupancy but unexpectedly vacant; good reason for sale; on the market; small garage; about 6500 sq. ft. of land, on a good residential street; will lease for \$1000 per year for immediate sale. Apply to DR. JOHN A. GORDON, owner, 1200 Hancock st., Quincy, or GEORGE H. BROWN, 431 Tremont bldg., Boston.

CAPE COD

FOR SALE—A comfortable, roomy house built by sea captain; six rooms on first floor, three finished and one large unfinished room on second floor; good barn for garage; an acre of land for garden; located on Fisk st., West Dennis. Price \$2100. Address W. L. BENSON, Hyannis, Mass.

HEATED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Largest List in City

RAYMOND

Real Estate, Insurance, Central Bldg., Central Sq., Cambridge

FOR SALE—Beautiful farm of 200 acres, with sea captain's grand old house, tools, crops, near railroad station; send for pictures and description. Must be sold on account of unforeseen circumstances. Price \$22,000, can be bought for less, includes all. D. B. CORNELL COMPANY, Great Barrington, Mass.

We solicit the care and management of property in Greater Boston at a reasonable charge. (Roxbury and Dorchester properties a specialty.) 15 years' experience. R. W. KENNEL, 303 Warren St., Roxbury.

DO YOU WISH TO dispose of your property? If so, list same with us to secure satisfactory results; list your property with us at 303 Warren St., R. W. KENNEL & SONS, 303 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. 563.

WANTED for exchange, equity about \$15,000 in apartment property for free and clear house lots in Cliffside, N. Y. BROADBENT, 53 State st.

WANTED—Carpenter or painter to buy house; small amount down, balance taken out in work; start right away. S. Broadbent, 53 State st.

FOR SALE—Modern 12-room house, 2 baths, hardwood floors, hot water heat; East, stone frontage; lot 25x100. Bargain. Apply Owner, 458 Michigan ave.

CHAPIN'S Illustrated Farm Guide

Postpaid, describing 100 Pleasant estates for boys' school and 600 others. 214 Washington St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

INVESTORS—HOMESSEKERS

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES

Take advantage of our up-to-the-minute Inquiry Department. Write us for any information pertaining to Ranches, Citrus Grove Land, or City Property, in any City of Southern California. Use our expert opinion on California Real Estate.

We do a General Real Estate Business in all its branches—Buying, Selling, Leasing, Exchanging, Managing, and Insuring.

If you want city income property, we can fill your wants; if you want 1200 to 2000 acres, we can fill your wants; if you want a small farm of 2 1/2 to 5 acres we have it. We initiate and carry through trades of Southern California property for clear Eastern income property.

Write us today and let us know your wants; judge our ability by our promptness in replying.

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SUITE 714 CENTRAL BLDG.,
9th and Main Sts., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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40 a., 15 miles from Willows, Southern Pacific Railway, California; 3/4 mile from Jacinto Landing, Sacramento river; transportation twice a week to Sacramento and back; small house; 2 boats, 20 a. alfalfa, 5 to 7 crops a year; first cutting yields two tons to the acre; second crop less in proportion but good yield. 15 a. Egyptian corn, 200 bushels; 2-year-old orchard, almonds, walnuts, grapes, pears, olives, apricots, figs, berries, peaches, etc.; 100 a. the acre.

First-class granary, big barn for cows, chickens, etc.

First-class house, large living room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom and bedroom, large sleeping porch. This is an A1 dairy proposition and a fine buy for the right person. Price \$12,000. Address E. C. KREUTZER, U. C. 4, Berkeley, Cal.

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SOAP and CLEANER

It amazes everyone who tries it by its astonishing effect on dirt, grease, stains, etc., on wood, metal or cloth.

If your Grocer or Druggist hasn't it Call or Send 15c in Stamps for Full Box by Parcel Post.

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Waxit

the perfect polish for all fine furniture, pianos, varnished floors, wainscoting, lacquered brass, automobile bodies and every kind of lacquered, varnished or enameled surface.

WAXIT removes the milky appearance from pianos and other dark furniture. It keeps a varnished floor like new.

Guaranteed Harmless

It is non-inflammable, non-corrosive, harmless and free from disagreeable odor.

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SUCH AN EASY NAME

"CANDO"

and such an easy matter to keep your silver, gold, jewelry, nickel, cut glass, etc., brilliant and attractive with this old reliable polish that has stood the test for nearly a quarter of a century. As

A RICH, CREAMY PASTE

It commends itself to particular people. Ask for "Cando" by name and get the genuine.

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Makers of Royal Brass Polish (in paste form) and "the little candle" Egyptian Decolorizer and Aarofume.

Excelsior Silver and Gold Polishing Cloth

FOR SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY

No liquid polish, paste or powder required. THE POLISH IS IN THE CLOTH. Has no equal in the world. GLASSWARE, MIRRORS and WINDOWS or SMOOTH GLASSWARE. A revelation to the particular housekeeper.

Size 13 in. x 19 in. PRICE 25c. Sample mailed for 5c.

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—IS—

a Magic Wand in the Hands of Every Intelligent Woman.

It will not SHRINK the most delicate flannel.

TRY IT

Sample, with full directions for use, mailed free by addressing

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Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

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Its sole is soft and delicate, yet possesses great strength combined with ease and comfort.

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The Giant Heater

will heat any room in zero weather at almost no cost. Applied to round wick lamp or gas jet (open flame or mantle burner). Heat and Light at One Cost

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Easy to apply; clean and odorless. A handy, economical, positive heater that insures comfort wherever and whenever wanted. Just the thing for heating water for shaving, etc.

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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned in ten days.

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Makes Dancing Easy on Any Floor

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THE METAL TOILET-CLEANER

Makes cleaning easy and thorough. Holds bunch of specially prepared "All-in-one" with dash of soap. For sale at Jordan Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.

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SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE BAKERY

And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied

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WATER-PROOF OF RUBBERIZED CLOTH

fill a variety of needs. Because of the high quality of material and the care with which they are made these goods are highly recommended and extensively sold.

Baby's Bib 25c
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"Dustoraine" Hat Protector, Mercerized, all colors 1.00
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and many other useful articles

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LADIES—Sell "WOLMANCO" specialties in your locality. A steady income and independence assured. No capital necessary. Send postal for full particulars.

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POWDER—For nearly half a century has never been equalled for cleaning and polishing Gold, Silver, Nickel, Aluminum and all fine metals. Box postpaid 15c.

CREAM—Specially prepared for those who prefer a Silver Polish in cream form. Made from identical material with the powder. 1/2 pint jar postpaid 25c.

Send address for **FREE SAMPLE**

Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff St., New York.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists. We pack Hamilton Coupons.

RAPER SHELL PECANS

Used for Desserts, Confections, Gifts, etc.

The wonderful popularity of these delicious nuts renders it difficult to buy them in the ordinary market. We are setting aside a selected quantity which we guarantee to be fresh, sound, and well packed, to sell at \$1.00 per lb., postpaid to any address. Nothing in the nut family has been developed that offers such rich, nutting and delicious food value. They are nothing like the ordinary commercial pecans.

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Move by Automobile

10 Trucks—No Delays

FURNITURE and PIANO MOVING anywhere within 300 miles of Boston.

All kinds of goods packed by experienced men only, and work guaranteed.

WARNER & CO.

10 HAWLEY PL. Tel. F. H. 1517

Steel Mantle Lamp Burner

No smoke, no soot, no odor. Produces clear white light, three times the light of common burners. Particularly recommended for reading and sewing in the home. Made in No. 2 size. Can be adjusted to Nos. 1 and 3 lamps. Agents wanted. Write for terms.

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SOLD AT ALL THE S. & PIERCE CO'S STORES

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Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner Sets, of Harmonious Colors and Unique Designs, with Monograms or Names if desired. Also Bread and Milk Sets, Flower Vases and Candlesticks.

CHRISTMAS AND WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY

BRAZING AND WELDING

Potter Welding and Brazing Co., 133 OLIVER STREET

Welders and brazers of all metals by experienced and intelligent mechanics. Automobile and motor boat equipment a specialty.

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W. B. TAYLOR, 15 years with Smith, Patterson Co. JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH. Repairing and Order Work. 6 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

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RICHARD L. KANE

Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.

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MANICURING

PUPILS wanted evenings to learn manicuring and hairdressing. MISS VIDLER, 47 Winter St., room 303.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Column brings returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

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543 BOYLSTON STREET (Formerly at 420 BOYLSTON STREET)

MME. CAIRNS MRS. SHEPARD

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL WOMEN INTERESTED IN ARTISTRY IN DRESS AND A SYSTEM THAT MAKES THE GOWN SUIT THE INDIVIDUAL IN COLOR, LINE AND DESIGN, TO VIEW THE OPENING DISPLAY ON

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Pillow Shoe LADIES

Just fancy putting on a pair of new shoes and finding them as comfortable as the ones you discarded. You can really have this experience with this new Kid Pillow Shoe.

It plagues the foot—and pleases the eye. Soft, comfortable; neat, durable and stylish. Fit and feel like a Kid glove. No lining to wrinkle and tear.

Price includes O'Sullivan Rubber Heels. Write for free catalog and self-measure blank.

Trade Mark Registered

PILLOW SHOE CO., Dept. E, Boston

184 Summer St., Opp. South Station

Every Woman Will Find These Skirt-Hangers useful and convenient, simple and easily attached. Made in Lavender, Blue and White.

Postpaid 50c

The Lavender Shop, 634 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

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BOSTON MAIN OFFICE

All Kinds of Toilet Work

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159A Tremont St., Boston (over Tuttle's)

Corsets Fitted From \$1.00 Up

Formerly with C. F. MOVEY & CO.

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CORSETS—Front and back faced, custom made; will give slender appearance and guaranteed to keep shape until worn out; strictly up to date. U. W. LOGAN, 602 Hoyalton st., room 210, Boston, Mass.

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a descriptive circular, describing Christmas Greeting Cards, etc. Assorted packages of Christmas Greetings. Choice, select, different. SOLATIA M. TAYLOR, 56 Brookfield st., Boston, Mass.

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20 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

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UP ONE FLIGHT.

The Douglas Legging and Anklets (Invisible)

For men and women who motor and walk. Anklets, wool 50c, silk \$1.50. Legging \$1 and \$1.50. Anklets \$1.50 and \$2.50. For sale at leading stores.

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Has a first-class line of up-to-date Braids, Switches, Transformations. First quality hair.

All branches of Hair made to order. Shampooing, Hair Dressing.

Appointment by Telephone.

For Christmas This Dainty Coin Purse, 75c

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Sold at Reasonable Prices

Coolidge Tailoring Co.

Ladies' Tailor and Furrier

We Clean, Remodel and Repair Furs at Reasonable Prices

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This Dainty Box of Lavender

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The Lavender Shop, 634 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

Solid Gold Emblem Pin

Set with 5 real pearls. Money back if not satisfactory. Price \$2.00

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There is a Difference in the cutting, as you will readily appreciate at a glance. In the quality of the fruit used, as you will realize after one trial.

Lady Betty's Grapefruit-Orange Marmalade

is made of prime fruit, pure sugar—and nothing else.

THE WISE HOUSEWIFE keeps a few jars of LADY BETTY handy because she knows how convenient they are to use on all occasions—breakfast—luncheon—afternoon tea—petits soupers—when traveling—on an outing. Send some to the children in school and they will love it.

On Sale in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Oakland, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland

We want you to try this marmalade. Ask your dealer or send us \$1.00 and we will ship by parcel post three half-pint jars—one of each kind—Grapefruit-Orange, Orange and Pineapple-Orange.

Address, LADY BETTY, Brookline, Mass., or Western Distributing Address—Box 363, San Mateo, Cal.

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Feathers Bought of Us

are what they are represented to be. Dependable quality and the satisfaction of our customers means more to us than single sales.

This French Plume, 19 inches long, \$2.89

7 inches wide

22-inch special French Plume.....3.75

24-inch special French Plume.....5.48

REPAIRING—We will guarantee to make from your old feathers beautiful French feathers. Let us estimate. Dyeing and curling done at 1/4 regular price.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We pay all charges.

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CROWN FEATHER CO., 611 Washington St., Dept. F

Tel. 1499-M Ox. Take Elevator. Opposite Siegel's.

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Miss M. F. Fisk

The Red Glove Shop 44 West Street

announces a Reduction Sale of 15 Per Cent on a Dollar on her entire stock of GLOVES for Men, Women and Children, commencing Monday, November 10th, continuing for two weeks.

This is an opportunity for personal use and for purchasing Christmas Gifts which should not be overlooked.

LADIES I AM GIVING

the most wonderful tailoring values in Boston today. For a short time I am offering for

\$20.00

a smart custom tailored suit, Skinner's satin lining, made to your special measure, very best materials and workmanship guaranteed throughout. Over forty fall and winter woolsens and mannish suitings to select from.

MADAME A. DURANT

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BABY DRESSES

Dainty hand-made nainsook dresses, trimmed with lace and feather stitching. Excellent values. Sizes—Infants, 6 months, 1 and 2 years. Price\$1.75

Prompt delivery on mail orders

LAYETTES A SPECIALTY

The Baby's Bazaar

372 Boylston Street

Up one flight Elevator

Extra Long Vest

"Neveralls" Shoulder Straps

ON APPROVAL

Send size and we will mail one of these famous "Neveralls". Vests made of fine Lisle. Silk Tape around arm-bones choice neck. 1 1/2 to 2 inches longer than standard. If satisfactory remit 50 cents or order 6 more and get first one Free. Regular 50c value.

F. W. CONGER, Mgr., General Order Co., 930 North Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

For \$35.00

I will make to your special measure a stunning strictly custom tailored suit of the highest grade imported broadcloth, any color, with best grade Skinner's satin lining. Absolutely the best materials and workmanship guaranteed throughout.

You will be astonished to see what a beautiful garment can be produced at this very reasonable price, \$35.00. Step in before giving your order and see what splendid values I am offering.

MADAME A. DURANT

Bigelow Kennard Building 12 WEST STREET, BOSTON

CUSTOM CORSETS

ALSO

Ready-to-Wear Special Models, front and back lace—low top—free hip—for gymnasium.

SYER, Corsetiere

149 Tremont Street

Mass. Representative for Celebrated Wade Corsets

MISS SYLVESTER

ANNOUNCES NEW DESIGNS IN FALL AND WINTER HATS.

WALKER BUILDING, 120 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Universal Thread Cutter, Wazer and Holder Combined.

No more biting of thread nor hunting for waz. 10c by mail.

Universal Thread Cutter Co., 110 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. Agents Wanted

J. CHERRY

Ladies' Tailored Garments

Several years' Cutter and Fitter for Rosenbaum.

LADIES' BROADCLOTH SUITS, \$45

MISSIE SUITS, \$45

308-10 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

TO TOURISTS AND STRANGERS IN BOSTON

My business is to shop for or with people. Have ample experience in both personal and household shopping. Make a specialty of selecting oriental rugs, china and hangings. May I assist you on your Boston shopping tour? (No commission charged.) LILLIA J. BROWN, 15 Huntington Ave., Boston, Tel. B. B. 3183.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MILINERY maker and saleslady; best of references. MISS E. J. MOORE, 49 Partridge ave., Winter Hill, Mass. 11.
MORNING WORK, office work or care of child, in or near city; colored girl. MISS MATHIA L. PAIRFAIX, 752 Shawmut ave., Boston. 11.
MORNING WORK or work from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. wanted by neat, reliable colored girl. M. W. CAMPBELL, 16 Hammond st., Boston, care C. O. Williams. 11.

MOTHER'S HELPER, Protestant woman, would care for children, day or evening, or care for adult; excellent references. MRS. LEMUEL P. COOK, 102 Ross st., East Somerville, Mass. 11.
NURSE MAID OR COMPANION-Refined young lady wishes position to one or two children or companion to lady; good references. MABEL IRENE ELLIOTT, 70 Beacon st., Somerville, Mass. Tel. Cambridge 2551. 11.

NURSEY GOVERNESS, attendant or traveling companion; American Protestant young woman, experienced and capable; desires position in home, day or night. MISS E. WHITTEN, 108 West St. Dorchester; tel. Dor. 2772. 11.

NURSEY GOVERNESS-Refined young lady, good education, cheerful, would like position. HENRY N. KERRY, 22 Bowdoin st., Brookline, Mass., tel. 3541. 11.
NURSEYMAID wants position; no objection to travel; best references. E. E. PETERSON, 108 West St. Dorchester; tel. Dor. 2772. 11.

NURSEYMAID-Young girl (19) wants position to care for children or with lady going West or South; best references. MISS M. HANSEN, 108 West St. Dorchester; tel. Dor. 2772. 11.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and typewriting-Young woman with executive ability; no objection to travel; best references. MISS E. WHITTEN, 108 West St. Dorchester; tel. Dor. 2772. 11.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, capable, desires position; can assume charge of office; undertake bookkeeping experience. MISS ANNE N. GILBERT, 133 Beechwood ave., Bridgeport, Conn. 11.

OFFICE CLERK, residence Dorchester; 28, single, good references and experience. 20, single, mention 1078. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Kneeland st., Boston. 11.

OFFICE WORK, res. Roxbury, age 20, single, speaks Swedish and Eng.; ref. 20, mention 171. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Kneeland st., Boston. 11.

PRIVATE SECRETARY-Experienced, educated lady desires position; traveled extensively. MRS. L. A. BAKER, 136 Park st., Medford, Mass. 11.

READER-religious, experienced, desires employment by day or hour; accustomed to children; terms reasonable. MISS E. C. MERRIAM, Oxford rd., Newton Center, Mass. 11.

SALES LADY, res. Worcester, age 20, single; exp. and ref. mention 164. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Kneeland st., Boston. 11.

SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day. ANNIE WATSON, 16 Sussex st., Roxbury, Mass. 11.

SEAMSTRESS wishes sewing by the day. MRS. C. W. DOW, 22 Park st., Newton, Mass. 11.

SEAMSTRESS (colored) wants work by the day. L. M. ROGERS, 33 Newcomb st., Boston. 11.

SEAMSTRESS (colored), experienced on children's clothes, will make, alter or mend; \$1 a day; first-class references. MISS C. THOMPSON, 4 Riverside pl., Cambridge, Mass. 11.

SECOND WORK, chamberwork or sewing-Situation wanted by experienced Swedish girl; 20, single, good references. EVELYN FORBUSH, 30 Trenton st., East Boston. 11.

SEWING OR MENDING wanted by an American woman; 20, single, good references. MRS. HELEN WATTS, 721 Fifth st., Boston. 11.

SEWING OR MENDING in private family wanted by competent woman; 20, single, good references. MRS. FOLEY, 108 Elm st., Charlestown, Mass. 11.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; 20, single, good references. MISS NELLIE WHIGHT, 40 Cottage st., Hyde Park, Boston. 11.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires position; 20, single, good references. MISS FLORENCE PIERCE, 107 Rosseter st., Boston. 11.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, accurate and competent, experienced in office work, wishes to make change; 5 years in present place. MISS LINCOLN, P. O. box 2418, Boston. 11.

STENOGRAPHER-Young lady, accurate and competent, experienced in office work, can furnish best references. JENNIE BEE COFF, 238 Marion st., East Boston. 11.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced (19), with bookkeeping, desires position in school; graduate; salary \$10. MYRNA A. CROSBY, 30 Florence av., Revere, Mass. 11.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, res. Worcester; age 20; single; speaks Swedish and Eng.; ref. 20. Mention 103. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Kneeland st., Boston. 11.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, res. Worcester; age 19, single; speaks Swedish and Eng.; ref. 20. Mention 103. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Kneeland st., Boston. 11.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced as bookkeeper, clerk and typewriter, desires position; 28, single; would like work 2 hours daily and all day Saturday; can take from 12:30 to 1:30. Mention 1175. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 48 Kneeland st., Boston. 11.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STUDENT (musical), young Canadian woman would do light housework in two or three families. ETHEL E. FRASER, 40 W. Rutland sq., Boston. 11.

TRAVELING COMPANION-Educated, all-around practical woman would accompany party going abroad; highest credentials. MISS L. TAYLOR, W. C. A. 49 Berkeley st., Boston. 11.

TYPEWRITER OR OFFICE CLERK-Young girl (20) desires position; 3 years experience. ELIZABETH HANNA, 130 River st., Cambridge, Mass. 11.

VISITING HELPER or companion; refined middle-aged woman wants work; good references. MRS. H. DOUGHTY, 109 Glen st., Somerville, Mass. 11.

WANTED-Bonaparte singer with foreign language church choir position; good references. LUCIA OLSEN, 136 Park st., Boston. 11.

WANTED-Work by day or hour, or traveling companion; 20, single, good references. MARGARET JACKSON, 14 Truro st., Boston. 11.

WANTED-Capable woman wants position as night watchwoman in institution for women, or some similar position. MISS E. HANBLIN, 48 Warren st., Boston. 11.

WANTED by highly recommended Protestant woman of refinement, position in family requiring an attendant; good references. MRS. L. M. HOOVER, Lawrence building, 108 West St. Dorchester; tel. Dor. 2772. 11.

WOMAN, accommodating, capable, would like work. MRS. ELIZABETH BRISNA, HAN 82 Newbury st., Somerville, Mass. 10.

WOMAN, attendant, experienced, Nova Scotia, desires position; willing to help with domestic work. A. J. STANFORD, 41 Milford st., Boston. 11.

WOMAN, experienced, good cook; wages \$7.50 per week. MISS MATILDA WOOD, 108 West St. Dorchester; tel. Dor. 2772. 11.

YOUNG GIRL (17) would like light housework in small family. RHODA OREGON, 6 Cumston st., Roxbury. 11.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in piano playing and bookkeeping, would like position in either line; can furnish best of references. JENNIE FAIRBAIN, 133 Falmouth st., Boston. 11.

YOUNG LADY would like care of children and light housework; 19, single, good references. WILKES, 69 Clark av., Chelsea, Mass. 12.

YOUNG SWEDISH LADY desires position in family; 19, single, good references. MISS WALBORG FLEISCH, 108 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass.; tel. 2772. 11.

YOUNG WOMAN wants plain sewing by the day; 19, single, good references. GRACE LEMONT, 108 Sherwood st., Roslindale, Mass. 11.

YOUNG WOMAN of business ability and experience, desires position; 20, single, good references. MRS. FRANCIS DAY, 1381 Beacon st., Boston, Mass., care E. J. Edwards. Tel. 470. 11.

YOUNG WOMAN would like a job as busboy. CHARLES F. SEALS, 1210 Stimpson st., New York. 11.

YOUNG MAN (21), good habits, good appearance, willing to work; training. JOSEPH McMAHAN, care Lennon, 464 West 44th st., New York. 11.

YOUNG MAN wishes to learn trade; can give references. WILLIAM RUBIN, 43 Barry pl., Passaic, N. J. 11.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

BOY (18), good hand, accurate at figures, wishes position in office to do clerical work. MAX ROTHKOPF, 80 E. 107th st., New York. 11.

CHAUFFEUR, single, reliable, temperate, courteous, own repairs; excellent credentials; will travel. JOHN ALLATT, 200 E. 107th st., New York. 11.

CHEF (colored), all-round; references, long experience; in a cafe or American. B. B. BROWN, 812 W. 150th st., New York. 11.

COMPANION-Reliable woman wishes position with lady; references exchanged. Address J. H. POYLE, 1412 Jackson st., Scranton, Pa. 11.

DRAFTSMAN-Graduate bridge engineer, 12 years' experience detailing and designing bridges, mill buildings, cranes, etc. Address J. H. POYLE, 1412 Jackson st., Scranton, Pa. 11.

DRAFTSMAN, structural, also experienced in conveying mill and foundry work. Address J. H. POYLE, 1412 Jackson st., Scranton, Pa. 11.

ELEVATOR MAN, experienced, wants work. MAURICE MYNORS, 426 E. 160th st., New York. 11.

FARM WORK, by two young men, couples (38 and 24); small pay and home for mother; some experience in Iowa. ROBERT WILLIAMS, 142 Navy st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11.

GOOD LAWYER, practiced 40 years' experience, good trial lawyer, first-class in office. Good trial lawyer. J. EIGHAM, 41 Second st., Newburgh, N. Y. 11.

PIANO TUNER-Young man (24), understands tuning, repairing, piano and organs, desires situation with piano store. J. E. WICKER, 70 E. Washington st., New York. 11.

SINGLE MAN (36) seeks employment; can do house painting; will go anywhere. JOSEPH McGRATH, 24 Hood st., Manchester, N. H. 11.

STENOGRAPHER or clerk, young man (19), wants position; excellent references. J. H. POYLE, 1412 Jackson st., Scranton, Pa. 11.

VALET or generally useful man. E. P. NESMITH, 106 W. 157th st., care Burton, New York. 11.

WANTED BY ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, college graduate, editorial position on a good local paper. Address, M. F. THURSTON, Box 108, Hamilton, N. Y. 11.

WATCHMAN (38), experienced, care building, wants position. JOHN NUGENT, 203 East 40th st., New York. 11.

YOUNG MAN (29), married, honest and willing, speaks English, French, Italian, Spanish, desires position. JOSEPH McGRATH, 24 Hood st., Manchester, N. H. 11.

YOUNG MAN (38), experienced, care building, wants position. JOHN NUGENT, 203 East 40th st., New York. 11.

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YOUNG MAN (38), experienced, care building, wants position. JOHN NUGENT, 203 East 40th st., New York. 11.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

LAUNDRESS (colored). MRS. MARY BENNETT, 170 Third av., New York. 11.

LADY'S COMPANION, secretary or managing housekeeper; educated young woman with opportunity to do outside work. EDITH LEWIS, 125 Delaware av., Albany, N. Y. 11.

MANAGERESS, club, hotel, institution; excellent cook; economical; accustomed to management; highest references. AN. M. E. HEATH, 11 Convent av., apt. 40, New York. 11.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER-Trustworthy young woman desires position where other help is kept, or any position of trust; would travel; references. Address M. JACOBSON, 251 West 73d st., New York. 11.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER-Woman, cultured, reliable, desires to manage or assist with household. MISS ALWINE JUNG, 414 Fifth av., New York. 11.

MILINERY, first-class, wishes work by the day; new and remodeling; reasonable. SARAH FRY, 167 West 102d st., New York. 11.

MOTHER'S HELPER and housekeeper; woman of refinement and experience would care for children and do light housework. MISS J. MARIE MILLER, 18 West 60th st., New York. 11.

NURSEYMAID or maid to lady; position wanted by young woman; 20, single; good home and small salary. MISS MARIE CASE, 300 Lincoln st., Venango, Pa. 11.

NEEDLEWOMAN wants employment; all kinds plain sewing; hand work; children's clothes; 20, single, good references. MITCHELL, 301 West 130 st., New York. 11.

NURSEYMAID-Young American girl would like position with family in good home. HORACE N. WILSON, 234 W. 122d st., New York. 11.

NURSEY GOVERNESS (Swiss), speaks English and French; good position with refined family; good salary; best references. MISS J. McNEIDER, 32 West 108th st., New York. 11.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, cashier, companion or attendant; refined young woman. MRS. HELEN BROWN, 87 St. Paul av., New York. 11.

OFFICE WORK-Young lady, thoroughly experienced in filing and general office work. MISS L. HOLMANS, 65 W. 88th st., New York. 11.

PIANIST desires position to accompany or play for gymnasium or dancing school. MISS L. HOLMANS, 65 W. 88th st., New York. 11.

PLAIN COOKING wanted in small family by woman with girl of 11. LUCY STAMMERS, 1210 Stimpson st., New York. 11.

SEAMSTRESS would like plain sewing; children's clothes; \$1.50 day; please answer by letter. MRS. B. F. CHARLTON, 108 Broadway, New York. 11.

SECRETARY, stenographer, desires position in reliable home; 8 years' varied experience. MISS WEBBER, 101 Lexington av., New York. 11.

SECRETARY, bookkeeper and stenographer, 10 years' experience in commercial, banking and real estate lines; under long and varied management; high salary; highest references. ROSE L. BINGHAM, 40 West 93d st., New York; phone 11-1000. 11.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position in reliable home; 8 years' varied experience. MISS WEBBER, 101 Lexington av., New York. 11.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in publishing, advertising and law; accurate and efficient. MISS L. HOLMANS, 65 W. 88th st., New York. 11.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, good penman, at present employed, desires position. MISS MARY McVEIGH, 25 14th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position in automobile business; rapid and accurate typist. RO. M. HORN, 41 E. 10th st., New York. 11.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, long experience, good typist, best references; desires position downtown, Manhattan or Brooklyn. MISS L. HOLMANS, 65 W. 88th st., New York. 11.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, telephone operator, desires position. MISS GRACE COVILL, 124 E. 10th st., New York. 11.

TUTOR-Highly recommended visiting teacher, 16 years' experience, high school, high. MRS. A. W. SMALL, 123 E. 60th st., New York. 11.

VISITING COMPANION-Position wanted with children afternoons on evenings; kind, motherly woman; capable, successful and trustworthy. MRS. J. A. L. BRETTE, 70 Cooper st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11.

WOMAN, attendant, refined, competent, would like position to do housework or laundry. ANNE PILOT, 136 West 100th st., New York. 11.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Stenographer in law office; bright, legible, or one experienced for light time; use of machine and small wages; with opportunity to do outside work. WILLIAM F. FREER, 110 Ashtland block, Chicago. 11.

WANTED-A girl or woman (Protestant) for general housework; 20, single, from town; kind treatment and good pay. MRS. NOE ZARGER, R. F. D. Geneseo, Ill. 11.

WANTED-Lady to take charge of beauty parlor; manicuring, shampooing. MRS. LYDIA B. THIRLE, 137 E. High st., care Higley Dept. Store, Columbus, O. 11.

WANTED FOR MILINERY DEPT.-Either saleslady, maker or apprentice. THIRLE MILLINERY CO., at H. Thiele, 137 E. High st., Columbus, O. 11.

WANTED-Saleswomen in every city of over 10,000 inhabitants to sell a high class line of goods; 20, single, capable to meet cultured women and willing to work from 9 to 4 daily; fine salary and commission. H. J. GIBSON, 840 American bldg., Chicago. 11.

WANTED-Demonstrators for stores in Chicago; salary \$9 week. J. A. HENSON, 300 New American bldg., Chicago. 11.

WOMAN wanted for general housework. MRS. G. F. GORHAM, 1905 East 80th st., Florida hotel; experience in slight reading. Both classical and popular music necessary. CHARLES K. ADLER, 534 Portland av., Paulina, Minn. 11.

WANTED-Young lady, 20, single, good habits, no references. MISS GEORGE TROUGHTON, 303 Court st., Pekin, Ill. 11.

BOY in high school wants to work on Saturdays and after school. EARL HOY, 301 N. Race st., Urbana, Ill.; Bell phone Chicago 11.

CARTERS-Position wanted by couple. MRS. COHILL, 2700 Magnolia st., Chicago. 11.

CHIEF CLERK-Young colored man with splendid references. SAMUEL GIBSON, 3134 Forrest av., Chicago; Doug. 370. 11.

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic, first-class, with situation; temperate; careful driver; references exchanged. ELLIS M. ALD, RIDGE, 4039 Broadway, Chicago. 11.

CHRISTIANITY PL. or city salesman; 12 years' experience. W. E. KENNEL, 1230 West 56th st., Chicago. 11.

FARM MANAGER, experienced, middle-aged, capable, honest, high school education; 10 years' experience; 1000 acres stock; Saskatchewan or Alberta preferred. JOHN W. REID, 804 Muskegon hotel, Chicago. 11.

GOOD FARM HAND seeks employment; single. HARRY COLE, Metamora, Ill. 11.

INSTRUMENT MAN, experienced, desires position in reliable home; 10 years' experience. MISS WEBBER, 101 Lexington av., New York. 11.

MAN AND WIFE, Americans, 40 and 35, wish positions in country; no children; man understands horses, cows, poultry, etc.; highest references. CHARLES N. BAY, 1235 East 12th st., Cleveland, O. 11.

MARRIED MAN (35), 12 years' experience in office; well up in arithmetic, bookkeeping and stenography; 4 years' experience in selling; at present unemployed. J. C. FERGUSON, 630 So. 4th st., Des Moines, Ia. 11.

OFFICE MANAGER-Young man (22), with general office experience, high school education, CLARENCE A. REIMER, 1034 N. Central Park av., Chicago. 11.

OFFICE MANAGER, experienced, broad experience in advertising, jobbing and manufacturing. J. C. FERGUSON, 630 So. 4th st., Des Moines, Ia. 11.

OFFICE WORK WANTED, where there is opportunity for advancement; young man, experienced, with high school education. CLARENCE A. REIMER, 1034 N. Central Park av., Chicago. 11.

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPANION desires home in family; would exchange company for room. MRS. OPHIA ROSE, 115 Pearl st., Kansas City, Mo. 11.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, or clerical position wanted in office in St. Paul. MISS E. H. POWERS, 618 Dayton av., St. Paul, Minn. 11.

DRESSMAKER wishes work by the day. MRS. H. N. GUTHRIE, 207 E. 42d st., Chicago. Tel. Bryant 6000. 11.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER-Competent colored girl; good plain cook. CHAIDIA MOORE, 3422 Dearborn st., Chicago; phone 1800. 11.

GOVERNESS (German) wants position in American family; references. MISS F. H. HANSEN, 1100 Vincennes av., Chicago; Oak 4758. 11.

HOUSEKEEPER wants position in refined Cleveland home; young woman; cultured; for past 6 years; very fond of children; for past 6 years; very fond of children; for past 6 years; very fond of children. MISS K. E. FRIEND, 132 Fourth av., Guilford, Conn. 11.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position desired by refined, middle-aged lady in small family; 20, single, good references. MISS E. H. HANSEN, 1100 Vincennes av., Chicago; Oak 4758. 11.

HOUSEKEEPER, educated, middle-aged, refined, desires position with refined family; excellent references. MISS FANNY CRUMPLER, 1100 Vincennes av., Chicago; Oak 4758. 11.

MAID (colored) wants morning work, in office. MRS. L. SPERLIE, 1243 W. 14th pl., Chicago. 11.

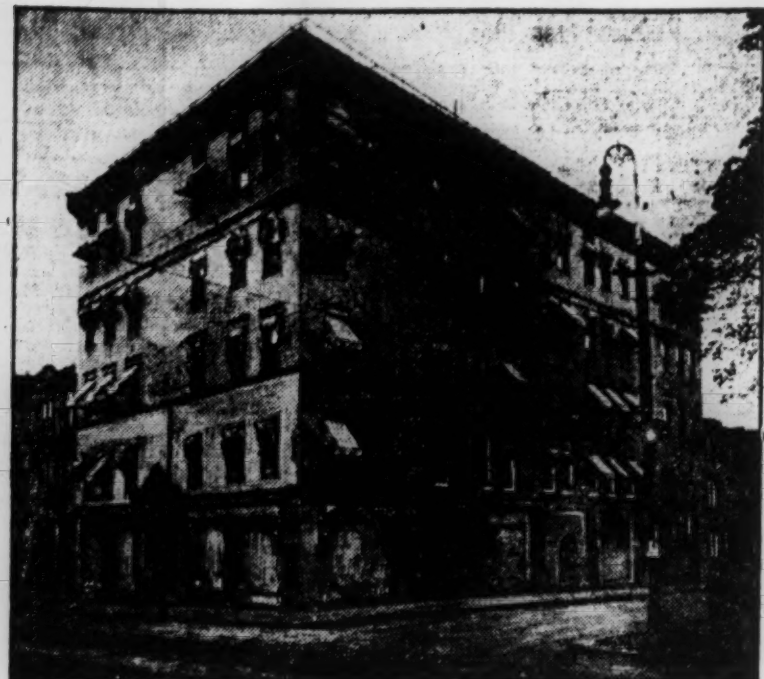
MAID, experienced, 18 and 24, desire position; capable, preferred; in day or night. Cedar Rapids, Ia.; salary \$10. O. M. McNEIL, 100 E. 11th st., Chicago. 11.

SEAMSTRESS, 20, single, neat, fast sewing; \$3 week with room and board; references

Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings



Purchased by Charles F. Cutler from James J. Smith—Frank A. Connors, broker

Another large investment property has been sold in Roxbury, consisting of two adjoining 6-story brick apartment houses, located 304 to 308 Dudley street, corner of 51 to 57 Adams street. There are five stories on the street floor, and 16 suites of 5 and 6 rooms each, with baths and other modern conveniences. The land measures 5778 square feet and is valued at \$8000. Total assessment is \$47,000, although the price paid was considerable in excess of these figures. Charles F. Cutler of Merrimack, N. H., purchased for investment from James J. Smith of Boston through the office of Frank A. Connors, Kimball building.

BEACON HILL ESTATE SOLD

One of those large 4½-story swell front dwellings on Mt. Vernon street, numbered 77, near Walnut street, has been purchased by the Charles P. Gardner estate. There is a ground area of 3245 square feet valued at \$13,900, included in the \$26,000 assessment.

MASSACHUSETTS R. E. EXCHANGE

There will be a special meeting at the exchange headquarters, 200 Washington street, on Monday, 1 o'clock sharp. Subject for discussion: "Further Safeguarding Against Fire Hazards." Speakers, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Henry M. Fenton and others.

COUNTRY ESTATES AND LOTS

Reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company: Sale has been made of the estate 182-184-186 and 188 Canterbury street, Worcester, comprising two three-apartment houses of 18 rooms each, and 12,000 square feet of land. The estate is assessed on a valuation of \$6900. Elmer R. Bartlett was the purchaser, the grantor, Mrs. E. E. Morse.

The trustees of Ferry hill syndicate, Marshfield, have sold to Lulu A. Powers, lot 24, on the east side of Preston terrace, extending 150 feet to Ferry street, and containing 9291 square feet. Also sold lot 28 with a frontage of 85 feet on Ferry street, containing 7725 square feet, to William L. Robbins. Another sale was made of an estate on the south side of Main street in Woodville village, Hopkinton, comprising a six-room cottage house and about half an acre of land. The grantor was Louisa K. Howe, purchaser, Fannie Stratton.

Sale is reported of an estate on the north side of Grafton street, near Massachusetts avenue, Arlington, comprising a new cement two-apartment house, containing 11 rooms with all modern improvements, and 5000 square feet of land. The grantor was Clayton A. Goodwin, the purchaser being Albert D. Cade.

A valuable parcel of land on the west side of Wedgewood avenue, Winchester, with a frontage of 80 feet and containing 12,000 square feet, has been sold to Nellie Walton to Nathaniel G. Hill.

A farm situated on Main street, in the village of West Sutton, was sold, comprising five acres of land, a large colonial style house and outbuildings. Elmer R. Bartlett was the grantor, and Philip Pressault was the buyer.

At Newport First Beach, Newport, R. I., the trustees have sold to Andrew Capwell, lots 441 and 442-443 and 444, having a combined frontage on Newport and Ellery avenue of 400 feet and containing 41,000 square feet.

The sale is reported of a parcel of land on Hillside avenue, Rivermore-on-the-Concord, North Billerica, with a frontage of 240 feet and containing 23,256 square feet. Charles Bruce was the grantor, the purchaser being Richard H. Kilder, who also purchased of N. M. Harrington, et al, lot 66, Concord river park, and situated on the westerly side of River View avenue, with a frontage of 50 feet, extending to the Concord river, where it has a frontage of 75 feet, containing 11,500 square feet.

The Edward T. Harrington Company, was the broker in these transactions.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., have sold for Susan E. Vine a single house and 2500 square feet of land situated on North School street, Newton, to M. J. Feely of Brighton.

Mrs. J. H. Putnam sold her cement and frame house, 51 Pine Ridge road, Waban, to Mrs. O. Wilson, who buys for a home. The 10-room house and 10,000 square feet of land is assessed for \$9300.

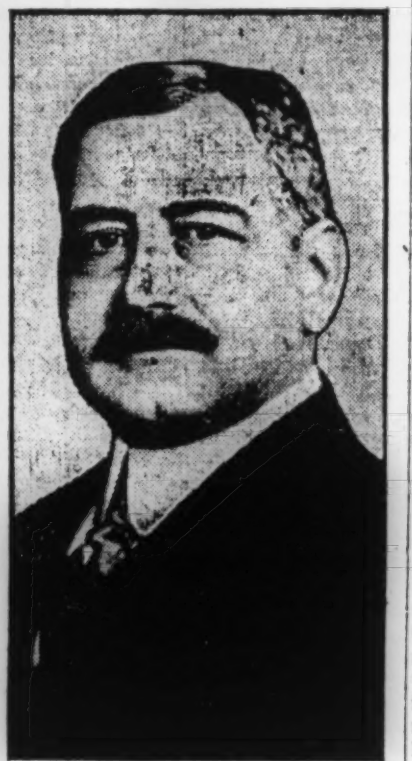
Charles W. Whitcomb has sold his estate, 89 Ashford street, Allston, to Messrs. Snyder & Drucker of Boston. The

Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Northern Ave. Pier, 6, ward 13; Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Co.; brick machinery and engine house. Howitt rd., 22, ward 23; Fred H. Trethewey; frame dwelling. Spaulding st., 33-35, ward 24; Alexander Rice, Dykeman & Murray; frame dwelling. Maple st., 133, ward 23; F. W. Baird, D. W. Cotter; frame dwelling. Chestnut Hill av., 220-231, ward 25; T. H. Munroe; frame auto storage. Colonial road, 11, ward 25; Lyman E. Peters; frame dwelling. Everett st., 62, rear, ward 25; Carlton Bell; frame auto storage. Washington st., 276-278, ward 6; Williams & Gung; alter store and offices. Rutland st., ward 12; City of Boston; alter school. Yeaman st., ward 17; City of Boston; alter school. East Ninth st., 315, ward 15; United States Postmaster Co., Herbert S. Kimball; alter mfg.

WESTERN SOCIETY'S PURPOSE IS FOR PROMOTING THRIFT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Believing that individual thrift is the basis of national prosperity, and that such thrift is an attitude of mind which can be cultivated and enlarged, the American Society for Thrift has been organized to undertake a contest against the high cost of living along those lines.

Headquarters of the organization are in Chicago. S. W. Straus of Chicago is chairman of the organization committee, and the advisory council already numbers the governors of Iowa, Idaho, Michigan,



S. W. STRAUS

In charge of organization committee. Oklahoma, Ohio, Delaware, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico and West Virginia. Miss Alice H. Grady of Boston, financial secretary of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League is also a member. The society already, by correspondence, bulletins, and personal visits has launched a campaign that has met with great encouragement.

The work of the society will be confined to getting people to thinking and talking about thrift, what it consists of and what it can do.

WICKFORD SEEKING CONGRESS FUND TO DREDGE HARBOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the Village Welfare League of Wickford, meeting at an informal reception to Congressman Peter G. Gerry in the Gregory building last evening, urged him to use his influence in securing from Congress an appropriation for the dredging of Wickford harbor. Congressman Gerry made his visit to Wickford in connection with a tour of the second Rhode Island district.

The request for action by Congress in the interests of deeper waterways was the second received by the congressmen within the past few days. During a visit to Wakefield the voters of North Kingston presented a petition asking for the completion of the Point Judith harbor of refuge and the channel to the town.

Members of the Wickford league pointed out that nothing had been done for several years in the harbor, and that with the oyster business a growing industry in the village, the lack of adequate facilities was the cause of serious delays.

WASHINGTON PLAN FOR SCHOOL READY

WASHINGTON—Plans have been completed for the new central high school building, for which an appropriation of \$1,200,000 has been made. Of this, \$800,000 will be used for the building and \$400,000 for the equipment. The building will be erected upon the property which has been purchased lying between Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Clifton streets and Florida avenue, says the Post. The building will accommodate about 2000 pupils and will be completed in about two years.

The building will contain a central building and two wings, which will be constructed of tapestry brick, trimmed with limestone and sandstone. The trimmings will consist of ornamental belt course and quoins. It will contain three stories with the additions of a ground floor and a large basement.

SHIPPING NEWS

Business was brisk for a Saturday at T wharf today, with eight early arrivals and others coming in before noon. Prices are about the same. Arrivals: W. M. Goodspeed 13,400 pounds, Stranger 9100, Genesta 8900, Flora L. Oliver 17,300, Edith Silveira 10,500, Olive F. Hutchins 14,000, Gertrude De Costa 15,700, and Leonora Silveira 7300. The Genesta also had 1000 pounds cusk. Dealers' prices: Steak cod \$8.25 per hundredweight, market cod \$3.25, haddock \$4.25, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$3, medium hake \$2.25 and cusk \$3.25.

With 250 large fresh mackerel and 150 medium sized, the schooner Dixie arrived at T wharf today from Middle bank. The fish sold readily to dealers for 23 cents each for large and 15 cents for medium.

Large receipts of salt codfish are coming to Gloucester daily from Nova Scotia under the new tariff law. Today the schooner Norma brought 300,000 pounds to port. Gill netters are making good catches, today's receipts being 150,000 pounds fresh fish, most of which was pollock. The receipts brought in by gill netters for the past week total approximately 530,000 pounds fresh fish.

Among the large number of tourists sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Tivives, bound for Kingston, Colon, Panama, Bocas del Toro and Port Limon, were Samuel Gutman, Mrs. W. H. Pickering and William J. Follen of Boston; Mrs. H. H. Allan and child of Revere, Miss E. R. Brown of Providence and Miss E. R. Richardson of Greenwich.

For use in the mission stations he has founded in Labrador, the auxiliary yacht Ketch Amber Jack has been presented by the estate of Freeman B. Sheedy to Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. The yacht was placed in commission in 1905 and is propelled by a 12 horsepower motor. The craft measures 42.6 feet overall length, 11.6 feet beam and has a draft of 3.5 feet. Dr. Grenfell probably will take the Ketch Amber Jack north in the spring.

Considerable copper has already been lighter from the burned steamer Templemore, which is anchored at quarantine. The copper was found to be in good condition, and evidently uninjured by the fire which burned the rest of the cargo and the steamer. The barge Camden is alongside the Templemore, receiving the copper. It is not known when the Templemore will be brought into the upper harbor, although arrangements are now being made to secure her a berth.

This morning the Cunarder Franconia, which arrived here Thursday from Liverpool and Queenstown, left for New York, to run between that port and the Mediterranean for the winter. She will sail from the metropolis Nov. 15. The Franconia, in the Mediterranean service all summer, will come here from New York to sail for Liverpool Nov. 14. She will take out 130,000 bushels of grain and much general freight. The Franconia returns here in April.

Last reported passing Gibraltar on Oct. 17, the Hamburg-American liner Aragonia, coming here from the Orient, is now a week late. While crossing the Red sea the furnace crowns of the boilers collapsed and she was held at Aden until repairs were made. She left Yokohama July 11, and took on cargo at Higo, Shanghai, Kongsong, Iloilo, Manila and Singapore. She has a large amount of hemp and other cargo for Boston and some for New York. She is a 3228-ton (net) vessel, carrying a crew of 50 men, and has a freight value at more than \$1,000,000.

Several ocean liners were delayed in sailing this morning by thick weather. Among them were the Franconia for New York to enter the Mediterranean service for the winter; the Catalonian, Captain Jago, for Manchester and the Kandelfels, a German freighter, also going to New York. At noon the Italian steamer Napoli sailed for the Mediterranean with 200 steerage passengers. But one liner is tied up in port with the departure of these vessels, the Warren liner Michigan which arrived this morning. A big fleet is due here Monday, however; while several stragglers are expected momentarily.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived: Str Michigan (Br), Ritchie, Liverpool, Oct. 25.

Str Nacoochee, Diger, Savannah.

Str Ransom B. Fuller, Lincoff, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Socony, Fenlon, New York, twg bg S. O. Co., No. 85.

Tg Lehigh, McDouglrick, Gloucester, twg bg 780, Rockport, Mass.

Sailed: Strs Devonian (Br), Liverpool; Catalonian (Br), Manchester; Franconia (Br), New York; tug Vesta, twg bg 741, Lynn; Chas. T. Gallagher, twg bg Coal-dale, Portland last night; Narragansett, twg lgs Mauch Chunk and Mesquobon, New York; strs Napoli (Ital), Naples; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Chipewake, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Fla.

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SC; Nordstjernen, Port Limon; Spiral, Manzanilla; Lancastrian, Antwerp; Kansas, Japan and China via Boston; Vestris, Santos, etc.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7—Arrd strs Sif, Dalsquir, Nain, Bremerhaven via New York; Kanawha, Portsmouth; tug Piedmont, do, towg lgs Numbers 17 and 24. Cld 7, sch Eleanor F. Bartram, Pinkham, Key West.

Sld 7, strs Matilda Weems, Georgetown, S. C.; Kershaw, Boston; Suwanee, Jacksonville via Savannah. Psd down Sparrows Point str Newton, for Boston.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7—Arrd strs Santana, Progreso; Herbert G. Wylie, Tampico.

Cld 7 strs St. Laurent, Havre; Ceiba; Clearfield, Tuxpan; Sinaloa, Boca del Toro via Colon; Comus, New York; Excelsior, Havana; Gorredyk, Rotterdam; El Monte, Boston.

Sld from Port Eads, 7, strs Torr Head, Belfast via Newport News, Comel, New York; Agnella, Frontera.

NEWPORT NEWS, Nov. 7—Arrd str Carpathian, Port Arthur (and left for Hamburg via Amsterdam and psd out Cape Henry). Sld strs Atlantian (from Rio Janeiro via Port Spain, Charleston; Coastwise, Boston; Edger (from Mobile), Antwerp (and passed Cape Henry).

NORFOLK, Nov. 7—Arrd strs Dalhanna, Rio Janeiro via St. Lucia Geo. Hawley, New York; Norfolk, Providence; Schildturm, New York (latter arrd off Cape Henry a. m. 7 took on seamen and proceeded for Batavia); schrs Edward H. Cole, Rogers, Portland; Cora F. Cressy, Frost.

Cld 7, str Dorothy, Savannah; schs Grace A. Martin, Wallace, Boston; Wyoming, McLeod, Portland.

Sld 7, strs Tyr, Kingston; Veniero (from Galveston), Genoa; San Tirso (from Puerto Mexico), Batoum via Algiers; Middlesex, Boston, and all passed out Cape Henry; schs Dorothy Palmer, freight, Portsmouth; Eleanor A. Percy, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7—Arrd strs Natsiona, Newport News; Itasca, Providence; Pawnee, New York; sch J. Edward Drake, Wilmington, Del.

Cld 7, strs Annetta, Port Antonio; Bratland, Sydney; Atlantis, Galveston; Lexington, Boston.

Psd up Del breakwater, 7, str Kasbek, from Dunkirk.

Psd out, 7, tug Mary F. Scully twg bgs Boston for Portland and I. F. Chapman for Boston; 6, str Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; 7, cruiser Chester, for Veracruz; str Dunachton, for Chinkiang; Juno, for Pensacola.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 7—Arrd, bark Giuseppeina, Trapani; schrs Edward H. Blake, Chatham, N. B., for New York; Mary E. Olys, Kennebec, for do; Seth M. Todd, Stonington for do.

TAMPA, Nov. 7—Arrd, str Lampasas, New York via Key West for Mobile; Mildred, Ft. Myer and left on return. Sld, Nov. 6, str Nueces (from Mobile), New York via Key West; (from Mobile), Port Arthur.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 7—Arrd, tg Murrell, twg bg Emelie, Norfolk for Boston; twg two bgs from Windsor for New York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7—Sld, str Minnetonka, for New York.

Arrd, 7, strs Ruby, New Orleans for Philadelphia; Huron, New York (and left for Jacksonville).

CAPE HENRY, Nov. 7—Psd out, str Nieto de Larrinaga, Galveston via Newport News for Manchester.

CALAIS, Nov. 7—Arrd, sch Harold B. Consense, Philadelphia.

FIRE ISLAND, Nov. 7—Psd a, a Reading tug with 3 bgs.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7—Arrd, str Queenswood, Philadelphia.

Cld 7, strs Sicilia, Genoa; Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, Bremen; El Norte, New York. Sld 7, strs Borkum, Bremen, Ogechee, New York.

GLOUCESTER, Nov. 7—Arrd schs Chas E. Wyman, and A. F. Kindberg, Bangor for New York.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 7—Arrd str Ligonier, Port Arthur; Somerset, Baltimore; Santurde, do; San Mateo, do; Mohawk, New York.

Sld 7, str Comanche, New York; schs Blanche C. Pendleton, do; Dean E. Brown, New London; The Josephine, Baltimore.

KEY WEST, Nov. 7—Arrd strs Mascotte, Havana; Olive, Port Tampa (and left for Havana).

MOBILE, Nov. 7—Arrd, brig Motley, Banes.

NEW LONDON, Nov. 7—Arrd, schs Chas. Lullig, Boston for New York.

PORT ARTHUR, Nov. 7—Arrd, str Guifoli, Bayonne.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 7—Sld, str Cyfarthia, Ebbwrg.

Arrd, 7—Str E. O. Saltmarsh, Manzanillo; Alderney, Havana.

PORT READING, Nov. 7—Cld, schr Bravo, Smith, Sydney.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 7—Sld, str J. H. Devereaux, Norfolk.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 7—Arrd, schrs Geo. Cross, Greenport; Robt John Beswick, do.

ROCKLAND, Nov. 7—Sld, schr Wm. Mason, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7—Arrd, str Tamon Maru, Karatsu.

SABINE, Nov. 7—Sld, str Toledo, Philadelphia.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Bremen, for Bremen..... Nov. 8
Venezia, for Naples-Marseilles..... Nov. 8
Columbia, for Glasgow..... Nov. 8
Calabria, for Gibraltar-Naples..... Nov. 8
Cyrus, for Liverpool..... Nov. 8
Minneapolis, for London..... Nov. 8
Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen..... Nov. 11
Nordam, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 11
La Saviole, for Havre..... Nov. 12
Roma, for Marseilles..... Nov. 12
Lapland, for Dover-Antwerp..... Nov. 12
Laura, for Naples-Trieste..... Nov. 12
Celtic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Cameroon, for Glasgow..... Nov. 13
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen..... Nov. 13
Prinzess Irene, Gibraltar-Naples..... Nov. 13
Pretoria, for Hamburg..... Nov. 13
Olympic, for Southampton..... Nov. 13
Minneapolis, for London..... Nov. 13
Carr, for Rotterdam-London..... Nov. 13
Cronia, Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Frankonia, for Gibraltar-Naples..... Nov. 13
America, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 13
Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen..... Nov. 13
Cleveland, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 13
La Provence, for Havre..... Nov. 13
Caroline, for Havre..... Nov. 13
Martin, for Washington, New York..... Nov. 13
Vanderland, for Dover-Antwerp..... Nov. 13
Uranium, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 13
Piedmont, for London..... Nov. 13
Helling Olav, for Copenhagen..... Nov. 13
Celtic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
St. Louis, for Southampton..... Nov. 13
President Grant, for Hamburg..... Nov. 13
Holland, for Mediterranean ports..... Nov. 13
California, for Glasgow..... Nov. 13
Barbarossa, for Bremen..... Nov. 13
Pannonia, for London..... Nov. 13
Europa, for Naples-Genoa..... Nov. 13
Candia, Naples-Marseilles..... Nov. 13
Minnetonka, for London..... Nov. 13
America, for Hamburg..... Nov. 13
Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen..... Nov. 13
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam..... Nov. 13
France, for Havre..... Nov. 13
Kronland, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Majestic, for Southampton..... Nov. 13

Sailings from Boston

Devonian, for Liverpool..... Nov. 8
Michigan, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Saxonia, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Parisian, for Glasgow..... Nov. 14
Arable, for Liverpool..... Nov. 18
Moltke, for Hamburg..... Nov. 22
Canopus, for Mediterranean ports..... Nov. 27
Palestine, for Mediterranean ports..... Nov. 27
Sachsen, for Liverpool..... Nov. 27

Sailings from Philadelphia

"Dominion, for Liverpool..... Nov. 8
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg..... Nov. 10
America, for Mediterranean ports..... Nov. 10
Manitou, for Antwerp..... Nov. 21
Merion, for Liverpool..... Nov. 22
Pannonia, for Mediterranean ports..... Nov. 22
Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg..... Nov. 23

Sailings from Montreal

Megantic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 8
Scotian, for London..... Nov. 9
Tunisian, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Andania, for London..... Nov. 13
Pretorian, for Glasgow..... Nov. 13
Royal Edward, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Teutonic, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Corinthian, for London..... Nov. 13
Victorian, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Granplan, for Glasgow..... Nov. 13
Shellan, for Glasgow..... Nov. 13
Acaia, for London..... Nov. 13
Laurentie, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Corsean, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Loke Michigan, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Ruthenia, for Trieste..... Nov. 13

Sailings from Quebec

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool..... Nov. 13
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool..... Nov. 27

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
Laurentie, for Montreal..... Nov. 8
Mauretania, for New York..... Nov. 8
Sachsen, for Boston..... Nov. 8
Laconia, for Boston..... Nov. 11
Corsean, for Montreal..... Nov. 13
Acaia, for New York..... Nov. 13
Canada, for Portland, Me..... Nov. 13
Carmaria, for New York..... Nov. 13
Haverford, for Philadelphia..... Nov. 13
Hattie, for New York..... Nov. 13
Lusitania, for New York..... Nov. 13
Megantic, for Portland, Me..... Nov. 13
Sagamore, for Boston..... Nov. 13
Albion, for New York..... Nov. 13
Dominion, for Philadelphia..... Nov. 13
Celtic, for New York..... Nov. 13
Cronia, for New York..... Nov. 13
Teutonic, for Portland, Me..... Nov. 13

Sailings from London
Minnetonka, for New York..... Nov. 13
Minneapolis, for New York..... Nov. 13
Minnehaha, for New York..... Nov. 13

Sailings from Southampton
Majestic, for New York..... Nov. 8
Philadelphia, for New York..... Nov. 13
President Lincoln, for New York..... Nov. 13
President Lincoln, for New York..... Nov. 13
Hambur, for Boston..... Nov. 13
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for New York..... Nov. 13
Augusta Victoria, for New York..... Nov. 13
New York, for Philadelphia..... Nov. 13
Austria, for Portland, Me..... Nov. 13
St. Paul, for New York..... Nov. 13
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, New York..... Nov. 13

Sailings from Glasgow
California, for New York..... Nov. 8
Columbia, for New York..... Nov. 13
Columbia, for New York..... Nov. 13
Hesperian, for Boston..... Nov. 13
Cameroon, for London..... Nov. 13

Sailings from Hamburg
President Lincoln, for New York..... Nov. 8
President Lincoln, for New York..... Nov. 13
Augusta Victoria, for New York..... Nov. 13
Patriota, for New York..... Nov. 13

Sailings from Bremen
George Washington, for New York..... Nov. 13
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for New York..... Nov. 13
Koulo, for New Orleans via Boston..... Nov. 13

FOREIGN MAIL

Latest Financial and Industrial News

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SHOWING FOR SEPTEMBER IS BETTER

Gross Revenues Are Larger and the Loss in Net Is Less Than Previous Month's Falling Off—Liberal Maintenance Allowances Invade Company's Earnings

NEW YORK—Earnings of the Southern Pacific Company for September were much more favorable, both as regards the volume of business handled and the changes in comparison with a year ago for the corresponding period, than those reported for either of the previous two months. Gross revenues were about \$12,750,000, or \$28,500 more than in the corresponding month of 1912, while the net sustained a falling off of less than \$500,000, which compares with a decrease of more than \$975,000 in the previous month and \$786,000 in July. Therefore, the September showing would seem to indicate that the company is gaining ground and that within a reasonable length of time the changes in net will be on the other side of the ledger.

It may be stated that the losses in net that have been sustained thus far in the current fiscal period have been largely the result of more liberal maintenance allowances than in the corresponding period a year ago, which has materially increased operating costs. In July operating expenses were about \$800,000 higher than in July a year ago; in August a similar increase was shown, and in September about \$525,000.

Below are presented the revenues and changes for the first quarter of the 1914 fiscal period, as compared with last year.

Gross—	1913	1912	Change
July	\$11,761,010	\$11,386,000	\$375,010
August	\$12,254,000	\$10,890,000	\$1,364,000
September	\$12,748,500	\$11,962,000	\$786,500
Three months	\$36,763,510	\$34,238,000	\$2,525,510
Net—			
July	\$3,418,008	\$2,962,152	\$455,856
August	\$3,814,407	\$2,952,000	\$862,407
September	\$4,425,887	\$3,906,976	\$518,911
Three months	\$11,658,302	\$9,821,128	\$1,837,174

*Increase.
If the October operating results indicate as much improvement over September as those for September do over August, it is apparent that there will be but small change in either the gross or net for that period in comparison with a year ago. The foregoing net changes, however, are after deductions in taxes. It should be stated, however, that taxes have increased materially thus far in the current fiscal period. In September the rise in this respect was equal to 20½ per cent, and for the three months ended Sept. 30 to 22.17 per cent, over the corresponding periods of 1912. If they continue to rise at the same rate during the remainder of the fiscal period there will be an increase for the 12 months to end June 30 next of at least \$1,250,000.

In dealing with operating costs of the railroads, however, it should be remembered that it is absolutely impossible

for as economical operations today as a few years ago. It is pointed out that with the expansion in population increased facilities have had to be provided which have tended to swell the expense totals. At the same time labor is higher than a few years ago, materials cost more, also coal, and although gross revenues have expanded very materially in the past decade, there have been so many contributing elements to offset this change for the better that the railroads as a whole today are not as well off as formerly. Legislation has also played an important part in the present situation, while one of the most important features to be considered is the immense amount of new capital that has necessarily been required in providing facilities to meet present conditions.

This has resulted in increasing charges to an appreciable extent, so that there is not sufficient net corporate income left after payment of nominal dividends by many companies to provide anything for improvements and betterments to the various properties.

The Southern Pacific only a few months ago was compelled to resort to short-term financing to meet current requirements and within a comparatively short time will be in the market for additional funds. Provision will have to be made for the maturing notes that were sold this year as well as to take care of requirements in the future. It is learned that the present program calls for the issuance of convertible bonds for the purposes just mentioned. It is believed that \$50,000,000, or possibly \$75,000,000, will be disposed of by the company within the next few months. This is expected will provide for its requirements for some time to come, while it is thought that it will be the best means of raising fresh capital that can be devised to meet conditions of the times.

Sooner or later all of the railroads will have to enter the market for new capital on a scale much more liberal than they have done in the past couple of years, and the belief is that bonds instead of short-term notes will be offered. The poor position of the bond market has made it rather difficult to dispose of long-term issues, except at considerably higher interest rates than formerly. Some of the roads, however, have bowed to the inevitable and put bonds at the higher rate of return and more are said to be seriously considering such a move.

ILLINOIS TRACTION ABSORBS WESTERN RAILWAYS & LIGHT

The board of directors of the Illinois Traction Company, known as the "McKinley system," have announced a merger between that company and the Western Railways & Light Company, which is controlled by the same interests. The management of the two corporations is practically identical at the present time, and the principal shareholders in each corporation, comprising a majority in interest of the common stock are convinced that it will be for the best interest of both corporations to bring about a practical merger of the two.

The Illinois Traction Company owns and operates five gas companies, 12 street railway systems, serves 33 cities and towns with electric light and power, and has over 450 miles of high speed interurban road, serving a population of more than 2,000,000.

The Western Railways & Light Company operates six gas companies, nine street railway systems, serves seven cities and towns with electric light and power and has 110 miles of interurban road, serving a population of about 400,000. The greater part of the cities and towns now served by both companies are located in Illinois.

The combined companies after the merger will have gross earnings of more than \$10,000,000 and net earnings in excess of \$4,000,000. The stock capitalization of the Illinois Traction Company

ILLINOIS TRACTION ABSORBS WESTERN RAILWAYS & LIGHT

after the merger is completed will be about \$18,000,000.

The plan is to exchange one share of Illinois Traction Company common stock for each two shares of Western Railways & Light Company common stock, which will make necessary an increase in the number of shares of Illinois Traction Company common stock outstanding which is to be authorized at a meeting of the stockholders to be held Nov. 10.

The Illinois Traction Company common stock is now paying dividends at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, and it is believed that this will be increased some time during 1914.

OREGON MINIMUM WAGE LAW UPHOLD

PORTLAND, Ore.—Circuit Judge Cleon upheld Friday the constitutionality of the minimum wage law, passed by the last Legislature, giving the industrial welfare commission power to regulate the hours of work, wages and working conditions of women and minors employed in the state. The commission established a minimum wage of \$8.64 for women employed in factories, to become effective Nov. 23.

HOYTWOOD BROS. & WAKEFIELD COMPANY declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred shares, payable Dec. 1. Books close at close of business Nov. 14 and reopen Dec. 1.

PLAN MEMORIAL TO JOHN T. MORGAN

PANAMA, C. Z.—A delegation of 30 members of the southern commercial congress, representing 12 southern states, in charge of Clarence J. Owens, on Friday selected a spot on the bluff at the north end of Culebra cut, overlooking the site of the Panama canal, and dedicated it for a bronze memorial tablet, with a life-size bust of the late John Tyler Morgan, United States senator from Alabama, who at one time was chairman of the Senate inter-oceanic canal committee.

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 50½¢, off ¼; Mexican dollars, 46¢, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver, 27 9-15d. off 1-16d.

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FEATURES OF NEW HAVEN'S OPERATIONS

Company Has a Net Credit Balance of \$230,630 in Hire of Equipment Account—Contract With Pullman Company

DINING CAR SERVICE

The annual report of the New Haven as filed with the Massachusetts public service commission contains many operating figures not included in the annual report to stockholders. The form is identical to that prescribed by the interstate commerce commission.

In hire of equipment New Haven had a net credit balance of \$230,630 during the last fiscal year. The amount accrued on equipment loaned, which consisted almost wholly of freight cars, was \$236,203, and on equipment borrowed \$2,907,684. Per diem rates per car ranged from 30 to 45 cents during the year. The higher rate was obtained on about 50 per cent of the freight cars loaned.

The following condensed statement of freight cars interchanged shows the number of days, rate and amount in the case of freight cars borrowed and loaned:

Borrowed	Days	Rate	Amount
do	572,173	30¢	\$171,651
do	2,808,348	35	982,935
do	3,086,226	45	1,388,501
Totals	6,466,747		2,343,087
Loaned	716,338	30	214,901
do	3,167,628	35	1,108,676
do	3,768,207	45	1,695,085
Totals	7,652,173		3,018,662

In the 1912 fiscal year, the road had a credit balance of \$506,788 from the interchange of equipment. The highest per diem rate received on freight cars loaned in 1912 was 35 cents, netting \$1,357,309.

Apropos of New Haven's contract with the Pullman Company as of Jan. 1, 1913, covering operations of parlor, chair and sleeping car service, it is to be recalled that such operation by the New Haven covered a period of only six months, from June 30, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1913. During this half year, however, the New Haven received \$529,595 net revenue from operation of this service. Revenue, expenses and income from the operation of parlor, chair and sleeping car service, for those six months under New Haven management were as follows:

	Revenue	Expenses	Net
Sleeping car	\$320,963	\$104,788	\$216,175
Pr & ch car	601,664	288,243	313,420
Totals ...	922,627	393,031	529,595

The revenue from this department in the entire 1912 fiscal year, when under New Haven management, shows:

	Revenue	Expenses	Net
Sleeping car	\$616,011	\$165,820	\$450,190
Pr & ch car	1,116,646	311,026	805,620
Totals	1,732,657	476,846	1,255,810

Operation of the dining and sleeping car service by the New Haven has never been a great money producer. In the 1913 fiscal year for every \$1 received from this branch of the service, operating expenses consumed 84 cents, leaving a divisible net profit of only 16 cents on every dollar taken in.

On account of joint operation the New Haven paid the New York Central \$385,502 last year for joint use of tracks from Woodlawn to the Grand Central station, against \$377,573 in 1912. For use of the Grand Central station and the Mott Haven distributing yards the New Haven paid New York Central \$1,200,930, against \$1,012,522 in 1912. The Boston Terminal Company received \$397,969 from the New Haven last year on account of terminal facilities, compared with \$381,909 in 1912. For the use of the East River piers \$155,751 was paid the city of New York, against \$159,019 in previous year.

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Deposits	\$1,738,333,000	\$1,760,000,000
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Specie	\$22,000,000	\$1,574,000,000
Legal tenders	\$7,124,000	\$25,000,000
Banks' cash in vts.	\$33,354,000	\$25,555,000
Tr cash in vts.	\$5,886,000	\$2,110,000
Aggregate cash res.	\$39,240,000	\$1,738,000
Tr cos res mon.	\$9,362,000	\$14,000
Surplus reserve	\$7,139,720	\$60,450
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Loans	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,012,000,000
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ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7—Egg mkt firm at 28½¢.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—Buttr sty; ex 31½¢, ex lsts 29½¢/30¢, pkg stk 21½¢/22¢; receipts 4387. Eggs sty; lsts 31¢/32¢, ordinary lsts 27¢/28¢; receipts 2917.

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NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str J S Whitney from New York brought 54 crts pineapples, 100 bxs dates, 25 bxs peanuts, 27 bxs figs, 60 bxs raisins, 374 bxs oranges, 397 bxs grape fruit, 320 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 45,324 bbls 23,225 bxs, cranberries 3545 bbls, peaches 125 crts Florida and Jamaica oranges 13,262 bxs, California oranges 780 bxs, grapefruit 9352 bxs, lemons 178 bxs, bananas 26,000 stems, California decid. fruit 33 cars, pineapples 251 crts, grapes 3789 bbls, 105,833 bskts 30,787 carriers, raisins 9169 bxs, figs 1327 pkgs, dates 1972 bxs, peanuts 1389 bgs, potatoes 234,909 bu, sweet potatoes 7277 bbls, onions 19,441 bushels.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today 874 pkgs; last year 1041 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents, in sack, \$4.60 @5; spring clears, in sacks, \$3.60 @4; winter patents, \$4.65 @5.20; winter straights, \$4.40 @4.90; winter clears, \$4.30 @4.60; Kansas, in sacks, \$4.10 @4.70. Millfeed—Spring bran, \$24 @24.50; winter bran, \$25 @25.50; middlings, \$25.50 @28.50; mixed feed, \$28 @28.50; red dog, \$29.50; cottonseed meal, \$33; linseed meal, \$32.

Corn—Spot, No 2 yellow, 83 @83½¢, No 1 yellow, 82½ @83¢; ship, all rail, No 2 yellow 82½ @83¢; No 3 yellow, 82 @82½¢; lake and rail, No 2 yellow, 81½ @82¢; No 3 yellow, 81 @81½¢.

Straw—Rye, \$10.50 @12.50; oat, \$11.50 @12.50.

Hay—Choice \$23 @23.50; No 1 grade \$22 @22.50; No 2, \$20 @21; No 3, \$16 @17; stock, \$14 @15.

Cornmeal—Granulated, \$4.20; bolted, \$4.15; bag meal, \$1.55 @1.57; cracked corn, \$1.60 @1.63.

Lard—Raw leaf, 13½¢; rendered leaf, 12½¢, pure, 12½¢.

Oats—No 1 clipped white, 47½¢; No 2 clipped white, 47¢; No 3 clipped white, 46½¢; ship fancy, 40 lbs, 47 @47½¢; fancy, 38 lbs, 46½ @47¢; reg 38 lbs, 46 @46½¢, reg 36 lbs, 45½ @46¢.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 31½ @32¢; western, 31¢; pints, extra northern creamery, 32 @32½¢.

Eggs—Henneries, extra, 49 @51¢; eastern, extra, 48 @47¢; western prime firsts, 36 @38¢.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.30 @2.35; California, small white, \$3.95 @4; yellow eyes, \$2.80 @2.90; red kidneys, \$2.90 @3.

Onions—Spanish, per case, \$2.75 @3; Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, \$1.25 @2; native, per bu box, \$1.10 @1.15.

Potatoes—New bur, 2-bu bag, Maine, \$1.35 @1.45; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$1.25 @1.50.

Fruit—Apples, per bbl, \$2 @5; oranges, \$2.75 @6 box; grapes, pomegranates, 18 @20¢; Nias, 18 @20¢; pears, 18 @20¢; apples, 18 @20¢; cranberries, \$3 @7 bbl, \$1.50 @2.25.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations for 20-lb lots: Crystal cubes, 7.25 @7.35; eagle labels, 6.05¢; domino, 4.85¢; cut loaf, 5.55¢; XXXX powdered, 4.65¢; granulated and fine, 4.55¢ and 4.50¢; diamond A, 4.50¢; extra Cs, 4.05 @4.15¢; empire A, 4.30¢; 4.50¢; Ontario A, 4.35¢; yellow Cs, 3.90 @4¢; wholesale grocers' quote: Granulated and fine, 4.55¢ and 4.50¢; 100-lb bags, \$4.65.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
1913—1508 lbs, 20 bxs, 90,371 lbs butter; 342 lbs cheese; 1172 cs eggs, 1912—2636 lbs, 180 bxs, 170,507 lbs butter; 1498 lbs cheese; 1283 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
1913—6079 pkgs butter, 1482 bxs cheese, 12,489 cs eggs, 1912—4319 pkgs butter, 2474 bxs cheese and 6209 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7—Egg mkt firm at 28½¢.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—Buttr sty; ex 31½¢, ex lsts 29½¢/30¢, pkg stk 21½¢/22¢; receipts 4387. Eggs sty; lsts 31¢/32¢, ordinary lsts 27¢/28¢; receipts 2917.

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Legal tenders	\$7,124,000	\$25,000,000
Banks' cash in vts.	\$33,354,000	\$2

HARVARD ELEVEN
FINELY DRILLED
FUNDAMENTALLY

POWERFUL BACKFIELD

NOTRE DAME WINS FROM PENN STATE

GIANTS DEFEAT CHICAGO

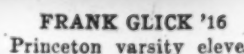
BISBEE, Ariz.—The New York Giants defeated the Chicago Americans here Friday by the score of 9 to 1 before a great crowd of baseball enthusiasts. The game pitched a fine game for the players, while the Giants batsmen hit hard and Russell with ease.

- 2-G. Goldsmith, Arlington H. S., 15m, 75 s.
- 3-A. Wunderlich, Arlington H. S. 15m, 71.5 s.
- 4-E. J. Clark, Arlington H. S., 15m, 27 s.
- 5-T. McBurney, Stanton H. S., 15m, 402.5 s.
- 6-C. Adams, Arlington H. S., 15m, 421.5 s.
- 7-M. C. Cline, Providence Tech. H. S.
- 8-M. Ford, Melrose H. S.
- 9-J. B. Barber, Providence Tech. H. S.
- 10-H. Kimball, Arlington H. S.
- 11-A. S. Cross, Providence English H. S.
- 12-H. D. Hildreth, Arlington H. S.
- 13-K. Peabody, Arlington H. S.
- 14-L. Worthen, Stoneham H. S.
- 15-S. Day, Stoneham H. S.
- 16-G. Chandler, Providence Tech. H. S.
- 17-C. W. Goers, Newton H. S.
- 18-F. H. Melrose, Melrose H. S.
- 19-H. Reycoff, Arlington H. S.
- 20-F. H. Mills, Providence Tech. H. S.
- 21-Murphy, Providence Tech. H. S.
- 22-C. Ide, Newton H. S.
- 23-H. J. Mowles, Dorchester H. S.
- 24-S. Campbell, Melrose H. S.
- 25-A. S. Roberts, Newton H. S.
- 26-P. Martin, Stoneham H. S.
- 27-T. Talbot, Weymouth H. S.
- 28-M. C. Arnold, Providence Tech. H. S.
- 29-M. H. Parker, Melrose H. S.
- 30-G. Munroe, Melrose H. S.
- 31-R. H. Hyatt, Weymouth H. S.
- 32-L. Alvord, Newton H. S.
- 33-S. Sweet, Weymouth H. S.
- 34-P. Richardson, Stoneham H. S.
- 35-L. J. Dowd, Newton H. S.
- 36-J. Lawless, Stoneham H. S.

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY

Ohio vs. Eastern Reserve.
 Idaho vs. Idaho.
 Ohio Wesleyan vs. Case.
 Oregon vs. Oregon A. C.
 Waterloo vs. Waterloo.
 Penn State vs. Notre Dame.
 Pennsylvania vs. Dartmouth.
 Phillips Exeter vs. Phillips Andover.
 Pittsburgh vs. Lafayette.
 Purdue vs. Rose P. I.
 Richmond vs. William and Mary.
 Rock Hill vs. Maryland.
 St. Lawrence vs. Hobart.
 Springfield Y. M. C. A. vs. Holy Cross.
 St. Vincent vs. New York University.
 Trinity vs. Haverford.
 Tulane vs. Morehead A. and M.
 Union vs. Stevens.
 Tennessee vs. Vanderbilt.
 W. and J. vs. West Virginia.
 Washington State vs. Whitman.
 Washington vs. Washington.
 Williams vs. Wesleyan.
 West Point vs. Albright.
 Wisconsin vs. Ohio State.
 Yale vs. Brown.

H. R. HARDWICK '15
Harvard University eleven



Michigan and Syracuse have met on the gridiron six times, and Michigan now has three victories to her credit to two for Syracuse. The 1911 game resulted in a 6-to-6 tie.

—000—

Opposing teams will have to be careful in the way they use the forward pass against Harvard. Brickley is a past master at picking them out of the air and with Hardwick and Mahan to help, it looks as if Harvard would get the ball out every other time the pass is tried, judging from the Cornell game.

Aldredo De Oro-1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0.
 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 9.
 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 2, 2, 1.
 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 7, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1.
 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.
 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 4, 0, 0, 2, 2, Total, 64
 points; 87 innings. High runs, 9 and 7.
Grand total, 150 points.

Joseph W. Carney-0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2.
 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.
 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0.
 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1.
 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 7, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, Total,
 43 points; 87 innings. High runs, 7 and 3.
Grand total, 143 points.

Inference: Aldredo De Oro better.

beaten by seven seconds, when the 12 earlong runners of the second year class scaled the mile and a half in 4m. 50 2-5s. The tug-of-war was pulled by teams of 15 men each, best two out of three pulls. The freshmen in this event were handicapped by lack of weight, but their better form and energy overcame these difficulties and they were the winners in two straight pulls.

HARVARD'S 'IN' HOTEL

NEW YORK—The Harvard varsity football team concluded its practise previous to the Princeton game in the McAlpine house Friday evening, when the men had a signal drill and received instructions from the coaches regarding the plans to be used in today's game. All of the first-string men except Center Trumbull were in the lineup, and he may play a part of the contest, although Soucy will start.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown varsity football team wound up its practice for the Yale game Friday afternoon with a fast signal drill. The players are in splendid condition for the match and expect to make a satisfactory showing although they realize that Yale will probably play her best game.

PHILADELPHIA—Coach Brooke gave the University of Pennsylvania football team a short signal practise on the grounds of the Whitemarsh Country Club Friday in final preparation for the game with Dartmouth today. Center Simpson was back in his place and will start today's game. The team is confident of making a strong showing.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell's varsity football team had a signal drill Friday afternoon in preparation for the Michigan game today. Despite the absence of D'Herne at end, the team showed much dash and is confident of making a satisfactory showing.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Coach Day lent his Williams varsity eleven through short drill Friday. It was the last practise previous to the game with Wesleyan today and all of the players showed much speed. Wesleyan has not won a game from Williams since 1905 and the local eleven expects to win again today.

Technology's cross-country team defeated Holy Cross, 23 to 67, in their dual race over the Tech course of 4½ miles Friday afternoon. Holy Cross was unable to finish a man better than sixth and Tech took every position from first to twelfth with the exception of sixth and seventh.

By EDWARD R. WESTON

PICKUPS

A prominent veteran baseball player says that the trouble with the present day managers is in the owners trying to make managers out of ball players who lack experience.

—000—
President Shibe of the Philadelphia Athletics is reported as having made a cash present to the Athletics of sufficient size to bring each man's share in the series up to \$4000.

Americans was knocked out of the box but once this year and the Athletics did it. He took part in 20 full games, leading the league in that respect.

—oo—

Manager Clark Griffith of the Washington Americans says he expects Pitcher Johnson will be a leading pitcher in the American league for the next 14 years. Johnson was 26 years old this week.

Nationals says his club lost \$30,000 during September on account of a lack of interest in the team. This is his chief reason for wanting a shorter schedule and some inter-league games.

been playing in semi-professional games in Oklahoma this summer, has won 38 of the 45 games he has played in. He is 6ft. 3in. tall and weighs 220 pounds. Big league scouts are watching him.

—ooo—

National league schedule committee favoring the opening of the 1914 season on April 14 instead of the tenth, it is practically certain this date will be selected.

Detroit and Washington terms, has petitioned the national commission to reinstate him. He was suspended because he did not play with Montreal when sold to that team last summer. He has an offer to manage the Ft. Wayne club, but cannot accept until reinstated.

had taken part in a world's series in each post season this fall. Evers, Leach-Schulte, Archer, Bresnahan and Zimmerman of the Chicago Nationals; Wagner, Wilson, Miller and Adams of Pittsburgh; Callahan of the Chicago Americans and Charles O'Leary of the St. Louis Nationals.

Six of the eight teams still in the six-day cycle race at the Boston Arena start in on their final day of racing this afternoon tied at 1130 miles 8 laps. The two other teams, Ryan-Corry and Grenda-Carman are tied, one lap behind the lead-

MANN'S CLAIM NOT ALLOWED
CINCINNATI, O.—The national baseball commission has disallowed the claim of Outfielder Leslie Mann for five days' salary alleged to be due from the Boston National League club. Mann's services with the Boston club terminated on Oct. 5.

**FULL DRESS SUITS
FOR THE OPERA**

Any gentleman needing a distinctive and correct Full Dress Suit for the Opera or other social affairs can find just the right thing in our stock—We specialize two grades, namely, **\$40.00** and **\$50.00** per suit.

They are dignified in outline, and faultless in fit and material.

Scott & Company
LIMITED
340 WASHINGTON STREET

Chlorhexidine

Hats

Beaconsfields \$3
Revelations \$2

These are especially
fine goods and only
handled by Chamberlain

637 WASHINGTON STREET
At Boylston Street

659 WASHINGTON STREET
Gaiety Theatre Building

THE HOME FORUM

AIDING GOOD FEELING AT COLLEGE

It is well known that President Wilson as president of Princeton University had his heart set on bringing about a more truly democratic organization, so that all the undergraduates should have some share of the good fellowship and the truly social life that is one of the finest fruits of college experience. In many colleges it is said to be possible for a large number of the boys to live through half their course or even through all of it without helpful association with the other students. John Corbin, author of "An American at Oxford," is also a Harvard man, where as he says, he lived alone for two years, till he found that he could run. This gave him the open sesame to a fellowship from which he had been excluded by no deliberate action of anybody. He writes in the Century magazine of the struggle for democracy in colleges, taking as a main text the new freshman residence halls at Harvard.

These halls were made possible by the generosity of graduates who had realized the increasing difficulty, with the growth of the college, for any but the comparatively few men that make college societies really to experience true fellowship. Residence halls would allow all freshmen to have familiar association with a large number of their own classmates, and this would lead in the ensuing years to many friendships for every man from which the former isolated way of living had shut many out. Each of the halls will have its master and proctors, drawn from the instructors to whom the freshmen are going for classes. This of course will tend to broaden the whole sense of college fellowship and that intimate relation between teacher and taught, which is the great advantage that big colleges must concede to small ones. Each hall will have its living rooms, dining rooms and kitchen. There will not even be a system of regular places at table, but each man may sit where he

will when he comes in perhaps with a group of companions, or when he catches sight of some one whom he thinks he wants to know. The whole effort will be to give the newcomer a welcome and an opportunity to find himself, to enter such group or groups as he is naturally fitted to profit by or contribute to. Each hall will have its own athletic team in every major sport, and these will contest among themselves for the class championships. They will be a sort of complement to the regular freshman teams, and will afford a wider range of choice for material for the class teams.

The beautiful new postgraduate residence hall at Princeton is another effort to provide the right associations and opportunities for acquaintance for a group of men who even more than freshmen are likely to remain alone when they return to college. Former President Harper of the University of Chicago saw the advantage of residence in groups and President Jackson approves it, too, but says that a residence should contain students from all classes, in order to make the life more homogeneous. However, it seems to Mr. Corbin that grouping inside the class is likely to be stronger, because such groups are bound by closer ties of experience.

Metals and Ores

While most of the common metals come from a dozen different ores, quicksilver is obtained from but one. Some metals have no ore at all, but occur in nature in the metallic state. Platinum is an example. Some metals never occur in the metallic or native state, of which zinc, lead and iron (excepting that which falls to the earth) are common examples.

There is a silver ore called horn silver which can be cut like beeswax, which it resembles. The only important ore of lead is so brittle that it flies to pieces when struck, but each piece preserves the shape of a cube no matter how coarse or how fine the individual pieces. Hematite, an important source of iron, is a black mineral, but when powdered it turns to a cherry red. Generally speaking, gold and silver are found together, lead with zinc, while quicksilver, platinum, tin and aluminum are found alone.

In Tennessee

In Tennessee, the dogwood tree blossoms tonight; towards the sea The Cumberlander makes melody. In Tennessee. —Francis Brooks.

Need for Patience

Unless a man unites patience with his enthusiasm, he is not likely ever to draw near the goal that his youthful ambition set; and unless a man unites patience with his love, he is not likely to make those whom he loves happy, or to be happy himself.—Youths Companion.

Homesteading in Bolivia

All vacant land in Bolivia belongs to the republic, and may be purchased or leased. A cash price of 10 cents per hectare prompts northern thrift to start southward at once. For a hectare is 2.47 acres, and one may buy as much as 20,000 hectares, or nearly 50,000 acres, then, for \$2000. This is literally "a mere song," for it is less than Caruso earns in a single night. The lands thus being bought up are used for farming and grazing purposes. The purchase or lease of these lands is however, subject to special regulations.

Valuable Pear Tree

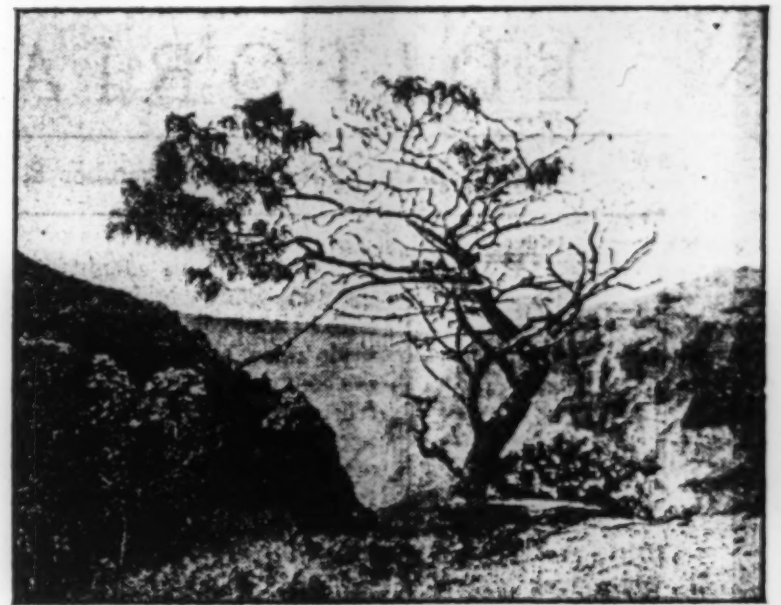
At Whittier, Cal., there is an alligator pear tree which is believed to be the most valuable tree in the world, for in one year it is said to have netted its owner a profit of \$3206. This tree, Popular Mechanics says, was planted in 1905, and began bearing four years later. In 1912 it bore 3000 pears, which sold for \$1500, while the sale of buds during the same year amounted to \$1706, making the total given above.

The tree is a seedling, the seed having been planted with a quantity of other seed which had been imported, presumably from Mexico. Another tree which was planted at the same time and which stands close to this phenomenal bearer, has never borne more than 50 pears in a season. This tree is now protected by a high fence built on an octagonal plan. The pears are about the size of small cantaloupes, weighing from 8 to 12 ounces.

Many Phonograph Records

It is astonishing to many people to read that the phonograph business in the United States produces only about 20,000,000 records a year. They ask, Where do all the rest come from? The yearly value of the phonographs and records made in the country is about \$12,000,000.

WAIMEA CANYON VIEW, HAWAII



(Photo by A. R. Gurrey, Jr.)

TO A PERSON who has not visited the Hawaiian islands the statement that one of them has a canyon whose coloring and sculpture somewhat resemble that

of the canyon of the Colorado in the United States may come as a surprise. Yet this is the assertion of the United States geological survey. In the picture we have a glimpse of this spectacle—Waimea canyon on the island of Kauai. It is a remarkable gorge for an island less than half the area of Rhode Island. The canyon is 10 miles long, a mile or more wide and from 2000 to 3000 feet deep.

Flying Becoming Common

One by one everyday people are beginning to share a little of the wonderful experiences of the air navigator and it now no longer makes a woman famous to go up in an aeroplane. Miss Ida Tarbell is one of the latest of these explorers to print an account of how it seemed to her. She says in the American magazine that she had never realized that there are 115,000 people flying every week, that there are 7000 licensed aviators and at least 10,000 not licensed now in the world, that there are four great manufacturing establishments in the United States, all so busy that it is impossible to get an order filled by them for some months. "Flying is an accomplished thing," says Miss Tarbell. "You will fly one of these days, I shall fly again—I hope."

Water-Power for Street Railways

Few electric railways are so fortunate as to have water-power near enough at hand to make its utilization possible, so that water-powers are of secondary interest to railway men. At the same time an increasing amount of power is being served to electric railways by companies making a specialty of power generation and transmission from waterfalls, says the Electric Railway Journal. Notable recent instances of this are found in St. Louis, Baltimore, Portland, Ore., Atlanta, Syracuse and many other places. With fuel so increasingly expensive in many parts of the country water-power should be able to compete with steam for railway purposes if it can be furnished reliably. That it can be is indicated by the fact that Niagara power has long been successfully operating cars in Buffalo, Toronto, Rochester, Syracuse and elsewhere.

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CHURCH PASTORS AS MAYORS

MINISTERS as Mayors," is the title of an article in the Congregationalist that sketches the careers of three ministers as the administrative heads of "million dollar corporations" as somebody has defined large cities. W. J. Hindley of Spokane, Wash., was for seven years pastor of the Pilgrim church there. He began his relation to politics as chairman of the citizens' committee that sought a vote on the \$1,000,000 bond issue for parks and playgrounds. He worked next for the commission form of government and then was asked to be can-

didate for one of the places. He is chairman of the commission and is thus virtually mayor, and the acting head of the department of public affairs. He has worked hard for reform in his 18 months in office. Eventually Mr. Hindley hopes to resume the work of the ministry.

Mayor George L. Lunn is called the man who made Schenectady (N. Y.) famous. He was pastor of the old First Reformed church, from which he resigned to organize the Peoples church and in 1911 he became the Socialist candidate for mayor. He was elected by a decided plurality after a hard campaign. Many who do not agree with him in his political beliefs trust him as a man and he has been able to do much toward loosening the hold of politicians on the city affairs. He has promoted improvements, including park systems and better educational effort. The Law and Order League of the state praises the present conditions in the city.

Mayor George A. Brock of Lockport, N. Y., another minister, has combined public duty with his regular pastoral work, for he is still minister of the East Avenue Congregational church. He was defeated in a campaign for a commission form of government, but was elected on a non-partisan ticket, backed by the church element.

Of course, other examples could be cited, not only in the United States, but in other countries of the part that ministers and church leaders are taking in making their cities better politically.

the subject in hand becomes evident. For all untruth, truth is truly the only remedy. And in these external affairs no one of us would think of depending upon anything less than the truth about the thing to correct any, evident error.

Does it not logically follow that a knowledge of the truth is what we need for moral difficulties, for our health and for our welfare in every way? Truth in the realm of religion has been much obscured by creed and dogma and conflicting opinion. The redeemer for our ills has not seemed always at hand. Yet is not spiritual truth as necessary for right living and for the correction of moral falseness and business and social untruth as numerical and mechanical facts are necessary to correct errors of calculation and construction? Moral blemishes, physical sickness and tangled affairs need the truth of being to set them right. And when the truth is understood and obeyed they will be set right.

Centuries ago Job exclaimed, "I know that my redeemer liveth." Christ Jesus declared to the questioning Jews about him, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." And in this latter century Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, elucidating the Scriptures in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes, "Both sin and sickness are error, and Truth is their remedy" (p. 401). And again (pp. 142-143) "Truth is God's remedy for error of every kind, and Truth destroys only what is untrue." Indeed if Truth is God's remedy it is, as Christ Jesus presented it, the redeemer for mankind and can do no less than set men free.

Every statement in the Christian Science text-book is based upon the recognition of the allness and goodness of God; reveals God as Truth, supplying man and the universe with all that is right and harmonious. Mrs. Eddy's book is in no sense her opinion upon topics religious. It records the revelation of Truth concerning man's being. A text-book upon numbers contains no opinion of its author; it explains basic law and

furnishes rules for the demonstration of this law. So the Christian Science text-book reveals God, Truth, or divine Principle, and furnishes rules whereby God's power may be used to establish good in human experience.

Now if you were explaining mathematics to a student there would be no use whatever of human will power, nor of personal persuasion or influence. You would not work upon his imagination, nor would you ignore his mistakes. You would set forth the truth; then as soon as the student understood the truth and applied it to his problem his trouble would vanish. So it is with the Christian healing of sin and disease. Will power does not permanently correct anything even though it may seem to hold evil in check for the time being.

Personal persuasion is a slender thread that may at any time break, and an appeal to the imagination or an attempt to overlook error is as useless in overcoming sin or sickness as in solving a mathematical problem. There is just one remedy for error in any field, and that is the demonstration of the truth. Mrs. Eddy has discovered and explained the actual spiritual facts of man's existence in relation to Truth, and has encouraged the followers of Christianity to demonstrate these facts in what to mankind is the greatest of all problems—human experience.

Christ Jesus obeyed Truth. He understood it and lived it. Therefore the errors of human belief, sin and disease, had no foothold in his experience. Moreover they could not thrive in the presence of his clear thinking, but withered and fell away wherever his understanding brought the remedy of Truth to bear upon them. Sin and disease and all distress, matter and all its disorders, are explained away by Truth as no part of God's universe, and must disappear as Truth appears. According to Christian Science God is Spirit, divine Mind, everywhere present, all good, all powerful. Man is the idea of this Mind, is spiritual and reflects as divine birthright all good and all the attributes of good—

righteousness, peace, health. The universe too is spiritual, manifesting God. This is of course as eternal reality, as God Himself knows His own creation. Then what is this sense of matter, its organic birth and decay, its procession of sin and suffering and eventual death? Just a counterfeit sense of man and the universe, a false belief of creation and existence from which we sorely need a redeemer. And in the revelation of Truth the redeemer comes.

If matter, and its sin and sickness are the error, not the truth of being, we can cease to believe in fear or indulge the error just as soon as the truth becomes apparent to us. Man's spiritual existence now in God is an established fact. We have only to recognize the truth of this and begin to think and work from this spiritual standpoint. Then we shall reject evil as error and get right and righteous results in the life-problem. A slate from which errors are being erased attests the child's obedience to the basic law of numbers. A daily life purified progressively from selfishness and sins, fears and pains and uselessness, bears witness in like manner to increasing apprehension of and submission to divine Truth.

Who would contend that sin and pain are any part of eternal Truth? At most they are passing human lapses from normal righteousness and wholeness and as such cannot in reason be

WOMEN AND MARKETS IN AMERICA

A WRITER in the Craftsman asserts that the high cost of living has been a good thing if it has waked the women of America up to change their methods and to systematize their efforts to restore a more normal relation between producer and consumer. In New York, for example, the commission and jobbing houses had control of nearly all the produce. Distribution of supplies through small dealers in distant parts of the city had added to the prices step by step. The practise of shopping by telephone further allowed a quality of articles to be sent which would never have been accepted by housewives of an older day. So the women made the Housewives League and sent a committee to investigate. They found just two public markets in New York city, the old Washington market being the only one really available. Then to the market the league marched, 2000 strong, to show the city that if there were markets the women would use them. Women in other cities are active. In Los Angeles the women sent automobiles to the farms and brought in the produce for distribution. In Orange, N. J., a space in the middle of the city was furnished free to the farmers, provided that they would keep the booths clean and agree to sell only what they raised on their own farms. Eighty-eight farmers took out licenses and the plan was pronounced a complete success although there was opposition from the local merchants.

New Orleans is one of the cities forward in the movement, and in Buffalo and Kansas City a depot is run by the

Right Relations With God

When we put ourselves into right relations with God, with truth, and the laws of the universe, all things are working with us and for us. Then, having nothing, we possess all things.—James Freeman Clarke.

BRITISH AND ROMAN LONDON

ALLEN S. WALKER recently delivered in London the first of a series of university extension lectures on the history and architecture of London, the object of which is to give in outline the history of the growth and development of the city. The opening lecture was delivered in the church of St. Peter, Cornhill, which, Mr. Walker said, offered an illustration of the British and Roman periods. British London was allocated to the hill on which St. Paul's stands, between the Thames, the Fleet, and the Walbrook. The business carried on there was well illustrated in Leighton's fine mural painting "Trading of the Phenicians with the Britons," in the Royal Exchange. When the Romans fortified London their first enclosure was made on the east bank of the Walbrook, opposite the British town, and of that original Roman

Fame
Fame is the fragrance of heroic deeds,
Of flowers of chivalry and not of weeds.
—Longfellow.

Today's Puzzle

WORD SYNCOPATIONS

Remove a cord from wet and muddy and leave to examine secretly; to remain from an outsider and leave an article; a pronoun from to disturb and leave a precious stone; a reptile from filed and leave a color.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Ensign.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, November 8, 1913

The Business Situation Reviewed

ECONOMISTS have sought vainly to discover the underlying cause of the business disturbance. Some lay stress upon one thing and some upon another as the chief reason for the commercial and industrial unrest. When trust prosecution was begun several years ago, this was regarded generally as a fundamental cause of business unsettlement. Then followed other developments of national and international importance, including the Balkan war. The national election and change in the administration were given prominence as chief disturbers of business. Now the currency bill is put forth as the all-important thing as affecting trade. Most of the big developments are now bits of history, and yet business is more disturbed than ever. Money is more abundant, but hard to get. It seems necessary, therefore, to look further for the fundamental reason for the timidity of capital and business recession that is under way.

Fear and avarice are at the bottom of it all. There is lack of confidence in the entire commercial structure, and hence a business shrinkage. One element of mankind is suspicious of another and, as a rule, love or brotherly kindness does not figure in any part of a transaction. This is the root of the evil and to bring about an improvement such as will be permanent a change of base is necessary. The Golden Rule in business has been regarded as impracticable. Because it has never been given the place it deserves, business is suffering the throes of fear today. Trust prosecution, new tariff regulations, and currency legislation are not the fundamental cause of business unsettlement, for this unrest is world wide. Naturally, matters will clear up somewhat when people get accustomed to the new order of things under tariff and currency enactments and a period of prosperity will reign again. But to make good times permanent, basic conditions should be made better as indicated. Then there would never be lack of confidence and no trade recession.

Conservative men of affairs have expressed the opinion that there can be no serious depression at this time for the reason that there has been no expansion of any kind in the last four years. Manufacturers and merchants have consistently followed the hand-to-mouth policy in all their transactions. Business has been active by reason of the incessant demand of consumers. Buyers are now waiting for lower prices and this is exerting a restrictive influence, particularly upon the steel industry. There is no cause for alarm, however, and those who look well into the future are not taking a gloomy view of the situation. The only question is how long it will be before there comes a turn for the better.

Sugar Machinery for Cuba

IN BOILING and evaporating sugarcane, Cuba requires the best machinery possible. Copper, brass and bronze work must be of the most perfect craftsmanship. In the building of new mills and reconstruction of older establishments financing plays an important part. Terms of credit suited to Cuban conditions are essential factors in bringing business to manufacturers of sugar machinery. Writing from Santiago de Cuba, R. E. Holaday, the United States consul in that city, comments on what he considers a reason why American manufacturers do not sell sugar machinery to Cuban mills in larger quantities. In eastern Cuba there is a constant influx of American capital for the development of the cane districts, and Mr. Holaday thinks that, since that is the fact, United States manufacturers ought to be able to sell equipment over all competitors. Specialization in the copper-smithing industry, however, is something in which over-sea workshops have long excelled, although in Philadelphia there is now a concern which produces sugar machinery equal to the best. This firm, according to Consul Holaday, is not pressing to get trade and one reason why it is not doing so, it is said, is because American banking facilities do not give to the Cuban sugar people terms as favorable as they can obtain elsewhere. It is evident that certain export conditions, in so far as the United States is concerned, need to be rearranged so as to give American manufacturers a fair chance. The Cuban field is especially inviting at present. Eastern Cuba has shown a record prosperity within recent months. There is some intimation that the United States currency bill, should it be passed as outlined with reference to national bank extensions, will give fresh impetus to American trade with Cuba.

INDIANA also furnished some surprises last Tuesday, not the least of which was that while some thirty-three out of forty-six municipalities went Democratic, Vincennes, the oldest community in the state, went Republican for the first time in its history.

Illegible or Incomplete Directions

INCREASED use of printed or typewritten directions on mail matter, made possible by new mechanical inventions and devices, would seem to warrant the assertion that the post-office department would be finding distribution of letters, papers and parcels somewhat less difficult than formerly. Moreover, with the lowering of the national illiteracy rate, the same prediction would seem natural. What are the schools for if not to make writers? The cold facts, however, are against these assumptions. Recent investigations by the department show increasing cost to taxpayers due to illegible or defective addresses. To search out the right recipient, with such clues as the inscription may give, and deliver tardily what might easily have been deposited quickly, is a task that the government assumes. But it costs much money and it impairs the efficiency of the service.

To account for the increased percentage of imperfectly addressed mail involves admission of moral rather than intellectual shortcoming. Carelessness and thoughtlessness are the main factors, not ignorance or wilfulness. That this is so is shown by the large percentage of extra labor involved in delivering matter with printed labels, where no excuse of illegibility can be proffered. Senders

fail to give explicit, detailed directions, such as they have at hand and could add to their outgoing mail matter without any cost. Advertisers, seeking mail order business, also are often negligent in failing to furnish directions that will insure swift and sure delivery.

The popular assumption that the postoffice clerks are wizards in deciphering odd and scrawly directions is true; but there are limits to their divination. Far better for the sender is it to make the task of directing his communication somewhat a matter of conscience, something to be done with as much care as if he were personally serving in introducing one person to another. The speed of contemporary living of course militates against such a serious conception of epistolary duty as this standard implies. But why the swift pace?

AUSTRALIA's new nickel coins will have scalloped edges to prevent their being mistaken for silver money. The American nickel has a perfectly smooth edge, but its identity is so unmistakable that the street car conductor rings up the fare without looking at it.

A NATION that has made the strides that Japan has registered in development of a merchant marine, and that has such defensive if not offensive responsibilities resting upon its navy, of necessity must be profoundly concerned with the coming inter-oceanic waterway which the United States is to control. Were all the facts known it would be found, we believe, that few governments have equaled the Japanese in consideration of the probable effect of the Panama canal upon international trade and on twentieth century political evolution, not to mention naval supremacy in Pacific waters. From the latter standpoint the canal probably means lessened relative strength for Nippon. But in making more accessible the raw materials imported from the United States—conspicuously cotton—and in giving Japanese manufacturers lower shipping rates on goods exported to the eastern seaboard cities of the Americas and to the ports of all Europe, the canal undoubtedly is to aid Japan in rising as a trading and manufacturing nation. This done, her resources as a military power also will grow, and likewise her weight in settlement of Asiatic problems.

We notice that Count Okuma, in his latest discussion of relations between the United States and Japan, does not omit to mention the relation of the canal to expansion of Japanese interests in South America, especially on the eastern coast. This is a detail of the larger movement, not always kept in mind by persons discussing the problem. Count Okuma also makes the sweeping generalization that as hitherto civilization and trade have swept from east to west, so henceforth, with the canal open, the process is to be reversed. Certain it is that if Asia's natural resources are ever exploited by native capitalists using unlimited supplies of cheap, facile and enduring laborers, the west will be likely to experience a check.

FORMER Speaker Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois is to address the Indiana Society of Chicago at its annual banquet, and it is anticipated that his remarks will be of a character to give a fresh impetus to literary effort in the Chicago Indiana colony.

RUBBER pavements for roadways might obviate the necessity of rubber tires, but, for this purpose, would it be requisite to have the roads pneumatic? If so, then how about the cost of punctures?

IT MIGHT prove embarrassing to some political organizations of the old school if the government should insist upon collecting a tax on their income at the sources.

AS THE returns come in from the recent Mexican election it seems clearer than ever that the neighboring republic is not troubled by the congested precinct voting booth problem.

The Schoolmaster Is Abroad

WHEN, in 1828, Lord Brougham made a speech in which occurred the saying "The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array," he coined a phrase which has always proved timely when discussion has sprung up concerning the part to be played in affairs of state by men previously identified with the profession of education.

Given a more general interpretation, the phrase has implications applicable when the results of popular education on democratic government are being described. An instructed and educated electorate is not as likely to bow down to a military idol as an illiterate one is.

Viewing the aphorism more specifically, it is worth while noting certain facts in connection with American political life today. Only at rare intervals have the national heroes been military chieftains. The dominant calling, through a major part of national history, has been that of the lawyer who has been challenged of late years by the business man. It is these two groups who are being made aware that "the schoolmaster is abroad." He now sits in the White House and invades the Capitol. He administers the department of agriculture. He is personified by 125 members of Congress, forty-three of whom have been teachers in schools, twenty-four of whom have been college professors, four college presidents and eighteen officials of state and city school boards. Among those on this list are men who have taught history, economics, constitutional law and political science.

The practical effect of an alteration in the personnel of a government's staff of lawmakers and law enforcers depends considerably upon the contrast between the ideals and habits of the retiring and incoming groups. If there is any present modification of a legalistic method of interpreting the constitution which has obtained during past generations, if there is any insistence upon an inductive method of obtaining data for generalizations that are to crystallize in the form of law, if there is a humanitarian aim to much of contemporary legislation, may it not be due in part to the fact that "the schoolmaster is abroad"?

THAT the earth is constantly growing smaller, or more compact, or easier to get around and do business in, is evidenced by the fact that butter from Argentina and Siberia is now seeking a market in the United States. Another remarkable thing is the ease with which butter from Argentina and Siberia falls into line with the regular United States table supply price list.

Japan and the Panama Canal

Dissolution of the Kuo Ming Tang

IT MUST have been perfectly obvious, for some time past, to any one not hopelessly deceived by the carefully edited communications which are commonly permitted to find their way into print, by way of news from the far east, that the ship of the Chinese republic was driving straight upon the rocks. Only a month or two ago the admirers of the new President were throwing their caps into the air with all the exuberance of the Roman mob when Caesar smiled upon it. Had not Sun Yat Sen, that disturber of a benevolent President's peace, been finally crushed? Had not Nanking been captured, or what came to the same thing, bought and sold? Had not the haute finance dispensed a silver manna? In short, in the words of the sage, was not "the age of fust" dissolving in "the golden age"?

It is true there were the croakers, the ill-conditioned skeptics who asked what was going to happen when the manna ceased to fall, and who smiled a little acidly when it began to be announced that a further appeal to the philanthropists of the western bourses would be necessary if the stability of the government was to be insured. It is quite manifest that you cannot maintain a seat on bayonets or even buy provinces without funds, but the philanthropy of the haute finance only supplies money for such purposes when its interest is reasonably secure. So, like a certain princess of Wales, it exhorted the Peking Caesar to be a king.

In simple English the haute finance intimated brutally to the successor of the Manchus that if he could not show that he was master in China he would get no more money to spend on bayonets. It is, however, more difficult to be a king today in Peking than it was a century or more ago in St. James street. Still something had to be done. It was determined to suppress the Kuo Ming Tang. Now it is one thing to decree the suppression of an immensely powerful party, numbering in its ranks a majority of the parliamentary representatives; it is quite another thing to effect it. An empty treasury is not necessarily filled by a bankrupt policy. Being a king is all very well in its way, but if there was once a Louis le Grand there was also a Louis-Philippe.

THERE has been much guessing and much speculation, based upon surface observation, with regard to the occupational work of women in the United States. They are found holding positions of various kinds everywhere. It has been a question, however, whether they were not, as a rule, confining their activities to certain lines, with a tendency toward monopolizing them. The larger cities afford opportunities to women as to men in a great diversity of callings, but it is not possible to judge by them as to the range of women's experiences in finding means of livelihood. It is possible to come nearer approximate correctness by taking a city of moderate size, such, for instance, as Spokane, Wash. There one finds a normal demand for labor, all the trades and industries are active, business is flourishing, everything is growing, and women should have opportunities of helping themselves in numerous directions.

And it would seem from a survey of the city registration books of Spokane that its women are fairly represented in many lines. Those who gave their occupation as "housekeepers" exceed all others in number. These are followed by those who were content to say that their duties lay "at home." Following these, the occupations covered practically all trades except those that might be classified as purely mechanical and manual. There were barbers, bakers, and if that calling had any considerable following in our time there would undoubtedly have been candlestick makers. In lieu of the latter, however, and in addition to the well-known occupations of women, there were jewelers, tellers, binders, auditors, land owners, carpet workers, photographers, librarians, reporters, grocers, financiers, furniture finishers, florists, restaurant owners, authors and even litterateurs.

The exhibit brings out very plainly the fact that women, after the manner of men, and as sound economics require, are striving to avoid the crowding of occupations, thus depressing compensation. In Spokane, at least, they have apparently branched out in response to the needs of the community and it is probable that they are in this manner preserving a safe industrial balance everywhere else in this country.

WHEN the promoters of New York's present successful experiment in giving grand opera in English and at popular prices opened the season, they considerably arranged that persons preferring to hear the company give the opera in its original tongue should occasionally have the chance. Moreover it was argued that from this concession might accrue pecuniary gain. A shrewd opportunity is now to become wholly idealistic. "Mostly in English" is to give way to "Wholly in English." The concession originally made is to be withdrawn. A constituency demanding and patronizing renderings always given in English has been discovered and has been attached to the enterprise. Consistency and prudence now converge on the same goal. The ideal pays. Why make any concessions to the imperfect?

So often, in enterprises born of esthetic aspiration and civic patriotism, the course of events is so precisely the reverse of what is here mentioned that the case demands more than local and fleeting consideration. Usually the revolutionary project is launched as a superlative thing, and is forced to retreat to the state of "better" or "good." This enterprise has been handled more wisely.

Of course the preceding remarks are made with complete appreciation of the fact that they would have to be much modified were New York without facilities for giving operas in the speech contemplated for the characters by composers. This venture had for its basis the belief that, even in a city as polyglot and multi-racial as New York has come to be, there are many people to whom the music of "Aida"—to cite a typical case—would be more acceptable if phrased in English forms of speech. Persons who think otherwise still have ways of gratifying their preferences. The difference in the situation today is that each group can be satisfied. Moreover it is a natural inference that the older and costlier form of producing the opera is almost certain to profit by the success of the innovation. The appetite aroused in the later experiment will find satisfaction ultimately in the conventional way.

Occupational Work of Women

Opera in Vernacular Succeeds